Sixth Series, No. 4

Thursday, February 22, 1979
Phalguna 3, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 4, Thursday, February 22, 1979/Phalguna 3, 1900 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 41 to 46	1-33
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 47 to 60	34-51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 401 to 475, 479 to 522, 524 to 533, 555 to 570 572 to 574, 576 to 581 and 583 to 600	51-243
Re. Question of Privilege	243-44
Papers Laid on the Table	245-49
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill—	
Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to appoint a Member to Joint Committee	249-50
Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report of the Joint Committee	250-52
Business Advisory Committee—	
Twenty-ninth report	252-53
Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill—*Introduced*	253
Statement *re* : Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance—	
Shri George Fernandes	253
Matters under Rule 377—	
(i) Reported maltreatment of a lawyer by Pondicherry Police— Shri K. Gopal	253-54
(ii) Purchase of blankets for Armed Forces from Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjehanpur—	
Shri Surendra Bikram.	255

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Columns

(iii) Reported brutal treatment by Delhi Police on students agitating against DTC—

Shri Bhagat Ram 255-56

(iv) Reported stoppage of mining operations in Mica Mines of Bihar for want of explosives—

Shri R.L.P. Verma 256

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address 257-348

Shri Yagya Datt Sharma 258-68

Shri Asoka Krishna Dutt 268-77

Shri C. M. Stephen 304-23

Shri Ramji Lal Suman 324-27

Shri M. P. Sinha 327-29

Shri Saugata Roy 329-41

Shri Dharam Vir Vasisht 341-46

Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar 346-49

Discussion *re*: Chinese invasion of Vietnam and the consequent threat to the Freedom of Nations in Asia. 349-76

Shri M. N. Govindan Nair 349-54

Shri B. P. Mandal 354-56

Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao 357-60

Prof. Samar Guha 369-64

Shri J. Rameshwara Roa 364-68

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 369-75

Discussion *re*: Situation in Jammu and Kashmir—

Dr. Karan Singh 376-87

Shri Abdul Ahad Vakil 387-93

Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar. 393-95

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 396-99

Shri H. M. Patel 399-404

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 22, 1979/Phalguna 3, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Strike in AIIMS

+

*41. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI RAJ NARAIN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether functioning of the AIIMS was paralysed by the strike of resident doctors and lower staff of the Institute during January, 1979; and

(b) if so, the demands of the striking staff and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

It is not correct to say that the functioning of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences was totally paralysed by the strike of resident doctors and lower staff of the Institute during January, 1979. The correct position is that there was a partial strike on 11th, 19th and 20th January, 1979 as a result of which there was dislocation in the working of the Hospital. The resident doctors observed strike only on the 11th January, 1979; other staff viz. technical staff and Group 'D' employees remained on strike on the 19th and 20th January, 1979. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences was not affected by the strike, except for the absence of a few Group 'D' members of the staff on 19th and 20th January, 1979.

2. The All India Institute of Medical Scientists is an autonomous, statutory body, established under an Act of Parliament. As such the Government of India does not interfere in the day-to-day functioning of the institution.

3. The main demands of the striking staff and the position of the Institute in regard thereto are as under:—

Issues raised by the Society of Young Scientists	*Position of the Institute*
1. M.Sc. students be paid fellowship of Rs. 400—450—500 per month.	Upto 1974 the M.Sc. students were being paid scholarships of Rs. 350 per month. This support was discontinued as the Government did not find adequate justification for the payment of scholarships to mere Science graduates studying for M.Sc.

2. Ph.D. students be paid a fellowship of Rs. 600—650—700.	The stipend paid to Ph.D. students, which was Rs. 350 per month earlier, was enhanced to Rs. 400/- per month with effect from 1-5-1978. The matter has been considered by the Staff Council and the Academic Committee of the Institute. A pay scale of Rs. 400—450—500 for Ph.D. students has been recommended. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.
3. Post-graduate allowance should be paid to Tutors who have Ph.D. degree.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Issues raised by the employees ..	*Position of the Institute*
(a) Selection grades on the pattern of I.I.T.	The proposal for the adoption of the I.I.T. Grades is under consideration.
(b) Construction of new quarters—D.D.A. should be asked for a quota of quarters to AIIMS like Safdarjang Hospital.	The construction work of 32 quarters for Nursing Staff has been taken up. There is a proposal under consideration for the construction of 250 quarters with the assistance of HUDCO.
(c) Introduction of Group Life Insurance Scheme.	This scheme is not applicable to employees of autonomous bodies.
(d) Regularisation of daily wage workers as in Central Government and they may be paid according to rules.	This is already being done.
(e) Radiation allowance to be given to appropriate categories.	The Radiation allowance cannot be paid as it is not being given to the employees in any other Government hospital in Delhi. However, adequate protection from radiation and other hazards is provided to the employees, in accordance with the regulations on the subject.
(f) Washing allowance of 7 per cent be paid to all employees performing similar duties.	All allowances to the Institute employees, including the washing allowance, are payable in accordance with the Government orders on the subject. So far, for employees of Government hospitals, no such payment on percentage basis has been sanctioned.
(g) Pay fixation cases should immediately be settled.	All cases of pay fixation have already been settled.

Issues raised by the Resident Doctors Association	*Position of the Institute*
(a) The Government order seeking downgrading of DM and M.Ch. courses should be withdrawn.	In November, 1978, the Government decided that the medical students who are admitted to postdoctoral degree courses of D.M. and M.Ch. should not, henceforth, be appointed as Senior Residents during the course of their post-doctoral training. However, they would be paid their emoluments at par with the third year junior residents. It was also decided that junior residency in super specialities should be restricted only to those persons who have already obtained their D.M. or M.Ch. degrees. The above decision has, however, since been reconsidered by the Government and the orders issued in November, 1978, have been cancelled and the *status quo ante* restored.
(b) All residents be paid dearness allowance at the same rate as is being paid to the Central Government employees.	As per the provisions of the Residency Scheme introduced by the Government, it was decided that the junior residents shall be paid dearness allowance at the rate of 3 per cent of pay with effect from 1-1-1974. Further increase in Dearness Allowances will be allowed with effect from the same dates and at the same rates as admissible to Central Government employees of the same group. All the junior residents are being paid dearness allowance according to the above provision.

Issues raised by Nurses	*Position of the Institute*
(a) All nurses be given appropriate residential accommodation.	Recognising the need for providing accommodation to the married nurses, the Institute have already taken the following steps :— (i) 32 married nurses have been provided residential accommodation in the Institute Campus. (ii) Nursing Staff have been permitted to share accommodation with other Institute employees. (iii) The nursing staff working in the Operation Theatre are given preference in allotment of accommodation.

(iv) 184 nurses who are permitted to stay outside the Campus have been sanctioned House Rent Allowance.

(v) Top priority is being given to the construction of residential accommodation for the married nurses.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: It is a good answer. Persons with qualification of M.Sc., Ph. D. and also a large number of research workers have been treated and considered as non-essential service. Ph.D. and M.Sc. students are paid the lowest fellowship stipend and these people are not considered for accommodation facilities. These people are denied of any medical facility under the health scheme. These factors have demoralised the research workers. There is a glaring disparity in the wages of medical and non-medical research workers and also in the salaries of medical and non-medical lecturers. A lecturer with Ph.D. qualification starts with a basic pay of Rs. 700 p.m. whereas a lecturer with M.B.B.S. qualification starts with basic pay of Rs. 1400 p.m. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any steps have been taken to remove this disparity?

SHRI RABI RAY: Sir, I have stated in my reply that the A.I.I.M.S. have taken into consideration the demands submitted to them by the Medical Scientists and other employees and it is under the active consideration of the Institute. I may also inform the hon. Member that the Academic Committee of the A.I.I.M.S. is sympathetically considering the demands.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Further, as you know, there was victimisation also. The Chairman of the Society of Young Scientists has been victimised. Whether the authorities have taken any step for the withdrawal of suspension against him.

SHRI RABI RAY: I am glad to inform the hon. Member that the suspension of Dr. Mahrotra has been withdrawn.

श्री राज नारायण : मेरा छोटा सा, नन्हा-सा प्रश्न यह है कि जब पी० एच० डी० करने वाले संस्थान के छात्रों को 400 रुपये प्रतिमास छात्र-वृत्ति दी जाती थी और वह एमर्जेन्सी में 350 रुपये कर दी गई, तो अब इसको 50 रुपये बढ़ाने में क्या दिक्कत है और इसके बढ़ाने में कितनी रकम सरकार की लगेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: You are very brief.

श्री रवि राय : जो नौजवान वैज्ञानिकों का सवाल है, उसमें तो सारा सदन हमसे सहमत होगा कि हम नौजवान वैज्ञानिकों को कम-से-कम भूखा नहीं रखेंगे। सवाल यह रहा कि जो एम० एस० सी० विद्यार्थी हैं, उनको जो वृत्ति दी जाती थी, उसे डिस्कण्टीन्यू कर दिया गया तो पी० एच० डी० विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक एकेडैमीक-कमेटी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर रही है और हम को लगता है कि उसमें बढ़ोतरी होगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any coalition between the two?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन बातों को लेकर यह हड़ताल और श्रमिक अनशन जारी है, क्या इनके अध्यक्ष को इस बात के लिए मुअत्तिल भी कर दिया गया है ? यदि हां, तो सरकार इस विषय में क्या कर रही है ?

श्री रवि राय : मैं इसका जवाब पहले ही दे चुका हूं कि मुअत्तिली वापिस हो चुकी है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन वैज्ञानिकों को भूखा नहीं मरने दिया जायेगा, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनको लिविंग भेज दिया जायेगा या उनको मुनासिब जो चाहिये, वह देंगे ?

श्री रवि राय : भूखा इसलिए मैंने कहा कि हमको सजग रहना है वैज्ञानिकों के बारे में। मैंने श्री जनार्दन पुजारी के प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए अभी कहा कि जो 400 रुपये पी० एच० डी० के वैज्ञानिक पाते हैं, उसमें बढ़ोतरी करने के लिए एक एकेडैमिक कमेटी विचार कर रही है।

Congestion surcharge in Bombay Port

*42. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the congestion surcharge at Bombay Port has been increased from 25 to 35 per cent as recommended by the India-Pakistan-Bangladesh, U. K. and Continent Shipping Conference;

(b) is it also a fact that the Conference have increased freight rates on general cargoes by 12.5 per cent since 1st December, 1978;

(c) what action has Government taken for reversal of the increased charges mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above; and

(d) what was the number of ships waiting for berth each day at Bombay Port from 15th November, 1978 onward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The surcharge was increased from 25 per cent to 35 per cent in January, 1979.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Surcharge is imposed for berthing delays suffered by vessels. It is hoped that with the following action taken to reduce these delays, it may be possible to persuade the Conference to withdraw the surcharge:—

(i) Diversion of vessels other than containers to other ports to the extent possible.

(ii) Mid-stream unloading into barges wherever feasible.

(iii) Augmentation of strength of shore labour.

(iv) Reservation of one berth for vessels ready to load and unload within 48 hours.

(d) A statement showing the position is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Total number of vessels waiting for berth at Bombay Port from 15-11-78 onwards.

Date	Number of vessels including POL
15-11-78	22
16-11-78	22
17-11-78	24
18-11-78	25
19-11-78	25
20-11-78	31
21-11-78	36
22-11-78	37
23-11-78	40
24-11-78	39
25-11-78	39
26-11-78	39
27-11-78	40
28-11-78	41
29-11-78	47
30-11-78	52
1-12-78	47
2-12-78	48
3-12-78	45
4-12-78	45
5-12-78	47
6-12-78	48
7-12-78	47
8-12-78	49
9-12-78	50
10-12-78	52
11-12-78	49
12-12-78	47
13-12-78	44
14-12-78	41

Date	Number of Vessels. including POL
15-12-78	43
16-12-78	44
17-12-78	45
18-12-78	46
19-12-78	39
20-12-78	40
21-12-78	40
22-12-78	41
23 12-78	41
24-12-78	40
25-12-78	39
26-12-78	40
27-12-78	39
28-12-78	40
29-12-78	40
30-12-78	39
31-12-78	40
1-1-79	38
2-1-79	39
3-1-79	39
4-1-79	37
5-1-79	37
6-1-79	39
7-1-79	34
8-1-79	37
9-1-79	36
10-1-79	36
11-1-79	37
12-1-79	37
13-1-79	38
14-1-79	39
15-1-79	41

Date	Number of vessels. includin POL
16-1-79	37
17-1-79	38
18-1-79	41
19-1-79	42
20-1-79	35
21-1-79	35
22-1-79	38
23-1-79	41
24-1-79	42
25-1-79	38
26-1-79	36
27-1-79	38
28-1-79	36
29-1-79	35
30-1-79	40
31-1-79	37
1-2-79	38
2-2-79	38
3-2-79	40
4-2-79	36
5-2-79	33
6-2-79	34
7-2-79	37
8-2-79	39
9-2-79	41
10-2-79	43
11-2-79	46
12-2-79	45
13-2-79	47
14-2-79	46
15-2-79	39

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो सरचार्ज बढ़ा हुआ है, उस के विदड्राअल करने की क्या पोजीशन है ? उस के बारे में अभी तक कोई फैसला हुआ है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं हुआ है तो कितना टाइम इसमें लगेगा ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि 48 घण्टे जो स्पेशल बर्थ अनलोडिंग के लिए रखा है, उसमें गये दो महीने में कितने वैसल्ज अन-लोड हुए हैं और उन्हें प्रायर्टी से अनलोड करते हैं या नहीं ? जो स्टेटमैंट टेबल पर रखा गया है, उससे लगता है कि कम से कम डेढ़ से दो महीने तक वैसल्ज समुद्र में रहते हैं जिससे माल का शार्टेज पैदा हो जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में प्रायर्टी देते हैं कि नहीं ? सल्फर केवैसल्ज 2 महीने से समुद्र में थे, जिसकी वजह से शार्टेज पैदा हुआ है। तो इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री चांद राम : अलग अलग फ्राइटस्ज की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए हम उन्हें प्रायर्टी देते हैं। हम फर्टीलाइजर्ज को प्रायर्टी देते हैं। जब मार्केट में आयल की ऐवेलेबिलिटी कम हो जाती है, तो हम उसे भी प्रायर्टी देते हैं। जब सीमेंट वगैरह के लिए इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर की तरफ से मांग आती है, तो हम उसे भी प्रायर्टी देते हैं स्पेशल सर्कमस्टांसिज में। कनजस्शन को दूर करने के लिए समय दरकार है।

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम जहाजों को मिडस्ट्रीम में अनलोड करने जा रहे हैं, और किया भी है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने वैसल्ज की मिडस्ट्रीम में अनलोड किया गया है और कितने वैसल्ज को दूसरी पोर्टस को डाइवर्ट किया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जिस पोर्ट को वैसल्ज डाइवर्ट किये जाते हैं, वहां से माल लाने में ट्रांसपोर्ट कास्ट बढ़ जाता है और बहुत असुविधा भी होती है ? चूंकि बम्बई पोर्ट में काफ़ी समय से कनजेस्शन है और इस लिए नवाशेवा पोर्ट बनाने की मांग की जा रही है। । इस पोर्ट के बनने से बम्बई की इंडस्ट्री को रिलीफ मिलेगा ।

श्री चांद राम : मेरे पास इस वक्त तो ये फ़िगर्ज एवेलेबल नहीं हैं कि कितने जहाज मिडस्ट्रीम में अनलोड किये गये और कितने जहाज दूसरी पोर्ट्स को डाइवर्ट किये गये। कनजेस्शन की प्राबलम्ज के बारे में हम ने एक मेहता कमेटी बनाई थी, जिसने 238 रीकमेंडेशन्स दी हैं हमारा मंत्रालय उन पर विचार कर रहा है। हमने उनमें से 10 रीकमेंडेशन्ज मान ली हैं और बाकी रीकमेंडेशन्ज पर विचार करने के लिए मीटिंगें चल रही हैं। हम उनके बारे में भी एक्शन लेंगे क्या यह कोशिश की जायेगी कि बम्बई में जितना कार्गो आ रहा है, वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा डाइवर्ट हो। इस वक्त सिर्फ यही तरीका है। नवाशेवा के बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी। वह कमेटी कई जगह जा कर मुआयना कर चुकी है। उसकी रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार है। मैंने प्लानिंग कमीशन को लिखा है कि वह रिपोर्ट जल्दी दे दी जाये।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: It is very unfortunate that there is always some trouble in the Bombay Port and the vessels have to wait sometimes upto two months, with the result that there is congestion and shortage of many items. In view of this may I know from the hon. Minister, what steps are you going to take to solve the problem so that such a situation may not arise?

SHRI CHAND RAM: The biggest problem of labour strikes. There have been 26 strikes during 1978-79 involving 220 days out of 400 days. Recently we have been able to solve the labour problem. But still half an hour late reporting by the labour is resorted to. That also causes congestion in the port. Regarding the long term measure we are awaiting this report about Navashiva. When the report is available, we shall take a decision very soon.

श्री अनन्त बबे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड की कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिली है; यदि हां, तो उसमें बम्बई की कनजेस्शन को दूर करने के लिए क्या सुझाव दिये गये हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि पोर्ट में कितने जहाज रजिस्टर्ड हुए हैं और कितने जहाज कांडला और दूसरे बन्दरगाहों को भेजे गये हैं।

श्री चांद राम : मैं बता चुका हूं कि वे फ़िगर्ज इस वक्त मेरे पास ऐवेलेबल नहीं हैं। मैंने जेनरल इस्ट्रक्शनन्ज भेज दी हैं कि जितने ज्यादा से ज्यादा जहाज वहां से डाइवर्ट किये जा सके, वे किये जायें। हम में एक एटेंडिंग कमेटी बना रखी है। यूजर मिनिस्ट्री के ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरीज उसके मेम्बर हैं। इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए उस कमेटी की मीटिंग रोजाना होती रहती है कि इनकमिंग और आउटगोइंग जहाजों को किस किस बन्दरगाह को डाइवर्ट किया जा सकता है। शिपिंग बोर्ड की चिटठी मेरे पास आई है। उसमें वही रीकमेण्डेशन्ज की गई हैं, जो बार-बार रीपीट होती रहती हैं। जहां तक उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का सवाल है, उसमें कुछ देर लगेगी।

Cash Award for Family Planning Drive

+

*43. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Ministry has announced cash award of Rs. 30,000 to each of the five best districts for motivating eligible couples to adopt family planning methods during a month-long family planning drive starting from the New Year;

(b) if so, what are the other steps taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) if so, whether Union Ministry has written a letter to the State Governments urging them to involve all Government, Semi-Government and private hospitals to make the programme a success; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government has received the progress report of the State Governments by now?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Government of India have announced cash awards of Rs. 30,000 to a district in each of the four zones in the country for the best overall performance in the field of family welfare work including MCH achieved during the first quarter of the year 1979.

(b) All out efforts are being made to gear up the Programme by persuasion. motivation and education of the people. Vigorous campaigning is also being launched by organising regular Family Welfare orientation camps for public opinion leaders throughout the country.

(c) Yes, Sir. This is being done regularly from time to time. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is in constant touch with the State/U.T. Governments and other implementing agencies requesting them to ensure effective implementation of the Programme. The State Governments/Union Territories have also been requested to associate all Departments of the Government and non-official organisations with the family planning drive.

(d) The information so far received from the States shows encouraging results.

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: A very alarming situation has arisen in the country in the matter of family planning. It looks as if the whole family planning idea has been diluted and it looks that there is no family planning at all in this country. It is the weaker sections that are suffering most in regard to family planning. Procreation has become a matter of recreation. I would like to know whether Government admit that the manner of implementation of the family planning programme was defective during the Emergency but it was sensible and effective? Would Government consider putting some gentle pressure on the parents to see that the family planning becomes more effective and that our resources are not endangered? I want to know what of active steps Government has proposed to take in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Pressure on whom?

SHRI RABI RAY: I want to make it emphatically clear that the family planning programme is the collective decision of the whole country, of the Parliament. We cannot afford to minimise the family planning programme. As a matter of fact, because of the Emergency excesses, we adopted this nomenclature of family welfare. But I want to make it clear that family planning is the most important component of the family welfare programme. I agree with the Member that

there is a set back in the family planning programme particularly in the northern States. The reasons are obvious. I also make it clear that there is a slight change for the better in the family planning drive as compared to last year. But so far as targets are concerned, our target is 40 lakh upto March next. Upto now, we have reached the figure of 10 lakh only. I would like the Member to understand that the present birth rate is 33 per thousand. The decision of the Government and the Planning Commission is to reduce it to 30 per thousand by 1983. For that we have to gear up the whole machinery not only of the Central and State Governments but the public opinion also shall have to be mobilised. We cannot take to coarcive methods. We have to persuade and motivate the people. We have already increased the allocation of the States in respect of motivating the people. Last year it was 80 lakhs. We have now increased it to 2.4 crores. And the services in the district hospitals for post-operative care, are being geared up. And also we have taken steps to see that in 1000 primary health centres this post-operative care also is going to be geared up and in this respect I will also tell the House that all these things are being taken care of and after I assumed office I am taking effective steps to see that family planning programme is given a boost.

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Sir, it is a matter of gratification that the hon. Minister has been the urgency and importance of limiting the family. Will the Government consider that this family planning should not be a political issue, but a national issue? In that respect I would like to know whether Government would consider the suggestions of the President of India hon'ble Shri Sanjiva Reddy, that there must be some legislation to make family planning more effective. to bring in incentives or provide disincentives in the matter of family planning? Will the Government consider a legislation in this matter?

SHRI RABI RAY: I agree with the hon. Member that so far as my Ministry is concerned, I cannot afford to politicalise it. There is no question of politics, but so far as the suggestion is concerned, I will consider that.

SJIRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: He has not answered my question properly.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter of suggestion.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I welcome the Minister's emphasis on family planning. In reply to (c) he has said that they have asked the hospitals, private, Government and semi-government etc. to participate in this programme. The hospitals are involved in surgery. But for motivation, I would like to know from the Minister whether all voluntary agencies and organisations are being utilised and whether emphasis has been laid to make family planning a people's programme, because that alone will make the programme successful. Secondly, I would like to know if the Minister is aware of the abuse of the so-called incentive money which is going on in big cities like Bombay, Delhi and other places. There was great abuse of it during the previous government's regime and that abuse is still continuing. He can be given instances if he wants.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with Sushila Ji when she says that the suggestions of the voluntary organisations should be taken into consideration. I can say that almost 500 voluntary organisations had been motivated to take part in this family planning programme. Regarding her other suggestion that some hospitals and some organisations might misutilise the funds that have been given to them, I will make an inquiry into it and see that this is not done.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं जानना चाहूंगा क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गवर्नमेन्ट डाक्टर्स के अलावा

प्राइवेट डाक्टर्स भी हैं जो कि इस दिशा में बहुत बड़ी सहायता कर सकते हैं क्योंकि उनका सीधा सम्पर्क जनता से रहता है ? और क्या गवर्नमेण्ट के पास इस प्रकार की कोई योजना है कि प्राइवेट डाक्टर्स भी अगर फैमिली प्लानिंग में आपकी सहायता करें तो उस आधार पर उनको कुछ इंसेन्टिव दिए जायें ?

श्री रवी राय : त्यागी जी का जो सुझाव है उस पर मैं विचार करूंगा ।

Conversion of Bongaigaon-Gauhati Section

*44. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has provided additional funds for the current year for conversion of the Bongaigaon-Gauhati section to broad gauge as promised by him last year; and

(b) what is the expenditure proposed for the next three years and how much of the work would be completed by that time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). As against the original allotment of Rs. 2.48 crores, allotment of funds for the current year was increased to Rs. 6.00 crores. Excluding the amount to be spent upto the end of the current year, Rs. 25.80 crores are required for completion of the project. This amount will be spent in such a way that the project is completed by 1981.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The hon. Minister said in his Budget speech that this Project would be completed in 1980. Now, after two days, he is saying that it will be completed in 1981. Upto now, only Rs. 9 crores have been spent, including the increased expenditure that would have been spent by the end of the year. Out of the total Rs. 25.80 crores a bulk of the expenditure remains to be spent. Even if it is to be completed in two years, the allocation this year should have been at least Rs. 15 crores. The Budget has been presented. The hon. Minister should know how much money has been provided. I thought him to be an upright person. But now he is trying to conceal this fact from the House. I would like to know how much money has really been provided in the Budget.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As per his expectations, I continue to be an upright person. I shall give you the facts and figures. I remember them because I have given them to the House only the other day. As far as the current allocation is concerned, I have already made a reference to it. As regards the allocation for the coming year i.e., the financial year 1979-80, that allotment is Rs. 7.5 crores. I can assure the hon. Member that whenever fresh allocations are made, the same are not always made in arithmetical proportion and can also be made in geometrical proportion so that we can keep up to the schedule of completing the work by 1981.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I think the Minister has missed my point. Even if the Project is to be completed in 1981, as he has promised today—his earlier promise was one year ahead—all the expenditure has to be made in the current year. How is he going to do that? As he is aware, the final year expenditure in the Railways is very much limited and it is for finishing it up. So, this year the expenditure should have been substantial. But it is not. Last year, when I wrote to him, when I spoke in Parliament, he gave a reply that the Planning Commission was not giving the money. But later on he did his best and got it ultimately raised to Rs. 6 crores. We are thankful for his efforts. I would like to know what efforts he is making now; what is the position today? You cannot get a thing done unless you get the funds. Where are you getting the

funds from? At least Rs 15 crores are required for the completion of the Project.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: By the manner in which the hon. Member has asked his question, he himself has given the answer. He knows that for the current year which is going to be closed on 31st March, 1979, the original allocations were 2.48 crores. But using his goodwill and my good offices I was able to see that the allocation was increased from Rs. 2.48 crores to Rs. 6 crores. Now, in the present Budget, i.e. 1979-80 no doubt the allocation that is made Rs. 7.5 crores; I hope that his goodwill will continue and I am confident that my good offices will also continue and we will try to increase the allocation. But anyway, in the last 22 months, for every project that we have announced, we have fixed the time limit and every project has been completed three months ahead of the schedule. We shall stick to the time schedule.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: In view of the persistent demand of the people of Assam and representation by their leaders in Parliament as well as the Legislative Assembly, the previous Government agreed to convert the Bongaigaon-Gauhati line to broad gauge, though the demand has always been for the conversion of the line Bongaigaon-Dibrugarh and the previous Government started the work in 1976. I am happy that the present Government is expediting the work. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to extend the broad gauge line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh and whether the Government would start a survey so that soon after the completion of the conversion of Project, it could be extended from Gauhati to Dibrugarh?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me concentrate on whatever work is assured to the House and only when it is completed, we will think about extension. Completion is more important than extension.

Political changes in Iran, Afghanistan and Cambodia

*45. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reconsidering its policy options in Asia in view of the changes in Iran, Afghanistan and Cambodia;

(b) whether Government has also taken into consideration the decision of the U.S.A. to strengthen Pakistan with arms in the context of the changes; and

(c) if so, the result of this review?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Changes in these countries are being followed with great interest and attention and our policy is kept continuously under review.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The review is a continuous process and takes into account the discussions in Parliament on the changing situation.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The answer by the hon. Minister is quite vague. We all know that in this area, especially South East Asia and the Middle East, the rivalry of super-powers has reached a climax and one is trying to do better than the other. Under the circumstances, when this area is of such vital importance in this country, will it not be worth-while for the Hon. Minister to wrest the initiative from other people, instead of being a silent spectator, and to see that he calls a conference of South

East Asian and Middle East countries so that the legitimately elected Government or the people themselves are in a position to assert their own views or of their own Government, so much so that they are openly detached from the Governments of the super-powers?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are not a 'silent spectator', just now by him friend spoke and, in response to his question, I am speaking. Also, when questions are put in parliament and replies are given, the whole world recognises that the situation in this region is being discussed in the Indian parliament. Let us not try to belittle the supreme parliament and the discussions that are taking place.

Now, the difficulty is that three countries—Iran, Afghanistan and Kampuchea—have been clubbed together while these countries stand on a separate footing.

Changes have taken place in Afghanistan. Our relations with Afghanistan go back to centuries. Our ties are traditional, and India was the first to recognise the new Government in Afghanistan.

About Iran, we all know that because of a popular uprising—and Khomeini can be described as the father figure of the Iranian revolution—a new Government has come into existence in Tehran, and we have recognised that Government. We have sent messages of good-will, and recognition has been accorded.

There is a separate question on Kampuchea.

The Hon. Member wanted to know whether there is a proposal to call a conference of Asian nations. At the moment there is no such proposal. But I do not agree with the thesis that this area represents an are of instability or of crisis. There are positive factors. For example, the new Government of Iran has stopped the supply of oil to Israel as well as to South Africa. This has to be welcomed. The new Government would also like Iran to be away from all military blocks and I am awaiting the day when Iran will join the fraternity of non-aligned nations.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I greatly appreciate the rhetories of the hon. Minister. My request to him is to answer the question more logically and with reasoning. My question related to specifics. Morarjibhai went to Iran and advised the Shah. Did he follow his advice? Was he in a position to do that? He could not because he was simply a puppet in the hands of someone else. In Afghanistan also minority took over the country helped by outsiders. Is it a Government elected by the people? The same is the case of Kampuchea. Similar situation prevails in Pakistan also. The American Government will be pouring armaments in Pakistan. It is also expanding its activities in Diego Garcia besides Middle East. If this is not considered enough indicator, then I am supprised what will be considered as important indicator for our action? May I request the hon. Minister to be brief and to the point in his reply as to what is the nature of action which he is taking and will be taking, even if it is not in India's interests but in the interests of those people who do not have self-government and are controlled by outside countries like the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.? Advertently or inadvertently, we may be caught in cross fire of super powers, lending ourselves into an unwanted conflict. We have already shown some signs of getting into it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, India would like all the countries in the region to be careful against great power rivalry and competition. But I do not agree with the hon. Member when he says that what happened in Iran or in Afghanistan was not done by the people of these countries themselves. We have no information and I have every reason to believe that these changes have

been brought about by the people of these countries themselves and the foreign powers are not involved.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Has the Minister seen the recent disclosure of the U.S. President at a foreign policy speech in Georgia that he intends to increase the U.S. Military Assistance to countries in the Indian Ocean area to remove the instability created by the revolution and war in Indo-China. The second part of the question which has not been replied to is that it has already made an open declaration that they are going to arm Pakistan. Then, some days ago the hon. Prime Minister of this country has already addressed the President of the U.S.A. on the Sino-Vietnam problem. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the steps which the Government of India are going to take to prevent the escalation of armed race in the Indian Ocean area and also what has happened to the communication that the Government has sent to President Carter on Sino-Vietnam issue?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, the countries of this region faced the task of economic reconstruction. They require closer economic co-opration. No amount of modern arms could save the Shah of Iran. Any attempt to re-arm Pakistan on the rational or on the pretext that something has happened in Iran or Afganistan will not only be unproductive but will be counter-productive. It will add to instability in this region; it will create new tensions. We have made our views known to the administration in Washington and to all other parties concerned. The communications are going on between New Delhi and Washington; and I would not like to communicate about them to the House at this stage.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: May I know from the hon. Foreign Minister, in the light of intensification of rivalry between the super powers, in what form the Government of India is expecting a threat to the security of our nation in the context of the clear cut supply of the sophisticated armaments to Pakistan and clear communication of the USA President regarding intensification of the military bases in this region? Would it also result in any threat to the security and integrity of our nation in the near future? May I also know from the hon. Minister whether we are living in a fool's paradise by just thinking that the super powers are going to be just silent when it involves total destruction of the mankind?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: While taking steps to build a climate of confidence in this region. We have taken steps to strengthen our security arrangements. The House is aware of the decision of the Government to acquire new planes to replace the planes which have become obsolete. We are on our guard while we do not covet an inch of anybody's territory. (*Interruptions*) The question has been put to me. Now he says about the functions on the principle of joint responsibility. I do not know about the formed Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We have been observing that many of the questions put by the hon. members on this vital issue have not been replied to by the hon. Minister. That is what he has done. He is only explaining the circumstances with high sounding phrases and all that. The hon. Foreign Minister had visited various countries. Is there any effect, because it should not be treated as a pleasant trip? It was a slap on his face when he visited China. The attitude of China is creating not only tension in Asia but also in other areas and it is also creating a global conflict. I would like to know about the recognition of Kampuchea and why there has been delay in spite of the efforts made by Members of Parliament and views expressed by the people of this country to immediately recognise Kampuchea? Now it s a

revolutionary government and a people's government that has been created. At the same time, I would like to know whether your foreign policy in view of that, is going to tilt towards the imperialists forces operating or towards America. This is the suspicion that has been created in the minds of the people of this country. Will you kindly stop the attitude of a dog in the manger policy and give guidelines and see that specific action is taken? What is your specific action in regard to tension?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No tilt either towards west or towards east. This Government has been elected on the mandate of genuine non-alignment and we are strictly adhering to that policy. The hon. Member wanted to know about the recognition to the new Government of Kampuchea. The matter is under consideration. Out of 150 members of the United Nations only 13 nations have recognised so far the new Government. But our decision does not depend on that. We are receiving reports from Kampuchea that the situation is not yet settled. We are keeping a watch over the situation.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Faleiro.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I am on a point of order. Is it parliamentary to say that the Government is following a dog in the manger policy?

MR. SPEAKER: In Parliament also there is some humour.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In the last month of January, at a press conference held in New Delhi, the Prime Minister said that the Kampuchean Government would be recognised if it sought recognition by India. Subsequently in the same month, the new Government sought recognition by India through the Indian Ambassador in Hanoi, Mr. Shivram Krishna. But then in Bangalore, after that the Prime Minister said that we cannot recognise Kampuchean Government until it is in effective control. This is definitely a basic change of stand. First the Government says we will recognise if recognition is sought. Subsequently, when recognition is sought, the same Government says in the same month that we are not in a position to recognise unless the Government is in effective control. This is coupled with the fact that the previous Government of Mr. Pol Pot never sought or never cared to seek the recognition by India. Grave suspicion has been voiced in several quarters that radical change in the policy has been caused by pressure from Peking and Washington. I would lie to know what is the cause of the radical change?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to correct the figure given by me in my previous reply to a question put by another Member.

The countries who have recognised the new Government of Kampuchea, their number is not 13 but it is 15. If the hon. members want, I can read out the names.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the question now.

Please answer the question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is no pressure either from Peking or from Washington or from countries friendly to the new Government of Kampuchea. The Government will take its own decision. The decision will be taken when we will be assured that the new Government is in effective control of the situation and when there is no instability in Kampuchea.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Why is the change in policy?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 46.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When Professor Guha sent this question, the Foreign Minister had not gone to Paking. I want to know why did the Lok Sabha Secretariat not change this question? Why did the Secretariat not suitably amend it?

MR. SPEAKER: We have come into trouble by changing.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why was the question not amended so that it looked up-to-date?

Foreign Minister's visit to China

*46. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the date for his visit to China has been finally fixed;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether some foreign powers are trying to exert pressure on the Indian Government against the move of the External Affairs have been satisfactorily completed?

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) whether preliminaries regarding the visit to China by the Minister of the External Affairs have been satisfactorily completed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) At the invitation of my Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua, I visited China from February 12—18, 1979.

(b) to (e). A separate statement on my visit to China has been made in this House.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: The question may be obsolete but not the intention and the subject. My intention was to see that my hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, does not yield to any kind of pressure. It was known to many that some kind of pressure by certain interested parties was there who did not like any kind of Sino-Indian detente.

A continuous pressure was being put, may not be directly on the Minister of Foreign Affairs but through press statements, through propaganda and through many other things in this regard. I really not only welcome but I would say, it is commendable that not only the hon. Minister visited China but he showed his firmness when he immediately curtailed his scheduled visit after receiving the information about the Sino-Vietnamese conflict. But the main point was that the pressure was there and he did not yield to that pressure.

Mangolian smiles are proverbially enigmatic.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us now come to Indian smiles.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister when he had so many discussions with the President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and also the Deputy Prime Minister of the Chinese Republic, whether he was convinced of their intention of having really a sincere objective of resolving the outstanding dispute between India and China. Is he convinced of the sincerity of their purpose.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Only the future will show.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Now he is talking like a Foreign Minister. Previously he was talking as if he was making a public speech.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be happy about it.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I am happy. In his statement that he has read out yesterday, he mentioned specifically that he raised three questions—resumption of free travel to Kailash and Mansrover by the Indians; stoppage of arms supply to hostile Nagas and about Karakoram Road. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he got categorical answers from the Chinese side? If so, when would the Indians be allowed to visit Kailash and Mansrover and when would they completely suspend any kind of help to Naga and Mizo hostiles? Thirdly, what is their attitude about Karakoram Road?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In my statement yesterday, I had dealt with some of these problems.

On the question of Providing facilities to the Kailash and Manasarovar, the Chinese side pointed out some practical difficulties, particularly the absence of rest houses, the lack of arrangements to accommodate the pilgrims, and they promised to look into the matter. We propose to pursue this matter through diplomatic channels. On the Karakoram Highway, we pointed out to the Chinese, as I said in my statement that the construction of the road in the area—a part of the road exists in the area which legally and constitutionally belongs to India—is illegal and they have changed their attitude. Since 1957, first they had said that the question of Kashmir which means the whole of Jammu and Kashmir including the area which is under the occupation of Pakistan was a bilateral matter but since then they had changed their attitude and I pointed out to them that they should not interfere and they should allow India and Pakistan to settle this matter as provided in the Simla Agreement.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will kindly see that the Minister while answering the question has perhaps unwittingly failed to answer part (e) of the question— whether preliminaries regarding the visit to China by the Minister of External Affairs have been satisfactorily completed. of course, having gone there, he will say that. But my question is with regard to the timing of the visit. He was to go in October last year. Unfortunately he fell ill and therefore, it was postponed. After that postponment, the visit did actually take place in February. I would like to know whether enough consideration was given to the overall increasingly accelerated explosive situation in the whole of Indo-China. Whether his visit to China, therefore, was well-timed or ill-timed, in terms of that, I want an answer. Secondly, and lastly, he cut short his visit by one day and the report that appeared in the *Times of India* stated that it was the *Times of India* correspondent, Mr. Subhash Chakravarty, who had gone to China with the Minister, it was he who got the telephonic message from Delhi on the basis of which he informed the Minister that this happened in China—the aggression. I would like to know what was the Indian Mission in Vietnam doing with regard to informing Mr. Vajpayee, the Foreign Minister through the usual manner so that he would get the information earlier and come back even earlier than he did.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The original invitation was extended in March last year. Then it was decided to visit Peking in October-November. The visit had to be postponed because I was not well. There was some speculation that the illness was not genuine, it was political or diplomatic. Then it was thought that I should visit China before the Budget Session of Parliament. And this was announced a few weeks ago when there was no outbreak of hostilities in Indo-China though the tension was building up.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: And you were expecting war!

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please answer according to your own.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Should I stop?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said 'according to your own' not by interruption. I was only trying to assist you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Before leaving all eventualities were considered...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So much time is taken in answering questions. How will we get an opportunity to ask any question on this matter?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am prepared to cut short.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you answer the question. It would be very helpful if questions and answers are brief.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Considering all eventualities we decided to go ahead with the planned visit.

My hon. friend wanted to know whether I received information about the Chinese attack on Vietnam from India. This is a fact, because there is a time lag of three hours between New Delhi and Hongchow where I was at that time. I was not in Peking. Immediately we contacted our Mission in Peking. We made other contacts also and when the news was confirmed, I decided to cut short my visit and I came back.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Survey re: Bonded Labour

*47. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey conducted recently stated that the bonded labour is more of a social than economic issue;

(b) if so, the dteails of the survey and who conducted that survey;

(c) whether any other survey conducted has been brought to the notice of Government regarding the bonded labour;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the action taken up-to-date to abolish bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) A National Survey was conducted on the incidence of bonded labour in 1978. The Survey has emphasised both the social and economic aspects of the incidence of the bonded labour.

(b) A Summary of the Preliminary Findings of the Survey by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No other National Survey exclusively on bonded labour has come to the notice of the Government in recent months.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

A SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE GANDHI PEACE FOUNDATION AND NATIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE.

A National Survey on the Incidence of Bonded Labour has been carried out by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute. The following ten bonded labour affected States had been selected for the nationwide sample survey:

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh. More than 1000 villages in 295 districts of these states (1971 district pattern) were covered by the Survey between May and October 1978. More than 115 field investigators went to the Sample Villages and collected information about the incidence of Bonded Labour. The objectives of the study were (1) to assess the extent of bondage in the ten States, (2) to calculate estimates of the total number of bonded labourers in the States, (3) to highlight the socio-economic conditions under which bonded labourers work and live, and (4) to assist the State Government's and the Central Government in the preparation of schemes for the release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The Survey concentrated on the identification of debt bondage in the agricultural sector.

The estimates were calculated on the basis of data of the actual incidence of bonded labour in the villages surveyed by the field investigators, and in accordance with the statistical formulate used in National Sample Surveys. A preliminary analysis of the data collected in the States (excluding Orissa where the Survey is going on) reveals that the Total Number of Bonded Labourers Amounts 22.4 lakhs, (the Orissa estimate is still to be added). The State estimates of the incidence of bonded labour are as follows:

Andhra Pradesh.	323 000 bonded labourers (i.e. 4·96% of all agricultural labourers).
Bihar	111 000 (1·7%)
Gujarat	171 000 (9·5%)
Karnataka.	193 000 (7·6%)
Madhya Pradesh	467 000 (11·8%)
Maharashtra.	105 000 (2·1%)
Rajasthan.	67 000 (9·4 %)
Tamil Nadu	250 000 (6·0%)
Uttar Pradesh	555 000 (10·5%)

The most affected regions are (1) Telengana in Andhra Pradesh, (2) North and South. Arcot, Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu, (3) Shimoga and Bangalore districts in Karantaka (4) the north-western districts in Maharashtra, (5) Baroda and Panchmahals in Gujarat, (6) Mahakaushal region in Madhya Pradesh, (7) the sugarcane belt in Western Uttar Pradesh, Deoria, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur districts in Eastern UP, (8) Santhal Parganas, Palamau and Monghyr districts in Bihar.

SIGNIFICANT CONCLUSIONS.

(1) 66.0 per cent of the bonded labours belong to Scheduled Castes, 18.3 per cent of the bonded labourers belong to Scheduled Tribes. But 84.2 per cent the masters are Caste Hindus.

(2) 41.3 per cent of the bonded labourers take loans of less than Rs. 300, 28.1 per cent take Rs. 300-700, 15 per cent take Rs. 700—1100, and 15 per cent need loans exceeding Rs. 1100.

(3) 11.6 per cent of the bonded labourers have to pay interest rates higher than 40 per cent p.a., 10.5 per cent pay interests between 25 per cent and 40 per cent, 45 per cent do not have to pay interest.

(4) 47.5 per cent of the bonded labourers incur debts for meeting their daily needs (domestic consumption), whereas only 33.6 per cent take loans for festivals or ceremonies (social obligations). This finding falsifies the popular assumption that the majority of the bonded labourers go into bondage because of their irrational spending of money on festive occasions. The fact that nearly 50 per cent are driven into bondage for meeting their domestic/consumption expenditures reveals the increasing inpoverishment of the landless and weaker sections of the rural population.

(5) This can be further substantiated by the following data on the asset structure. 62 per cent of the bonded labourers do not possess any cultivable land, 67 per cent have no livestock, 91 per cent have no poultry, 14 per cent have no hut or house of their own. 20.5 per cent do not possess any homestead land.

(6) The below-subsistence level-wages prevalent contribute substantially to the poverty of the bonded labours and their incapacity to repay the loan. Nearly 30 per cent of them get less than Rs. 10 per month, 38 per cent earn wages between Rs. 10 and Rs. 40, 25 per cent earn Rs. 40—80, and only 7 per cent get more than Rs. 80 per month. The average monthly payment amounts Rs. 35.8.

(7) 10 per cent of the bonded labourers had worked as such either since childhood or for more than 10 years. 56 per cent work since 3 years or less, 33 per cent are under bondage since 1 year or less.

(8) 60 per cent of the bonded labourers have to work for an indefinite period of time till he master says that the loan is repaid. 80 per cent have even lost their freedom to seek other employment during the off-season; during the season 91 per cent of the bonded labourers are claimed by their masters as private property.

(9) 21 per cent of the bonded labourers are below 20 years of age, 56.3 per cent are under 30 years, 83.2 per cent are below 40 years of age. The system of bonded labour is found in backward areas as well as in developed agricultural regions. The trend indicates that the introduction of modern technologies in agriculture has aggravated the economic conditions of agriculture labourers and intensified their recruitment into bondage. In the districts of Medak (Andhra Pradesh), Mandya (Karnataka), North and South Arcot (Tamil Nadu), bonded labourers are employed to operate diesel and electrical pumpsets

Statement

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, defines the offence basically as a denial of freedom of participation by any worker either in the labour market or in the commodity market. The Act gives several examples of this system, occurring in traditional and customary forms. Since 1976, identification and release of the bonded labour has become a direct responsibility of the District Magistrates. Since then the concerned State Governments have been representing to the Centre about the inadequacy of the on-going schemes to meet the challenging problem of rehabilitation.

2. Any estimate about the incidence of bonded labour system is at best a statistical projection. It is not tantamount to actual identification. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act is a Central legislation administered by State Governments. Statutory Committees have been formed at the sub-divisional and district levels for the purpose of assisting the local administration in this regard.

3. National Labour Institute conducted a workshop for training of administrations and project officers dealing with rural development in 1977 for motivating them in identification, release and rehabilitation of

the bonded labour. The Institute also conducted in collaboration with the Gandhi Peace Foundation, a National Workshop on this subject in November, 1977. The National Survey is a result of this collaboration, and its preliminary findings were released in October, 1978.

4. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Bonded Labour Rehabilitation is undertaken during 1978-79 at a total cost of Rs. 2 crores, half of which is a matching grant from the Central Government to the States concerned District-wise details of these Centraly Sponsored Scheme are in the attached statement.

5. The Ministry of Home Affairs has allowed age-relaxation upto 40 years to all those released from bonded labour system to Group C & D posts, and for purposes of employment through employment exchanges, they shall be accorded priority equal to the physically handicapped.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise Allocations approved and the number of bonded labour to be benefitted under the Centrally sponsored Scheme during 1978-79.

S. No.	State	Districts to be covered	Central Allocation approved for 1978-79	No. of Bonded labour likely to be benefitted
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. lakhs	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Medak 2. Mehboobnagar 3. Hyderabad	20·00	1,670
2	Bihar	1. Santhal Parganas 2. Nallanda 3. Bhagalpur 4. Monghyr	14·28	934
3	Karnataka	1. Chitradurga	8·00	441
		2. Kolar	2·28	114
4	Kerala	Kozhikode	2·20	110
5	Madhya Pradesh	1. Betul 2. Bastur 3. Jabalpur 4. Raigarh	17·00	859
6	Orissa	1. Ganjam 2. Phulbany 3. Koraput 4. Kalahandi 5. Mayurbhanj	5·11	315
7	Rajasthan	Kota	14·00	700
8	Tamil Nadu	1. Coimbatore 2. Nilgiri	5·32	268
9	Uttar Pradesh	Tehri Garhwal	10·00	495
		TOTAL	98·19	5,906

गंगा नदी पर रेल पुल

*48. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेल पुल की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त पद्मनाभन समिति ने भी इस पुल की सिफारिश की है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में बड़ी नदियों पर रेल पुलों की संख्या कितनी हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार पहलेजा अथवा हाजीपुर के निकट पटना में गंगा नदी पर शीघ्र ही एक पुल बनायेगी?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) :

(क) गंगापारीय रेल यातायात के संचलन के लिए बक्सर और मुंगेर के बीच एक अतिरिक्त रेल पुल की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन उसके स्थान निर्धारण का प्रश्न विभिन्न स्थानों की व्यावहारिकता तथा उनकी अर्थवत्ता के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है ।

(ख) श्री पद्मनाभन की अध्यक्षता में एक सर्वेक्षण दल ने विभिन्न वैकल्पिक स्थानों में पटना का नाम भी सुझाया था और सिफारिश की थी कि स्थान के बारे में अन्तिम विनिश्चय करने से पूर्व आगे और तकनीकी व्यावहारिकता एवं आर्थिक अध्ययन किये जायं ।

(ग) पुलों की सूची राज्यवार नहीं रखी जाती है ।

(घ) रेल पुल के लिए किसी एक उपयुक्त स्थान के बारे में विनिश्चय केन्द्रीय जल एवं बिजली अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पुणे द्वारा किये गये तकनीकी अध्ययन के पूरा हो जाने और सुझाये गये विकल्पों के मूल्यांकन कर लिये जाने के बाद ही किया जा सकेगा ।

Exchange of Enclaves with Bangladesh

*49. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held recently between the representatives of India and Bangladesh for the exchange of Enclaves;

(b) names of enclaves for which the meeting was held;

(c) the number and names of personnel who participated in the discussions; and

(d) the details of the talks held and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Congestion in Major Ports

*50. SHRI P. KANNAN:
SHRI C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the problems pased by serious congestion in our major ports, particularly Bombay Port;

(b) the effective steps envisaged and the nature of action already started; and

(c) whether Government have taken on hand development of alternative port capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) On account of serious congestion at Bombay, a number of ships are waiting for berthing at present. As a result of this, there is increase in pre-berthing detention period of ships. Also, certain Conference Lines have levied congestion surcharge.

(b) With a view to improve labour productivity the incentive schemes relating to shore workers are being reviewed in consultation with labour Unions. Recommendations made by Mehta Committee are being examined for implementation.

Important steps already taken to relieve congestion at Bombay include diversion of traffic to other ports, mid-stream unloading in barges wherever feasible, increase in the strength of shore labour by fresh recruitment, etc.

(c) Development of port capacities is a continuous process. Planning Commission have tentatively indicated provision of Rs. 390 crores during 1978—83 for development and modernisation of major ports. This includes about Rs. 71 crores for development of Bombay Port.

Implementation of Scheme to Eradicate Bonded Labour

*51. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Union Government has collected data regarding the performance in implementation of the scheme to eradicate bonded labour scheme throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) The Union Government has commenced collecting data regarding the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Bonded Labour Rehabilitation in 23 districts.

(b) The State-wise details are awaited from the Governments concerned.

Invitation to Indian Doctors to work in UAE

*52. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Arab Emirates have expressed desire to invite Indian doctors to work in UAE hospitals;

(b) if so, the full particulars of the communication received from UAE in this regard; and

(c) the response of the Indian Government towards this request of UAE?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A delegation led by the Health Minister UAE, during its visit to India in January, 1979, expressed keenness to obtain the services of Indian doctors and para medical personnel for working in the hospitals in their country. However, no specific formal request has so far been received by the Government. Any such request, whenever received will be given sympathetic consideration.

Spread of V.D.

*53 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of the increasing incidence of V. D. particularly in big cities like Bombay where it is 'alarming' and the victims include school going teenagers; and

(b) if so, whether Governmnt have made efforts to control the VD menace by understanding its biological, sexual, sociological, ecological and socio-economic aetio-patho genetic aspects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No, Sir. V.D. (S.T.D.) is not a notifiable disease and as such adequate data on the incidence of disease in big cities like Bombay is not available.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha indicating the steps taken to control the S. T. D. menance.

Statement

The following steps have been taken for control of S. T. D. menance:—

1. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of S.T.D. control, drugs are supplied free of cost to the States/ Union Territories for the treatment of patients suffering from S. T. D.

2. For providing better diagnostic and therapeutic services, in-service medical personnel from the States/ Union Teritories are imparted training at the Institute of S. T. D., Madras and the S. T. D. Training-cum-Demonstration Centre, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi. The Government of India pays stipend at fixed rates to the Medical Officers and the para medical staff.

3. In order to understand the epidemiological aspects like biological, sexual, sociological, ecological, and S. T. D. Survey-cum-Detection team has been established at the National Institute of Communicable Dieases, Delhi

"स्माल शिपिंग फर्म्स आन वर्ज आफ कोलेप्स" शीर्षक के समाचार

*54. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 12-1-1979 के अंग्रेजी दैनिक समाचार पत्र "इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस" में छपे "स्माल शिपिंग फर्म्स आन वर्ज आफ कोलेप्स" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारतीय नौवहन कम्पनियों पर वर्तमान वश्व-व्यापी संकट का कहां तक प्रभाव पड़ा है, यह बहुधा कम्पनी के आकार पर निर्भर नहीं करता, बल्कि इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि कम्पनी का जहाजी बेड़ा और उसकी परिचालन सेवाएं किस प्रकार की है। सरकार ने जो इस समय इकमुश्त सहायता की घोषणा की है वह 31-3-79 तक के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है और उसके बाद की सहायता सरकार द्वारा गठित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित उच्चस्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों और सरकारी निर्णय पर निर्भर करेगी ।

Recognition to Kampuchea Regime

*55. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demand from Members of Parliament and others for immediate recognition of People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Hang Samrin; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Some Members of Parliament have made such a suggestion.

(b) Our policy is to accord recognition to a government that is in effective control of a country. The situation in Kampuchea still appears to be unsettled and we are continuing to keep it under watch.

Amritsar Railway Station

*56. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work to provide a second entry to the Amritsar Railway Station through the Gole Bagh area has started;

(b) if not, what are the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether it is a fact that funds have been provided in the current year's budget to complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The work of providing an entry to Amritsar Railway Station from Gole Bagh side was included in Railway's Budget 1978-79 as a New Work at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.68 lacs for which a token outlay of Rs. 0.15 lacs was provided in the current financial year (1978-79) to make preliminary arrangements such as preparation of designs and drawings and calling for tenders etc. The work will be speeded up during the next financial year 1979-80 and funds to the tune of Rs. 6 lacs are being provided for this purpose. It is expected that this work will be completed in about 3 years time.

Loss to Railways due to Anti-reservationists agitation

*57. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-reservationists damaged and attacked the railways, disrupting train services in several parts of the Bihar State and many other States also during the months of December, 1978 and January, 1979;

(b) if so, the total damage caused;

(c) which are the most affected states;

(d) what steps were taken to repair the damage caused and total expenditure involved; and

(e) what steps are being taken to protect railways from attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Yes, it is a fact that anti-reservation railways, disrupting train services in several parts of Bihar particularly, and other States also. The total loss of damage caused to the Railways during this agitation has been calculated to the tune of Rs. 3.50 lakhs approximately. Besides, 2 locomotives and 9 coaches on North Eastern Railway have badly been damaged. These have been sent for repair. Extent of damage to these locomotives and coaches in terms of money will be known after they are repaired.

Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the States most affected in this regard.

Steps have been taken by way of repairing and replacement of damaged items. The expenditure involved would be known after the repairs of damaged items have been completed. Following are the steps taken to protect railways from attacks:—

1. The Railways have maintained close liaison with State Governments and have sought their assistance for maintenance of law and order in railway premises and on the track.

2. The State Governments have geared up their law and order machinery to give necessary assistance to the Railways.

3. The Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police have also been placed at the disposal of the State Governments for deployment on the Railways.

4. Sensitive railway stations are being guarded by Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Units.

5. State Police is escorting all passenger trains in the affected sections.

6. All Goods trains are being escorted by the Railway Protection Force in the affected sections.

7. Patrol specials with armed guards are being run in affected sections.

8. Cases have been registered for criminal acts committed on the Railways and on the track and are being investigated by the Police with a view to prosecuting the culprits.

9. Minister of Railways had also drawn the attention of Chief Ministers of the affected States to the deteriorating situation and had requested for their assistance in bringing about normalcy in train operation.

Coach repair factory at Rayalseema

*58. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted in Rayalseema to set up a coach repair factory in that area;

(b) if so, the places surveyed; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among other places on the Southern Railway, Tirupati East in the Rayalaseema area served by the South-Central Railway was also surveyed for the purpose of setting up the factory.

(c) Not yet.

Loss of Mandays

*59. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the mandays lost as a result of strikes in the country during the last one year;

(b) steps taken to remedy the situation; and

(c) whether Government feel that Labour relations are likely to be affected as a result of all round opposition to the proposed Industrial Relations Bill?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the available provisional information, there was a time loss of 10.99 million mandays due to strike in 1978.

(b) The situation is under constant watch of the Government. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the State continued to make efforts to minimise Work stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

(c) No Sir, there would be adequate opportunity for full consideration of the Bill before its passage.

Introduction of New Rajdhani Type Fast Express Trains

*60. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to introduce any more Rajdhani type fast express trains;

(b) if so, how does Government propose to implement its plans to test and introduce trains running at speeds upto 160 kms per hour; and

(c) the progress and plans for speeding up trains running in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided not to introduce any more Rajdhani type of trains on any other route, as relief of overcrowding should be given priority over any programme of increasing speed of fast passenger carrying trains. However, Indian Rail-

ways have increased the speeds of passenger carrying trains on trunk routes from 100 to 110 Kmph on BG and 75 to 100 Kmph on MG.

Alleged corrupt practices indulged in by M/s. A. H. Wheelers

401. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding various corrupt practices indulged in by M/s. A. H. Wheelers and other agencies operating at different stations on a monopoly basis in the matter of selling new journals;

(b) if so details of the complaints/representations, newspaper reports containing such allegations;

(c) details of the charges/allegations processed and action taken/proposed against M/s. A. H. Wheelers and other agencies operating at different railway stations during the last one year; and

(d) whether Government is considering abolition of monopoly of M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co. on Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No. However, attention of Government has very recently been drawn to an article published in the January 13 issue of a Bombay English Weekly 'Clarity'. This article mainly alleges sale of books, magazines, priodicals, etc. published by big Newspapers group in preference to those published by small publishers, by bookstalls at Railway Stations.

(c) No report of any such charge has been received.

(d) No bookstall contractor has monopoly on the Railways. Apart from 3 major bookstall contractors, namely M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co., M/s. Gulab Singh & Sons and M/s. Higginbothams, there are 241 other bookstall contractors running bookstalls at Railway Stations.

Bombay-Pune National Highway

402. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a very torturous zig-zag and steep-graded Ghat between Khopoli and Lonawala known as Bor Ghat on the Bombay Pune National Highway No. 4 and what is the length of this section of road;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are number of accidents and breakdowns in this Ghat and the traffic gets held up for hours together at times;

(c) whether it is a fact that the alignment plans for the new Ghat have been approved by the Government of India in March, 1973;

(d) what is the estimated cost of the said project of realignment;

(e) what is the progress made by the Government of India since its approval upto 15th November, 1978; and

(f) if no progress has been made so far, the reasons thereof and the remedies contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (f). The 8 Kms long Borghat reach of the Bombay-Pune Road, N.H.No. 4, requires re-routing because of the existing steep gradients and sharp curves. The traffic no doubt is inconvenienced by slow speed and often by break-downs and accidents. Alignment for the re-routing stands approved and the land practically acquired. The first phase of re-routing, for a 2 lane carriageway which is estimated to cost about

Rs. 3 crores, is likely to figure, as a high priority work, of course, the Plan Out-lay and all-India picture permitting, in the, 1978-83 Five Year Plan for development of National Highways. In the meantime detailed designs, estimates etc., stand more or less, finalised.

शायिकाओं के कोटे में वृद्धि

403. श्री वर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जामनगर जिले में जाम जोधपुर म्यूनिसिपल पंचायत के अध्यक्ष ने जाम जोधपुर शहर और आस-पास के गांवों के लोगों के लिए जाम जोधपुर स्टेशन से गांधी ग्राम सुपर फास्ट (पोरबन्दर—अहमदाबाद) रेल गाड़ी में शायिकाओं के कोटे में वृद्धि करने के लिए जनवरी, 1979 में प्रभागीय अधीक्षक, पश्चिम रेलवे, भावनगर को एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसमें उल्लिखित मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) गांधी ग्राम एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन में जाम जोधपुर स्टेशन से इस समय कितनी शायिकाओं का कोटा है ;

(घ) जाम जोधपुर शहर और आस पास के 150 गांवों के लोगों की सुविधा के लिए जाम जोधपुर स्टेशन से गांधी ग्राम एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन में शायिकाओं की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि की जाएगी और इस कोटे में वृद्धि कब की जाएगी; और

(ङ) गांधी ग्राम एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन में इस समय शायिकाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है और पोरबन्दर से अहमदाबाद तक नियत की गई शायिकाओं के कोटे की स्टेशन-वार संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण). (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। किन्तु गांधी ग्राम एक्सप्रेस में जाम जोधपुर स्टेशन का कोटा 15 शायिकाओं तक बढ़ाये जाने के लिए जाम जोधपुर के श्री गुलाम हुसैन नाथाभाई कोवाडिया भांवड़ा की ओर से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ग) और (घ). 1-3-1979 से दूसरे वर्ग की दो (2) शायिकाओं का कोटा बढ़ा कर दस (10) शायिकायें करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ङ) दूसरे वर्ग की 240 शायिकाओं की कुल उपलब्धता का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

पोरबन्दर . . .	172
जाम जोधपुर . . .	2
उपलेटा . . .	6
धोराजी . . .	16
जूनागढ़ . . .	30
जेतलसर . . .	4
मुंकवाव . . .	5
बंगासरा . . .	5
जोड़	240

Shifting of Dispensary in Mayapuri

404. SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3809 on the 18th December, 1978 regarding shifting of CGHS Dispensary, Mayapuri and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though two flats *i.e.* 4A and 4B of D Street in Mayapuri had been allotted for the CGHS dispensary long ago, but the dispensary has not yet been shifted to those flats;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by what date the dispensary is likely to be shifted to these flats?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (c). The flats were handed over only on 15th December, 1978. Some alterations and modifications to make the place suitable for a CGHS dispensary are to be carried out. The dispensary will be shifted shortly.

Port congestions

405. SHRI MADHEVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that port congestion have resulted in hampering the import of edible oil which is waiting berths in ship for more than 4 months;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the prefrence for reservation of berths in ship is given to fertilizers and petroleum over other items including edible oils; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to bring the imported edible oil in ships at the shortest possible time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No edible oil vessel has been waiting for berthing for four months or more at any of the major ports.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पुनर्वास

406. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1978 के बाद, जब से सरकार ने देश में बंधुआ श्रम पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने बंधुआ श्रमिकों को मुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस बीच कितने बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पुनर्वास किया गया है ; और

(ग) शेष बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पुनर्वास कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) और (ख). विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

(ग) यद्यपि समस्या की जटिलता को देखते हुए, कोई समय-अनुसूची निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है, तथापि, मुक्त कराए गए बंधित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए यथा संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 2 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की केन्द्र संचालित योजना की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिसमें से आधी राशि वार्षिक योजना व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को बराबर-बराबर अनुदान (मेचिंग ग्राण्ट) देने के आधार पर है । राज्य सरकारों को भी मुक्त कराये गये बंधित श्रमिकों के शीघ्र पुनर्वास के लिए समय-समय पर सलाह दी जाती है ।

विवरण

31-12-1978 तक राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार स्थिति

क्रमांक	राज्य	बंधित श्रमिकों की संख्या		
		पता लगाए गए	मुक्त कराये गए	पुनःवासित किए गए
1		2	3	4
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10,518	10,452	7,394
2	बिहार	2,857	2,857	613
3	कर्नाटक	64,042	64,042	†(30,557) (7,804)

1	2	3	4
4 केरल	702	702	138
5 मध्य प्रदेश	1,612	1,531	33
6 उड़ीसा	690	320	316
7 राजस्थान	6,000	6,000	3,531
8 तमिल नाडु	2,883	2,883	2,366
9 उत्तर प्रदेश	3,843	3,843	2,331‡
जोड़	93,147	92,630	54,993

†कर्नाटक ने सूचित किया है कि 30557 व्यक्तियों को लोक-निर्माण विभाग, वन और अन्य विभागों में रोजगार दिया गया है और 7,304 व्यक्तियों को बैंकों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ।

‡ऐसे जिलों में, जहां बंधित श्रमिकों का पता लगाया गया है, राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए गहन सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों के आधार पर आंकड़ों में संशोधन किया गया है ।

नोट : (i) गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र मिजोरम ने बाद में "शून्य" रिपोर्टें भेजी हैं ।

(ii) अभी तक पुनर्वासित किए जाने वाले बंधित श्रमिकों की संख्या (कालम 5 में दी गई संख्या) में से वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना की परिधि में 5,906 बधित श्रमिक आये हैं ।

Medical Colleges in the Country

407. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical colleges in the country—details thereof, State-wise;

(b) how students are admitted yearly; what is the total number of doctors and their ratio *vis-a -vis* population of country at present; and

(c) how many more colleges for medical training are expected to be opened during 1979-80 and in which States.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement attached.

(c) No new medical college is proposed to be opened in any State in the country during 1979-80.

Statement

(a) The total number of medical colleges in the country is 106. The State-wise break-up of this figure is as under :

1. Andhra Pradesh	8
2. Assam	3
3. Bihar	9
4. Delhi	4
5. Gujarat	5
6. Goa	1
7. Haryana	1
8. Himachal Pradesh	1

9. Jammu & Kashmir	2
10. Karnataka	9
11. Kerala	4
12. Madhya Pradesh	6
13. Maharashtra	13
14. Manipur	1
15. Orissa	3
16. Punjab	5
17. Pondicherry	1
18. Rajasthan	5
19. Tamil Nadu	9
20. Uttar Pradesh	9
21 West Bengal	7
TOTAL	106

(b) As per recommendations of the Medical Council of India on Undergraduate Medical Education, the Council has prescribed the following criteria for selection of students in the medical colleges:—

"The selection of students to a medical college should be based solely on merit of the candidate and for determination of merit, the following criteria be adopted uniformly throughout the country:—

(a) In States having only one Medical College and one University/Board/Examining Body conducting the qualifying examination, the marks obtained at such qualifying examination be taken into consideration;

(b) In States, having more than one university/board/examining body conducting the qualifying examination (or where there are more than one medical college under the administrative control of one authority), a competitive entrance examination should be held so as to achieve a uniform evaluation due to the variation on the standard of qualifying examinations conducted by dierent agencies.

(c) Where there are more than one college in a State and only one university/board conducting the qualifying examination then a joint selection board be constituted for all the colleges.

(d) A competitive entrance examination is absolutely necessary in the case of institutions of all—India character.

(e) To be eligible for competitive entrance examination candidate must have passed anv of the qualifying examination as enumerated under the head-note "Admission to Medical Course."

Provided that a candidate who has appeared in a qualifying examination, the result of which has not been declared, may be provisionally allowed to take up the competitive entrance examination and in case of his selection for admission to medical course he shall not be admitted thereto unless in the meanwhile he has passed the qualifying examination."

As per Indian Medical Register, 2,25,756 doctors are registered upto December, 1977. The doctor population ratio based on this figure comes to 1:3135 at the end of 1977 though ratio of economically active doctors is estimated to be 1.3730 taking into account the attrition rue to migration. retirement, death, etc.

गंगापुर सिटी के गोवाम की ओर जाने वाली सड़क

408. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर सिटी (कोटा पश्चिम रेलवे) गोवाम की ओर जाने वाली सड़क पर एक खतरनाक ढलान है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लदी हुई बैलगाड़ियों को वहां पर बहुत दिक्कत होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बारे में विभिन्न तरीकों से सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को अनुरोध करने के पश्चात् भी अभी तक कोई उपचारी कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और कब तक उसे ठीक कर दिया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव चरावन्य): (क) और (ख). गंगापुर सिटी में गोदाम (माल गोदाम) को जाने वाला पहुंच मार्ग, 20 में I डेढ़ का है, जिसे खतरनाक नहीं समझा जाता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Strikes by Railway Employees

409. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and duration of strikes during the last one year by the railway employees and the causes of strikes in different cases; and

(b) the steps taken by Government before and after the strike and actions taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). There was no strike as such during the period in question, but there were stoppages of work of minor nature by different categories of workers. Talks were held with the workers' unions on their grievances and action taken to redress them as far as possible within the resources available.

Chemical analysis of beverage under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

410. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/ Rules fruit beverage of fruit drink must have 5 per cent fruit juice;

(b) whether it is possible through chemical analysis to determine whether 5 per cent juice is present or not; and

(c) if not, how does Ministry ensure that 5 per cent juice is added in a fruit drink?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act a fruit beverage or fruit drink must contain not less than five per cent fruit juice weight by weight.

(b) It is possible to determine the fruit juice content chemical analysis.

(c) Does not arise.

Trains Cancelled on Western Railway

411. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several trains in Saurashtra and on Ahmedabad-Mehsana and Anand-Cambay sections of the Western Railway have been suspended due to the shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the number and names of trains suspended and the date of their suspension; and

(c) when is the situation likely to improve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The cancelled trains will be restored as soon as adequate loco coal stock is built up. A close liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy and the coal producing authorities so as to increase the availability of steam coal for the Railways. Of late, the supply position is showing an improvement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Train No.	Cancelled between	Date of cancellation
	Metre Gauge		
1	64 Dn./63 Up Mixed	Disa-Palanpur	28-6-78
2	142 Dn./141 Up Passenger	Mahesana-Taranga Bill	18-12-78
3	114 Dn/113 Up Passenger	Mahesana-Patan	28-6-78
4	92 Dn/91 Up Fast Passenger	Ahmedabad-Mahesana	28-6-78
5	416 Dn/415 Up Passenger	Wankaner Morbi	28-6-78
6	144 Dn/143 Up	Patan-Kakosi Metrana Raod	22-6-78
7	306 Dn/305 Up	Dhasa-Mahuva	16-7-78
8	358 Dn/357 Up Mixed	Khijadiya-Dhari	28-6-78
9	378 Dn/377 Up Passenger	Shapur-Saradiaya	9-7-78
10	368 Dn/367 Up Passenger	Kunkavav-Bagasra	28-6-78

Regulation of advertising under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules

412. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) does Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules have authority to regulate advertising;

(b) if so, under what clause; and

(c) if not, what does Government intend to do to ensure that no false advertising takes place?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Presumably the Honourable Member wants to know whether under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act action can be taken against misleading advertisements. If so, the answer is 'Yes, Sir.'

(b) Clause (i) (a) and (ix) (e) of section 2 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(c) Does not arise.

C.I.W.T.C.

413. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation is having lot of landed property in Assam and West Bengal which is not put to proper use;

(b) if so, the approximate valuation; and

(c) whether Government is considering to dispose of these properties in order to raise resources for this corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Some properties pertaining to the Corporation in Assam and West Bengal are surplus to their requirements.

(b) Present valuation of such properties is not known.

(c) The Board of Directors of the Corporation in their 75th meeting held

on 19-1-79 decided that properties surplus to requirements of the Corporation and having no possibilities of their use even in future should be disposed of after their values have been assessed by recognised valuers. The Board also decided that some properties presently not in use but having possibility of being utilised in future considering Corporation's business may not be disposed of but be leased out for the time being. All properties of the Corporation in West Bengal and in Assam are hypothecated to President of India and State Bank of India Hence sale proceeds of surplus properties will have to be utilised for repayment of loan from the Govt. of India/ State Bank of India and will not help raising resources of the Corporation.

National Permits for Scheduled Castes

414. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in issuing national permits and if so, why;

(b) the State-wise details if permits were issued to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) is it also a fact that there is no directive from the Government of India to the State Governments to adopt a uniform policy on the above and if already issued, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (c). No, Sir, The Motor Vehicles Act, 1839 has been amended by the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1978 to provide reservation of certain precentage of public carriers' permits including National Permits for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These provisions have been brought into force with effect from 16-1-1979. The reservation of permits shall be in the same ratio as in the case of appointments made by direct recruitment to public services in the State. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to take action immediately for implementation of these provisions.

(b). Information asked for is not available as there was previously no column in the application for the permits, requiring the applicant to indicate whether he belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe or not.

सोनपुर डिविजन में बिना शैड वाले स्टेशन प्लेटफार्म

415. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोनपुर डिवीजन में कितने स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म शैड अभी तक नहीं बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार नारायणपुर, पमराह, खारिक और कथरिया स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को धूप, वर्षा और सर्दी से बचाने के लिए प्लेटफार्म शैड शीघ्र बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोनपुर मण्डल के 45 रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

नारायणपुर, पमराह, खारिक और कथरिया रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर, इस समय छत की व्यवस्था करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

Discussions held with Burmese leaders

416. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has visited Burma in the month of January, 1979, and had discussion with the various leaders of that country; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) I visited Burma in January and met a number of leaders there.

(b) The visit was in connection with the "India Week" organised by the Embassy in Rangoon. Nevertheless, opportunity was taken to have discussions with the Burmese leaders on international and bilateral relations. The visit has helped to further strengthen Indo-Burmese relations.

Lalitpur-Satna Railway line

417. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility survey for Lalitpur-Satna Railway line had been included in the current year's railway budget;

(b) if the survey has not started yet when it is likely to begin and when it is expected to be completed; and

(c) whether Government considered the relaxation of norms for construction of new railway lines in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Survey work was started in October 1978 and is expected to be completed by early 1980.

(c) National Transport Policy Committee is currently going into the question of criteria to be adopted for new lines in backward areas and then financing policy in this regard will be laid down on receipt of the recommendations of this Committee.

Talcher Sambhalpur Railway line

418. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of money has been sanctioned for survey of a new railway link between Talcher and Sambhalpur in Orissa State in S. E. Railway;

(b) the amount sanctioned;

(c) the headquarters located for the purpose of survey;

(d) the amount spent till December, 1978;

(e) the approximate length of the Railway link;

(f) the approximate expenditure to be incurred for each Km.; and

(g) the time when the survey work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e) and (g). Survey for the 170 Kms. long new rail link between Talcher and Samhalpur wa ssanctioned at the cost of Rs. 9.36 lakhs in March 1978. The survey is being conducted under the control of the Chief Engineer (Construction) South Eastern Railway, Bilaspur and is expected to be completed by December, 1979. Approximate expenditure upto December, 1978 is Rs. 2 lakhs.

(f). Expenditure per kilometre of line surveyed will be known only on completion of survey.

रेलवे कैन्टीनों में वेटर

419. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बता नेकी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग द्वारा चलाई जा रही कैंटीनों में कार्यरत वेटर तथा बैरे दैनिक मजूरी पर काम करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन कम आय वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवायें जो 15 वर्ष से अधिक अवधि की सेवा कर चुके हैं, नियमित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव दयालु): (क) विभागीय खान-पान स्थापनाएं कमीशन बैंडर और कमीशन बैरे रखती हैं जिन्हें उनके द्वारा की गई बिक्री के प्रतिशत के रूप में कमीशन दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) कमीशन बैरों को एक चरण बद्ध कार्यक्रमानुसार उनकी सेवा अवधि के आधार पर नियमित रेल कर्मचारियों के रूप में नौकरी में लेने का निर्णय पहले ही किया जा चुका है और पिछले एक वर्ष में ऐसे 1000 बैरों को नौकरी में रखा भी जा चुका है। लेकिन, कमीशन बैंडरों को इसी रूप में नियमित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि वे केवल स्थैतिक यूनिटों में बैंडिंग स्टालों, ट्रालियों, खोमचों आदि का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए रखे जाते हैं। ये केवल कमीशन एजेंट हैं जो अलग-अलग कमीशन बैंडरों द्वारा निष्पादित अलग-अलग प्रबन्धों के अधीन नियुक्त किये हुए हैं। वे यात्रियों की वैसी सेवा नहीं कर रहे हैं जैसी सेवा बैरे करते हैं जिन्हें गाड़ियों में भी जाना पड़ता है। कमीशन बैंडर केवल प्लेटफार्मों पर काम कर रहे हैं और उनका काम आसान है तथा उसमें कोई जोखिम नहीं है।

Construction of New Pucca roads

420. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent out of Road Development Fund in each State for construction of New Pucca roads;

(b) how much was spent in backward areas of each State; and

(c) how much was spent in laying feeder roads in rural areas Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Member is referring to the Central Road Fund. Works costing about Rs. 39.73 crores were approved from this source since the Vth Plan covering construction of new roads and bridges and improvement of existing roads. These included *inter-alia* approximately works costing Rs. 7.50 crores pertaining to new pucca roads including about Rs. 2.38 crores for roads in backward areas and about Rs. 1.76 crores for feeder roads in rural areas etc. Rs. 29.24 crores are estimated to have been spent so far on these works costing Rs. 39.73 crores and also on other works already in progress. Attached statement shows the State-wise break-up of Rs. 39.73 crores.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total cost of works approved since 5th Plan
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120,47,115
2.	Assam	177,79,597
3.	Bihar	199,50,050
4.	Maharashtra	488,80,440
5.	Gujarat	290,78,960
6.	Madhya Pradesh	180,55,300
7.	Tamil Nadu	348,65,784
8.	Orissa	70,00,500
9.	Punjab	382,61,200
10.	Uttar Pradesh	191,24,437
11.	West Bengal	183,96,814
12.	Rajasthan	201,27,490
13.	Kerala	157,68,668
14.	Karnataka	259,68,900
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	27,22,000
16.	Delhi	361,54,370
17.	Himachal Pradesh	36,15,000
18.	Manipur	37,80,000
19.	Tripura	29,62,000
20.	Chandigarh	..
21.	Haryana	150,25,000
22.	Meghalaya	8,75,000
23.	Nagaland	6,23,900
24.	Goa	62,65,752
		39,73,37,277

Say Rs. 39·73 crores.

Derailment of Delhi-Howrah Delux Train

421. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a derailment of the Delhi-Howrah Delux train on 15-1-79 just outside or after Asansol;

(b) what were the factors causing this derailment; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken against those found responsible for this accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the finding of the inquiry committee, the deraliment was due to failure of railway staff.

(c) The report of enquiry committee is under examination. Suitable action will be taken against the staff finally held responsible.

Conference on Mines Safety

422. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference on mines safety has held in January in Delhi.

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the conference; and

(c) the steps being taken to amend the Mines Safety Act in view of the recommendations of this conference?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The fourth Conference on Safety in mines was held in New Delhi on the 24th December, 1978. As the discussions on the items of agenda could not be concluded, it was decided to hold the next session of the conference at a future date. The conference did not make any recommendations.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of conductors and attendants

423. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is being felt a shortage of conductors and attendants in Central Railway during the last six months; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make up the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Proposals for creation of additional posts to cover the shortage have been initiated.

Restoring 131/132 J. J. Express as Super Fast Express

424. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that since the change of 131/132 J. J. Express from a Super Fast Express into an ordinary express, the punctuality of the train has gone down, maintenance of the coaches is neglected and service has deteriorated;

(b) if so, whether the question of restoring the train into a super fast train will be considered early; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) On the basis o freview of surcharge on various trains the surcharge on 131/132 Mangalore-Nizamuddin Jayanti Janata Express was withdrawn from 1-4-78.

Analysis of its performance before and after 1-4-78 has shown that this has not affected its punctuality or its maintenance. The punctuality of this train has been affected during October, 1978 to January 1979 due to public and staff agitations, rains and on account of additional stoppages given in Olavakkot Division to compensate for the cancelled services. There is also no change in the maintenance practices to warrant any deterioration. The Concerned Railway has been instructed to carry out frequent surprise checks in order to improve the condition of the coaches.

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

Arms purchase by Pakistan

425. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has purchased sophisticated arms from different countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) is it a fact that even the United States have agreed to supply arms to Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details of arms which are likely to be given to Pakistan;

(e) is it also a fact that China has also purchased sophisticated arms from the world market;

(f) what specific steps Government have taken to meet this situation;

(g) is it a fact that we have not increased our expenditure on the purchase of sophisticated arms; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (d). Government have information regarding acquisition of military hardware and equipment by Pakistan from various countries but it is not considered expedient in Public interest to furnish the details. Government are aware that U.S. Government have conveyed to Pakistan its willingness to sell military equipment which includes naval vessels, tanks and aircraft.

(e) we have seen reports to this effect.

(f) All relevant developments including the build-up of military capability in our neighbourhood are taken note of in planning our defence preparedness measures.

(g) Within the constraints of our resources, every effort is being made to equip our armed forces to the extent necessary for our defence preparedness.

(h) Does not arise.

D.T.C.

426. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2568 on the 6th December 1978 regarding D.T.C. Route No. 320 and state:

(a) whether survey has been conducted and if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether any bus has been provided from Radheypuri Bus Stop for Route No. 320 between 9.00 A.M. to 9.15 A.M.; and

(c) if not, the reasons in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A survey has been conducted to assess the requirements of services on Route No. 320. The survey has revealed that the existing services on

the whole are adequate. However, some difficulty is being experienced in the passengers who have to board the buses from the stops falling between Shahdara and Shakarpur due to the rush of office-goers.

(b) An additional trip has been provided at 0905 A.M. from Swaran Talkies which also cover Radheypuri on route No. 320 w.e.f. 19-2-1979.

(c) Does not arise.

पश्चिम रेलवे में चाय के स्टालों का आवंटन

427. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री पश्चिम रेलवे में चाय स्टालों के फिर से आवंटन के बारे में 5 दिसम्बर, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2225 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा महाराष्ट्र में पश्चिम रेलवे में चाय के स्टालों के आवंटन के कितने मामलों की जांच की गई है; और

(ख) बम्बई के आस-पास कितने चाय स्टालों के बारे में जांच की गई और इनमें से प्रत्येक मामले का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सतर्कता विभाग ने महाराष्ट्र में पश्चिम रेलवे के अंधेरी स्टेशन पर दो चाय स्टालों, ग्रांट रोड में एक चाय स्टाल और बोरीवली स्टेशन के एक चाय स्टाल के आवंटन के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की है।

पश्चिम रेलवे पर बम्बई के आस-पास (बम्बई उपनगरीय खण्ड) के चाय स्टालों के आवंटन के निम्नलिखित मामलों की सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है :—

(1) ग्रांट रोड स्टेशन पर एक अन्य स्टाल।

(2) अंधेरी स्टेशन पर एक अन्य स्टाल।

(3) मलाड स्टेशन पर एक स्टाल।

(4) बांद्रा स्टेशन पर एक स्टाल।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा पश्चिम रेलवे पर बम्बई के चारों ओर स्थित निम्नलिखित चाय स्टालों के बारे में भी जांच-पड़ताल जारी है, यहां आवंटन के अतिरिक्त स्थान परिवर्तन, स्टाल के क्षेत्रफल में वृद्धि तथा किसी किराये पर देने, आदि जैसे मामलों के आरोप हैं।

(1) कांदीवली में एक स्टाल

(2) बोरिवली में एक स्टाल

(3) सान्ताक्रुज में एक स्टाल

(4) दादर में तीन स्टाल

(5) मेरीन लाइन्स में एक स्टाल

(6) अंधेरी में एक स्टाल

(7) एलफिंस्टन रोड में एक स्टाल

(8) बांदा में एक स्टाल

(9) भायन्दर में एक स्टाल।

Conversion of BDR Railways of Eastern Railway

428. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering it justified and essential to convert Bankura Damodar River Railway of Eastern Railway from metre gauge to broad gauge;

(b) if so, whether any time schedule has been planned for this work; and

(c) the total goods in metric tonnes carried and the total number of railway wagons thus used for transporting the goods to and from Bombay Ports for West Bengal in the financial year 1977-78 and the total revenue thus earned by Railways for this transportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAN): (a) and (b). Bankura Damodar is a private narrow gauge railway line worker by is Indian Government Railways. There is no proposal at present for taking over the line or coverting it to metre or broad gauge.

(c). The information is not available as loading statistics are not maintained statewise.

Doctors Serving in Rural Areas

429. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in a position to state the number of Doctors, State-wise serving in the Rural Areas as on 31st December, 1978; and

(b) what is the number of Doctors who could not get jobs after receiving Diploma during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No, Sir. The requisite information is being collected.

(b) On the basis of available information, 10212 medical graduates and 619 post-graduates in medicine appeared on the live register of Employment Exchanges at the end of 30th June, 1978. State-wise details are contained in the annexed statement.

Statement

No. of Medical Graduates & Post Graduates on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of 30-6-78 of 309·1

	States	Graduates in Medicine	Post-Graduates in Medicine	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	2516	63	2579
2	Assam	51	..	51
3	Bihar	669	82	751
4	Gujarat	163	2	165
5	Haryana	375	18	393
6	Himachal Pradesh	3	..	3
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3	..	3
8	Karnataka	723	2	725
9	Kerala	555	3	558
10	Madhya Pradesh	682	44	726
11	Maharashtra	954	32	386
12	Manipur	1	..	1
13	Meghalaya	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	..	..	..
15	Orissa	394	..	394
16	Punjab	109	..	109
17	Rajasthan	214	6	220
18	Sikkim	*	*	*No exchange
19	Tamil Nadu	1317	29	1346
20	Tripura	3	..	3
21	Uttar Pradesh	318	4	332
22	West Bengal	103	21	124

1		2	3	4
	U.T.S.			
23	A. & N. Islands	1	..	1
24	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
25	Chandigarh	174	2	176
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
27	Delhi	1273	308	1581
28	Goa	142	3	145
29	Lakshadweep	6	..	6
30	Pondicherry	63	..	63
31	Mizoram	..	..	..
32	Central Emp. Exchange	..	..	..
	All India Total	10212	619	10831

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/UTs.

NOTE:—1. Exclude figures in respect of University Employment information and Guidance Bureau Except for Delhi and Maharashtra.

2. All the job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchange are not necessarily unemployed as some employed persons also may register with the exchange for further employment.

Monthly/Season Tickets issued from Asaoti Station

430. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of monthly/season tickets issued during 1978 from the Asaoti Station of Central Railway for going to different stations towards Delhi, station-wise;

(b) the total number of Monthly/Season tickets required to stop a Janta Mail Train on a station;

(c) whether Government will consider the stoppage of Bombay Janta Express train at Asaoti Station of C.R. in view of the considerable number of tickets, monthly/season tickets issued from there, repeated requests from the passengers and the daily chain pulling of that train at the station Asaoti to avoid unnecessary harassment to the public going to other stations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Total number of Monthly Season Tickets issued during 1978 from Asaoti Station is as follows:—

For Ballabhgarh . .	828
For Faridabad . .	2171
For New Delhi . .	8329

(b) the stoppage of fast train at a particular station is determined on the basis of sale of long distance tickets; character of the train concerned; & availability of other train services for both short and long distances; etc.

(c) and (d). The request has not been found justified.

Amalgamation of Mughul Lines Ltd. with Shipping Corporation of India

431. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been appointed to go into the question of amalgamation or otherwise of Mughul Line Ltd. with Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, has Committee given its report; and

(c) what are the main recommendations of the Committee and what decisions has Government taken on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

फतवा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे

432. श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फतवा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे वर्ष 1976 की बाढ़ के पश्चात से बन्द पड़ी है, और यदि हां, तो रेलवे लाइन की मरम्मत कराने के लिए मार्टिन लाइट रेलवे को प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली लाखों रुपयों की राशि के बारे में विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) क्या मार्टिन लाइट रेलवे द्वारा आरा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे को भी सरकार ने बड़ी लाइन में बदले जाने की अपनी योजना में सम्मिलित किया है, और यदि हां, तो फतवा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे को इस योजना में सम्मिलित करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) फतवा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे का परिचालन सितम्बर, 76 से 9-3-77 तक बाढ़ के कारण निलम्बित कर दिया गया था। इसे आंशिक रूप में 10-3-77 से पुनः चालू कर दिया गया था लेकिन अवैध हड़ताल के कारण इसे दुबारा 25-5-77 से बन्द कर देना पड़ा। हड़ताल 9-2-78 से समाप्त कर दी गई और 10-6-78 से इस्लामपुर और दियावां खण्ड के बीच गाड़ी सेवाएं चालू कर दी गई थीं। मरम्मत कार्य करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा लाइट रेलवे कम्पनी को किसी प्रकार की विनिर्दिष्ट निधि मुहैय्या नहीं की जाती। लेकिन कम्पनी और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार, कम्पनी को देय कुछ रकम, अग्रिम आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में कम्पनी को किश्तों में प्रदान की गई है। वर्ष 1976-77 में 9,49,000 रुपये की रकम और 1977-78 में 8,19,146.52 रुपये की रकम का भुगतान कम्पनी को किया गया था।

(ख) इस समय आरा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि कम्पनी 14-2-78 से स्वैच्छिक रूप से परिसमाप्त हो गई है। चूंकि फतवा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे पर सरकार का स्वामित्व नहीं है, इसलिए इस रेलवे को आमान परिवर्तन की किसी भी योजना में शामिल करने का विचार नहीं है।

Death of Cattle in Rajhans Special Train

433. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cattle that died in the Rajhans special train; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the action taken against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) One calf is reported to have died at Shakurbasti.

(b) 11 wagons of livestock were received by Dn. Rajhans Special on 8.1.1979 at Shakurbasti. Out of these, 4 wagons were booked from Ferozepur to Chunar and 7 from Rampura Phul to Varanasi. The pocket labels, however, showed their destinations as Buxar and Sealdah. After investigations since a case of forgery of Railway Receipts and change of pocket labels was suspected and as outsiders were also suspected to have been involved, an F.I.R. was lodged with the police on 12.1.1979. The police authorities completed the investigations

and the wagons were immediately allowed by them to be despatched on 13.1.1979. The question of death on account of starvation or for want of water should not arise as adequate water arrangements exist at Shakurbasti and the owners were travelling in the wagons to look after the cattle.

Ban on Sikhs' Entry into Saudi Arabia

434. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 465 on the 21st December, 1978 re: ban on the visas for Sikhs visiting Saudi Arabia and state:

(a) what is the latest position of his efforts to get the ban on the entry of Sikhs in Saudi Arabia scrapped; and

(b) whether the Industry Minister during his recent visit to Saudi Arabia as a special emissary of the Prime Minister also took up the matter with the Saudi Arabia Government and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : (a) The ban on the entry of Sikhs in Saudi Arabia has not yet been removed. The Government of India is continuously pursuing the matter at all levels with the Saudi authorities.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Minister of Industry took up the matter with the Saudi Deputy Prime Minister & Crown Prince during his recent visit to Saudi Arabia when he went as a Special Emissary of the Prime Minister. It is hoped that the ban on the entry of Sikhs in Saudi Arabia will be removed in the near future.

Railway Sponsored Tours of Correspondents

435. DR. BAPU' KALDATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have been arranging tours for the correspondents all over the country;

(b) if so, how many such tours were arranged during the year 1978;

(c) the names of the correspondents invited and participated in these tours; and

(d) the criterion laid down for the selection of correspondents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) 30 conducted Press Party tours were arranged during 1978.

(c) A list of the correspondents who participated in the tours is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3310/79]

(d) The selection of the correspondents normally depends on the nature of the project to be shown and the purpose of the press party. If the intention of organising the press party is to ensure regional coverage of the project, then a newspaper from each of the regional languages and the news agencies of the area are selected by turn. However, if national coverage is required, representatives of the national press are invited.

The invitation is normally sent to the Editor requesting him to spare a correspondent accredited with the Central or the State Governments to join the Press party. The Editor is also requested to make available a correspondent who is familiar with the Railways or who covers the Railways for his newspaper/journal.

The invitations are extended to the Editors by the Railways in consultation with Press Information Bureau of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

भारतीय दूतावासों में ड्राइवरों और सुरक्षा गार्डों को अपने परिवारों को विदेशों में ले जाने की अनुमति

436. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश में भारतीय दूतावासों में भेजे जाने वाले ड्राइवरों और सुरक्षा गार्डों को अपने साथ अपने परिवारों को ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या क्लर्कों और अन्य अधिकारियों को जब विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासो में नियुक्ति की जाती है तो उन्हें सरकारी खर्च पर अपने साथ अपने परिवारों को ले जाने की अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस भेदभाव को दूर करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) और (ख) विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में तैनात ड्राइवरों और सुरक्षा गार्डों को सभी देशों में सरकार के खर्च पर अपने परिवारों के सदस्यों को ले जाने की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। लिपिकीय और संबद्ध वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी खर्च पर अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को ले जाने की सुविधा है।

(ग) और (घ) यह व्यवस्था सरकार के इस निर्णय के आधार पर की गई थी कि वर्ग (घ) के कर्मचारियों को सामान्यतः विदेश स्थित मिशनों में तब तक नहीं भेजा जाये जब तक कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उन्हें भेजना आवश्यक न हो इस मामले पर अभी हाल में पुनः विचार किया गया और विदेश स्थित मिशनों में सुरक्षा गार्डों तथा ड्राइवरों को तैनात करने की आवश्यकता में वृद्धि होने के कारण कुछ पड़ोसी देशों में इन्हें अपने परिवारों को ले जाने की सुविधा दी गई है । यह सुविधा वित्तीय दबाव और संबद्ध अन्य कारणों से सभी मिशनों के लिए नहीं दी जा सकी । लेकिन यह महसूस किया गया है कि इस मामले पर एक या दो वर्ष बाद पुनर्विचार किया जाय ।

Transport of Coal, Cement, etc.

437. **SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:**
SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:
SHRI A. BALAPAJANOR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the precise progress made during the last twelve months over acute short comings in transport of coal, cement, etc; and

(b) the exact nature of the constraints noticed, so far, and the remedial action taken for securing a more satisfactory performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Loading of Revenue Earning Traffic under Broad Commodity-group during 12 months period from January, 1978 to December, 1978, as compared with the loading in the corresponding period of the previous year is given below:—

(Figures in million tonnes)

Commodity	Actual Materialisation January to December		Difference in column 3 over column 2 Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	1977	1978	
1	2	3	4
a. *Coal*			
(a) Coal for steel Plants	15·53	14·64	—0·89
(b) Coal for washeries	7·97	7·56	—0·41

1	2	3	4
(c) Coal for other consumers	46·53	43·42	3.11
(d) Coal total	70·03	65·62	—4·41
2. Raw materials to steel plants	22·65	21·41	—1·24
Pig Iron and finished steel from steel plants .	9·31	8·43	—0·88
4 Iron ore for export	10·39	10·47	+0·08
5. Cement	13·69	12·74	—0·95
6. Foodgrains	20·07	17·07	—3·00
7. Fertilizers	8·02	8·64	+0·62
8. POL	13·04	14·09	+1·05
9. Other goods	46·42	44·85	—2·07
10. Total Revenue earning traffic	213·62	202·82	—10·80

It will be observed from the above quoted figures that the loading of revenue earning traffic in various commodity-groups during 12 month period from January, 1978 to December, 78 was 202.82 million tonnes against the loading of 213.62 million tonnes in the corresponding period of the previous year i.e. 10.80 million tonnes less. The loading during 1978 was adversely affected due to the following factors:—

(i) The strike in the Singareni collieries during April and May, 1978.

(ii) Heavy rains and floods in the Northern and Eastern Sectors which resulted in breaches, hill slips and sinkage of track during August, September and October, 1978.

(iii) Inadequate availability of raw coal for washeries from almost April 1978 which is continuing even today particularly in Bhojudih sphere.

(iv) Drop in availability of coal, particularly steam coal, in Raniganj field from April 1978. Besides direcly affecting loading of coal from this field it also resulted in cancellation of large number of short distance goods services on all Railways with a very serious adverse effect on wagon turnround. This situation is still persisting.

(v) Drop in export of iron ore because of lack of demand.

(vi) Drop in loading of raw materials to steel plants in July due to labour problems which hit the mines at Tadapodra, power failure in Kiriburu, mechanical break-down and power failure in Howrah mines, mechanical breakdown at Bolani, inability of Durgapur Steel Plant to accept traffic freely.

(vii) Agitation in Bihar against the job reservation policy of the State Government during April, May, November and December 1978.

(viii) Public agitation in the Marathwada area during July and

August, 1978 and various other bandhs like Bombay bundh on 24.12.78, Assam bundh on 12.12.78, Bengal bundh on 22.12.78 etc.

(ix) Strike in Bombay Port for about a month from 15.9.78 to 19.10.78. followed by strike in all ports from 15.11.78 to 20.11.78.

(x) Staff agitations at various places, particularly on Southern, Northeast Frontier and Eastern Railways.

(xi) Increased load of traffic consequent upon heavy imports of cement and fertilizers through minor ports due to the poor performance of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ports.

(xii) Excessive load-sheeding and power supply failure in Bengal and Bihar areas in June, July and August 1978.

(xiii) Heavy rains in Southern India affected loading and unloading operations on Southern Railway during November and December 1978.

(xiv) Violant agitations in certain parts of the country, consequent upon imprisonment of Smt. Indira Gandhi, which affected operation advesely, on Southern and South Central Railways.

(xv) Immobilisation of a large number of wagons due to unhealthy trade practices such as slow releases of loade wagons non-removal of consignments from goods sheeds, utilising wagons as storage.

Every endeavour is being made to maintain uninterrupted movement of goods traffic all over the country by the Indian Railways.

Need of Wagons

438. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the precise extent of shortage of wagons and wagons to cope with the expanding economic needs of the country;

(b) the number of additional wagons introduced during last twelve months; and

(c) the number and value of wagons imported or proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Augmentation of the wagon fleet is being arranged by Railways within the available resources keeping in view the anticipated traffic demands. In the past one year ending January, 1979, a total of 10395 wagons, in terms of 4-wheelers, have been manufactured. Of these, none was imported from abroad nor are there any proposals under consideration for import of wagons.

Veneral Diseases

439. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sexually transmitted diseases particularly gonorrhoea and syphilis, are spreading in the country like wildfire, despite the advances in antibiotic thereby; and

(b) whether any conference of Medical aspects of Human Sexuality has also taken place in this regard and if so, the details regarding its findings and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MNISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMLY WELFARE (SHRI RABI ROY): (a) Sexually transmitted diseases are not notifiable diseases. Hence data available regarding the number of patients suffering from such diseases is inadequate. However, reports received from the S.T.D. clinics

established in the country shows a rising patern in the number of patients of syphilis and gonorrhoea.

Though antibiotic therapy has helped in the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, all patients suffering from such diseases do not always come for diagnosis and treatment to the S.T.D. clinics.

The following Conferences have been held to consider medical aspects of S.T.D.

1. The first WHO-Government of India Workshop on Sexually Transmitted Diseases was held on 8th, 9th and 10th December, 1978 at Hyderabad. Emphasis was laid for meeting the diagnostic and therapeutic services at the S.T.D. clinics. It was also impressed that more S.T.D. clinics should be opened in the tribal, backward and industrial areas. A working group also drew out a uniform pattern of treatment for various diseases belonging to the S.T.D. group.

2. The Indian Association for the Study of S.T.D. held its 3rd Annual Conference for the study of sexually transmitted diseases from 10th to 12th February, 1979 at New Delhi. Besides representatives from India, representatives from U.K., Brazil, Japan and East Germany also participated. This Conference also impressed on the opening of more S.T.D. clinics in the country and for the improvement of health education in regard to the S.T.D.

3. A conference was held under the auspices of Association of Social Health in India from 8th—11th November, 1978 at New Delhi. One of the scientific sessions of this Conference was devoted primarily to the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases.

The recommendations of the above conferences shall be examined by Government, when received.

Damage to D.T.C. buses by Violence

440. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details regarding the damage done to the D.T.C. buses during the last two years by violence etc. by students and other ections of the community in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):

349 buses of the Corporation were damaged and 8 burnt by students and other sections of the community during their agitations during the years 1977 and 1978. The Corporation suffered direct loss of about Rs. 15 lakhs due to these.

बिहिया रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट रेल भूमि का आवंटन

441. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे पर बिहिया रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट रेल लाइन के दोनों ओर पड़ी हुई भूमि सुरक्षा नियमों का उल्लंघन करके गैर-कानूनी तरीके से आवंटित कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कुल कितने वर्ग गज भूमि आवंटित की गई है और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें यह भूमि आवंटित की गई है;

(ग) क्या आवंटन में की गई अनियमितताओं के कारण वर्ष 1975 में उक्त आवंटन रद्द कर दिया गया था और अनियमितताये करके उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को वर्ष 1976 में पुनः यह भूमि आवंटित कर दी गई थी;

(घ) क्या इस भूमि पर दुकानों का निर्माण कर दिया गया है और उन पर 25,000 रुपए से अधिक धनराशि किराये के रूप में वसूल की जा रही है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त आवंटन को रद्द करने अथवा नियमित तरीके से पुनः आवंटन करने का है या उसका अधिग्रहण करने का है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा और इसके लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) से (च) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Supply of wagons for lifting of Salt from Surendranagar District in Saurashtra

442. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of wagons, for lifting the salt from Kharaghoda-Patadi regions of Surendranagar District in Saurashtra, in recent months, has been erratic, irregular and inadequate;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any effective steps to improve the situation and if so, with what results; and

(c) whether Government are aware that widespread and large scale corruption prevails in this matter of allotments of wagons in different parts of the country and if so, what prompt and remedial action is taken to root out such corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b): No. The loading of salt during the period from April 1978 to January 1979 was 14,983½ wagons at Kharaghoda and 1530½ at Patri as compared to 14,917 and 1373½ wagons respectively during the corresponding period of 1977-78, and was thus more.

(c) No.

Submission of Report by Committee on Workers' Participation in Management

443. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI SHANKAR SINGHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripartite Committee set up to go into the matter of workers' participation at all levels from the shop floor to the Board of Management has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the recommendations of this Committee; and

(c) whether all the Public Sector Undertakings both at the Central and States Sectors have introduced the voluntary scheme for workers' participation at the shop floor and plant levels?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Report is being finalised.

(c) According to the available information, 842 units/branches in the Central public sector and 167 in the State pubic sector have introduced the voluntary scheme of October, 1975 for Workers' Participation in Industry at shop floor and plant levels.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers

444. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wage rates for agricultural workers now in force in various States and Union Territories;

(b) what are the minimum wage rates fixed for agricultural workers who come under centre jurisdiction; and

(c) what are the working hours fixed for agricultural workers in various States and Union Territories at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b). Minimum wages for agricultural workers now in force in various States/Union Territories and under Central jurisdiction as per

available information, are given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3311/79].

(c) Required information is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3311/79].

Delhi-Ahemdabad National Highways

445. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the route between Beagar and Ahemdabad on Delhi-Ahemdabad National Highway is so slopy, curvateous and un-negotiable that no vechile ply on this route, while all the vehicles use the alternative route via Pali and Palanpur, which is shorter, safer and more level than the National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): No, Sir.

Dispute between Running Staff of Southern and South Central Railways

446. SHRI O. V. ALGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the dispute between the running staff of Southern and South Central Railway in running trains between Madras and Vijayawada and Madras and Raichur; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the non-settlement of the dispute is leading to wild cat strikes and untold misery and inconvenience to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The dispute between the Running staff of the Southern and South-Central Railways relates to sharing of trains on the Vijaywada-Madras Section. There is, however, no dispute for working trains between Madras and Raichur.

(b) Yes. As efforts to find an amicable settlement to resolve the dispute have failed, the matter has now been referred to a Committee to go into the problem and give its report within 3 months. Meanwhile, it is expected that some agreed solution will become available as a result of the efforts being made by the representative of the organised labour on this issue. If an agreed solution is available earlier, Government will have no objection to act on the same.

Meeting of Indo-Afghan Joint Commission

447. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outcome of the meeting of the 5th Session of Indo-Afghan joint commission for economic, trade and technical cooperation; and

(b) the details of the assistance sought by India and Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Together the principal decisions taken by the 5th Session of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission for economic, trade and technical cooperation held in New Delhi in December, 1977, relate to the setting up of industrial estates at Kandhar, Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif, establishment of an E.N.T. Institute at Kabul, the expansion of the Institute of Child Health and of the Industrial estate which have already been established in Kabul with Indian assistance, and the ex-

pansion of the generating capacity of the micro-hydel projects in Samangan. India also agreed to increase its assistance to Afghanistan by deputing larger number of experts in certain fields and also by providing more seats for Afghan trainees in India.

At the mid-term review of the 5th Indo-Afghan Joint Commission held in New Delhi in January, 1979, the two sides reviewed with satisfaction the progress of projects being implemented under the purview of the Joint Commission. The Afghan delegation put forward various proposals for the Government of India's assistance. These related to the setting up of plants for the production of match-boxes, paper, caustic soda and phosphatic fertilizer, agricultural equipment and asbestos. Indian assistance was also sought for establishing a centre to maintain roads and the promotion of adult literacy. The Indian delegation agreed to consider financing such projects, on mutually acceptable terms, as are found feasible.

Appendix III IREM Examination

448. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what concessions are available for ST/SC employees for passing the Appendix III IREM Examination; and

(b) what relaxations are allowed in marks and whether the relaxation given for passing the examination is sufficient to wipe out the deficiency of reserve posts remaining unfilled for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Before the results of the Appendix 3 (IREM) Examination are announced, the performance of unsuccessful SC/ST candidates is reviewed so as to give a few grace marks to such of them who may be failing marginally. The results thus determined are not with reference to number of vacancies available on Railways.

Agitation by Seamen

449. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an agitation recently by the merchant—seamen in Bombay and other ports, if so, the reasons thereof, their grievances and demands and the terms of settlement, if any; and

(b) do Government propose to effect any amendment in the Act recently passed concerning these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the seventytwo-hour strike called by the Maritime Union of India in the Ports of Bombay and Calcutta from zero hours of 20 December, 1978. If so, the reply is in the affirmative. This strike was in protest against the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill which, on coming into force, will require Merchant Navy Officers to serve on Indian ships/shore establishments for a specified period.

(b) A meeting was recently convened with the representatives of the Maritime Union of India wherein inter-alia the Union was assured that the provisions of the Bill would be given effect to only in case of necessity.

In view of the position explained in the foregoing para the Government do not propose to effect any change in the proposed Bill under consideration.

बूढ़ी गंडक पर पुल

450. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छितौनी में बूढ़ी गण्डक पर रेलवे पुल का निर्माण-कार्य बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) उस पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) यह पुल कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) छितौनी में बूढ़ी गंडक पर रेलवे पुल पर निर्माण कार्य नदी के नियंत्रण कार्य के साथ-साथ शुरू किया जाना था जिसकी लागत को उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाना था । पुल का निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें बचाव संबंधी कार्यों के लिए अपने क्षेत्र का भुगतान करने के लिए सहमत नहीं हुई जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 5.36 करोड़ रुपये थी । अभी तक इस प्रश्न पर कोई सहमति नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) पुल के निर्माण कार्य पर अभी तक कोई रकम खर्च नहीं की गयी है लेकिन वाल्मिकि नगर तक पहुंच मार्ग की व्यवस्था करने और अन्य आनुषंगिक निर्माण कार्यों पर 1.55 करोड़ रुपये की रकम खर्च की गयी है ।

(ग) चूंकि नदी ने कुछ समय पूर्व अपना मार्ग बदल लिया है, पुल का अभिकल्प और नियंत्रण कार्य नये सिरे से तयार किये जा रहे हैं । दोनों राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियंत्रण कार्य के लिए भुगतान करने पर सहमत होने और अभिकल्पों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही पुल का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जा सकता है ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औषधालय खोला जाना

451. श्री हर गोविन्द वर्मा :क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नए औषधालय खोलने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा वे कहां कहां खोले जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) (क) और (ख) जी हां । दिल्लीप्रशासन का 1978–79 के दौरान मदनपुर खादर, और महिलापुर में दो नई डिस्पेंसरियां खोलने का विचार है ।

Expenditure on High Commission in Britain

452. SHRI PRADYUMNABAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual expenditure incurred on our High Commission in Britain;

(b) the names of various wings dividing various items of work in this High Commission and their personnel strength; and

(c) the details of activities of each wing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Annual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 3.05 crores.

(b) and (c). Names of various wings, their respective strength and their functions are given in the statement placed on the table of the House. In 1959, its strength was 1345 which has been gradually brought down to the present strength of 391.

(b) Names of various Wings of High Commision and their personnel strengths:

Statement

(b) Name of various Wings of High Commission and their personnel strengths :

Name	Strength	
1	2	
Administrative Wing including Establishment, Telegraph, Mails Protocol, Projects & Maintenance and Hindi Units	82	(This includes staff for common services like Security Guard, Messengers and Chauffers).
Political Wing	6	
Finance & Accounts Wing . . .	47	
Consular Wing	42	
Information and Cultural Wing . . .	13	

1	2
Economic and Commercial Wing . . .	23
Supply Wing	123
Defence Services Wing including Military, Navy and Air Units	38
Education and Scientific Wing . . .	9
Legal Adviser's Office	3
Railway Adviser's Office	5
Total strength	391

(c) Brief details of activities of each wing are enumeratd below :

Administrative wing deals with establishment matters of all personnel, including issue of scale items of furniture, crockery & cutlery, provision and maintenance of office & residential accommodities, supplies and services, including government vehicles, mails telegraph, telex, telephones etc. In addition it deals with security matters and attends to protocol activities (reception of VIPs etc. diplomatic priveleges and immunities.

Political wing deals with political and commonwealth matters.

Finance & Accounts Wings deals with all matters involving financial advice, payments and accounting work including preparation, review and revision of Budget Estimates and annual appropriation accounts. The wing also deals with disbursements made on behalf of different department of Central Government, State Governments and certain Public Sector Undertakings.

Consular Wing deals with passport, visa and other consular services covering an estimated 5,00,000 Indian nationals, besides 1,33,000 persons of Indian origin in U.K.

Information and Cultural Wing deals with general publicity work, maintains a large library of books, a reading room and a films library besides promoting cultural activities, all of which are designed to project the right image of India.

Economic and Commerical wing deal with export promotion, bilateral economic relations, work arising from India's membership of various international organisations etc.

Supply wing has five purchase directorates—shipping directorate, an inspection branch, a coordination section, a credit control cell and a Computer Cell. It deals with all purchases of goods made on behalf of Indian Government departments in U.K. and the Continent and preshipment inspection of such goods.

Defence services wing deals with normal defence service matters.

Education and Scientific wing looks after students' welfare and admission and handles educational and scientific liaison work. Its services covesr about 2,300 Indian students studying in U.K. The scientific officer maintains close liaison with various research institutions and laboratories in United Kingdom.

Legal Adviser's office deals apart from tendering advice to the various wings of the High Commission with cargo claims, salvage, demurrage/despatch, rate of exchange disputes in relation to payments/receipts to/from ship owners etc.

Railway Adviser's office maintains liaison with the British Transport Ministry and Railways and other connected organisations in relation to requirements of their counterparts in India.

Major Ports

453. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the massive programme to orient and equip five major ports with modern facilities for handling the growing traffic, which has been undertaken by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Japanese consultants commissioned for preparing a detailed project report on the construction of new shipyard at Hizira in Gujarat and Paradeep in Orissa; and

(c) whether any such massive programme has been thought of for augmenting road transport facilities in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Modernisation of Ports is a continuous process. A sum of about Rs. 957 crores has been spent on the 10 major ports during the last 27 years. Plans for improvement and modernisation of floating craft, plant and equipment, construction of shore facilities and provision of mechanised systems for handling bulk ommodities. Planning Commission have tentatively indicated a sum of Rs. 390 crores for the development plans of the major ports in the Plan period 1978—83.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the executive authority for Road Transport vests with the State Governments/Union Territories Administration, the programmes for augmenting road transport facilities are prepared by them. These are considered and approved by the Planning Commission every year alongwith their other Plan programmes.

Platform Facilities at Sankari Drug

454. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the very inconvenient platform facilities at Sankari Drug in Salem District; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to effect improvement in the platform facilities at that station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Sankari Drug is a way side station on the Erode Salem Section of the Southern Railway. The main platform (i.e. island platform) at this station is of high level and is 244 metres long. The 2nd platform (on the southern side) is of rail level and is 183 metres long. Considering the level of passenger traffic at this station, the platform facilities provided are considered adequate for the present.

किसान रैली वाले दिन टिकटों का चैक किया जाना तथा दिल्ली जाने वाली रेलगाड़ी का जरद किया जाना

455. श्री दौलत राव सारण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 23 दिसम्बर को जिस दिन किसान रैली का आयोजन किया गया था दिल्ली जाने वाली कितनी यात्री गाड़ियां दिल्ली नहीं पहुंची तथा वे इस मार्ग के स्टेशनों पर रोक दी गई;

(ख) क्या उस दिन देश में रेलगाड़ियों में मजिस्ट्रेटों और पुलिस के विशेष दस्तों द्वारा टिकट चैक करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिये कितने मजिस्ट्रेट और पुलिस के दस्ते तैनात किये गये; और

(घ) क्या उस दिन दिल्ली जाने वाली कई गाड़ियां रद्द की गई थीं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) 23-12-78 को किसान रैली के कारण दिल्ली आने वाली किसी भी सवारी गाड़ी को रास्ते में समाप्त नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) जी हां, जैसा कि सामान्यत: भारी भीड़-भाड़ के समय किया जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए अतिरिक्त बुकिंग खिड़कियों, पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय और पर्यवेक्षण को सुदृढ़ करने के काम भी किये गये थे।

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपने-अपने पुलिस दस्तों के साथ सात रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट तैनात किये गये थे।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Real Wage Earnings in Agricultural Sector

456. SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Agriculture Sector the real wage earnings in 1976-77 were still below the 1961-62 level although there had been constant rise in wage earning from Rs. 1.76 per day in 1961-62 to Rs. 4.85 in 1976-77;

(b) if so, the reasons for this set-back; and

(c) the steps taken to correct this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) According to the information based on data from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the real wage earning in 1976-77, was lower than that during 1961-62 by 2 paise only. The average daily money wages for 1976-77 is Rs. 4.95.

(b) The most important reason for the set-back was the lack of adequate emphasis on rural development during the successive Five Year Plans as compared to the massive shift of resources in favour of rural areas, proposed for the Plan Period 1978—83. Secondly, the very steep increase of the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Workers during this period, nearly a three-fold increase, eroded real wage earnings.

(c) The following steps were undertaken by the Government for improving the real wages of the agricultural sector:—

(i) The Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83, provides for a massive shift of resources in favour of rural areas and the estimated public sector outlay excluding institutional finance on rural development during this period is envisaged at Rs. 29,925 crores which approximately is twice the outlay of Rs. 14,751 crores provided in the previous plan. The coverage and outlay under the revised minimum needs programme have been substantially stepped up. The policies and programmes undertaken to increase employment opportunities together with measures such as the effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act are expected to improve the position of agricultural labour.

(ii) The State Governments are advised from time to time for effective implementation of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act.

(iii) The Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganized Labour has been constituted by the Government. One of the important tasks of the Committee is to advise the Government on extension of the socio-economic gains of development.

(iv) Government have undertaken 'Food for Work' Programme since April 1977 as a non-Plan Scheme to increase the real Wage earnings of the rural workers in terms of the money. The programme for the current year contemplates a Central assistance of nearly Rs. 130 crores to

State Governments. The average investment is, in fact, expected to exceed Rs. 200 crores, generating additional employment of approximately 400 million mandays.

(v) Efforts are also being made to stabilise prices through measures including the strengthening of public distribution system so that Consumer Price Indices are also stabilised.

Dental Clinic in Rural Areas

457. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that need for opening more Dental Clinic in rural areas is being felt throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government in consultation with State Governments propose to introduce short or long terms programme in this regard during the next two years; and

(c) if so, the details therein and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Health is a State subject. As such the responsibility to plan for the expansion of health services, including the setting up of Dental Clinics, rests with the State Governments. At present there is no Central Scheme to provide financial assistance to the States for opening more Dental Clinics in the rural areas. However, keeping in view the overall requirements of the situation, the Multipurpose Workers and the Community Health Workers are being trained to take care of all minor ailments, including denval. Furthermore, the Government of India is also providing three well-equipped mobile clinics to each medical college in the country to enable it to provide improved medical care, including treatment for dental diseases, in the rural areas.

Meeting with Representative of Ayatullah Khomeini

458. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:
SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an emissary of the exiled Iranian leader Ayatullah Khomeini recently came to India;

(b) if so, the important leaders and Government officials that he met; and

(c) the details of his talks with the External Affairs Minister?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). Maulana Ali Nasir Saeed Abaqati of Lucknow met the Minister of External Affairs, as representative of Ayatullah Ruhollah Khomeini. The Foreign Secretary was also present at the meeting. In the course of the talk, Maulana Abaqati stated, among other things, that the popular movement in Iran was essentially a democratic movement. He also gave an English translation of a message from Ayatullah Ruhollah Khomeini to the Indian people. In this message, the Iranian leader had sought the support of the people of India, saying, *Inter alia*: "As a great people, it devolves on you to stand by my oppressed people and extend to them your sympathy and to persuade your Government to support them".

Dislocation of Train Services to and from Madras

459. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train services to and from Madras were dislocated on 6-1-79; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Due to agitation by a section of running staff 27 Mail/Express, 29 Passenger and 8 Suburban trains on Broad Gauge and 6 Passenger and 90 EMU Suburban train on Metre Gauge were cancelled on 6-1-79.

Medium of Instructions for the Medical Colleges

460. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any criticism regarding the views expressed by the Prime Minister that regional languages should be the medium of instructions for the Medical colleges; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such criticism.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment

461. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were employed during 1978 in each of the States and Union Territories in the Removal of Unemployment Programme; and

(b) what is the target fixed for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The investment and production plans forming part of the Draft Plan (1978—83) envisage the creation of an employment potential equivalent to 49.3 million person—years of employment during the period 1978—83. Year by year employment targets have not been fixed.

Information on the employment generated during 1978 is not available on a comprehensive basis. The only available information, which relates to vacancies notified to the employment exchanges during 1978 under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Number of Vacancies Notified to the Employment Exchanges during the year 1978.

(In thousands)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of vacancies notified during 1978
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . .	66·1
2.	Assam	11·0

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	8·32
4.	Gujarat	40·9
5.	Haryana	72·3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12·4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3·7
8.	Karnataka.	32·7
9.	Kerala	25·0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	65·8
11.	Maharashtra	75·1
12.	Manipur	4·7
13.	Meghalaya	0·8
14.	Nagaland	0·9
15.	Orissa	32·4
16.	Punjab	43·5
17.	Rajasthan	32·8
18.	Sikkim	*
19.	Tamilnadu	52·5
20.	Tripura	2·2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	80·1
22.	West Bengal	46·3
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·8
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	*
25.	Chandigah	6·0
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*
27.	Delhi	68·6
28.	Goa	4·9
29.	Lakshadweep	0·1
30.	Mizoram	1·5
31.	Pondicherry	2·2
32.	Central Employment Exchange, New Delhi.	7·5
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	830·7

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

Protection of Agricultural Labourers

462. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to formulate any comprehensive programme for the protection of the agricultural labourers all over the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b) The Government have constituted a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour to advise them on the various administrative and legislative measures to better their socio-economic conditions. The first Meeting of this Committee was held on 29th January, 1979. A Sub-Committee has been constituted by the Central Standing Committee to deal with the proposal for a Central Legislation for rural workers, particularly the agricultural workers with regard to security of employment, working hours, payment of wages, social security schemes, safety in mechanisation, dispute settlement machinery etc as well as general problems connected with contract labour with particular reference to remote project and jungle areas. The Central Standing Committee has also constituted two other Sub-Committees to consider and report on problems of the organise-

tion of rural workers and the rehabilitation of bonded labour. All the three Sub-Committees are to report to the Central Committee within a period of three months. mitp

हावड़ा स्टेशन पर जब्त की गयी विस्फोटक सामग्री

463. श्री डी० अमात :
श्री सुभाष आहूजा :
श्री अचल सिंह ठाकुर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1978 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में हावड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन से भारी मात्रा में विस्फोटक सामग्री जब्त की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और क्या सरकार ने उनकी कोई जांच की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 26-12-78 को 10.25 बजे हावड़ा सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के एक हैड कांस्टेबुल को हावड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म सं. 13 पर 2 इस्पात के डिब्बे लावारिस पड़े मिले जिन्हें वह अन्य कांस्टेबुलों की सहायता से हावड़ा सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस स्टेशन पर ले आया। इन डिब्बों को खोलने से जेलेटीन (फ्यूज रहित) के 740 नग मिले। इसे सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस स्टेशन की डायरी में दर्ज कर दिया गया था। स्पष्ट रूप से जांच करने के बाद इन्हें सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा नष्ट कर दिया गया क्योंकि इनका कोई दावेदार नहीं था।

Inland Water Transport

464. SHRI DINESH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had given assurance in a public meeting held at Nezat at Sunderban area in 2nd week in January, 1979 that the demand for bringing the inland water transport in Sunderban area particularly the passenger services, under the public sector for the purpose of its modernisation would be received the utmost consideration; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to fulfil the assurance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) An assurance was given in the meeting that the possibility of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation running services in Sunderbans areas would be considered.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Nationalisation of Shipping

465. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the shipping industry; and

(b) if so, when and if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Implementation of Award in Cement Factories

466. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of serious discontentment among the employees including Central labourers in cement factories because of non-implementation of recent award in full by employers of the Cement Companies in the country;

(b) the names of such units where serious complaints of non-implementation of award; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to compel these factory units to implement the award in full?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) As far as Government is aware, there is no serious discontentment amongst employees of cement companies on account of non-implementation of the recent arbitration award given by S/ Shri G. Ramanujam and R. P. Nevatia, as by and large, the award is being implemented by a majority of cement companies.

(b) Companies which have not implemented the award so far are:

1 Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Vijayawada.

2. Ashoka Cement Ltd., Dalmianagar.

3. Hira Cement Works, Orissa.

4. Manav Minerals, Orissa

5. Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd., Banjari, Bihar.

6 Mawmluh Cherra Cement Co., Ltd., Meghalaya.

7. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar, Bihar.

8. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Dehri-on-Sone, Bihar.

9. U.P. Cement Corporation, Mirzapur.

(c) Government are trying to persuade the units which have not implemented the award to implement it. failing which suitable action will be taken.

पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों में नई रेल लाइनें

467. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव** क्या :रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये सरकार ने नई रेल लाइनें बनाने तथा नष्ट हुई रेल लाइनों की 1979–80 में पुन: चालू करने के लिये योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त योजना के सिमरी-बख्तियारपुर से बेंहटागंज तक नई रेल लाइन बनाने तथा निर्माली भाप्तियाही और प्रताप गंज भीमनगर रेल लाइनों को पुन: चालू करने के प्रस्ताव भी सम्मिलित हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : 1979–80 के दौरान नयी लाइनों के निर्माण और पुन: स्थापना के प्रस्ताव 1979–80 का बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय संसद के समक्ष रख दिये गये हैं ।

Family Planning

468. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise breakthroughs made in the field of family planning so as to set in motion comprehensive and coordinated efforts for containing the population problem; and

(b) the birth rates during each of the last five years and the projected birth rate as a result of measures taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Government of India have taken various steps to revitalse the family planning programme. One of the important measures relates to the issuing of instructions to the State Governments Union Territories and other implementing agencies to assign targets to the Medical Officers and other field workers entrusted with the implementation of the Programme. The Prime Minister has made an appeal to the State Governments/Union Territories and

also to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and Voluntary organisations to accept this programme as a national programme requiring vigorous efforts from all sections of society to check population growth. The States/Union Territories have also been asked to gear up the programme by utilising all media at their disposal. More orientation training camps for village opinion leaders are also being arranged throughout the country. Another step taken to boost up the programme is the organisation of periodical Family Welfare Fortnights throughout the country. The month of January 1979 was observed as Family Planning month in the country in which the momentum already gained was further accelerated by organising mini camps for sterilisation operations and orientation camps for public opinion leaders. An additional amount of Rs. 5 per case of sterilisation has been sanctioned for mini camps in order to encourage the States/U.Ts. to achieve the optimal results The Programme was also reviewed by the Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare for more effective implementation. The National Awards have been reintroduced in 1978-79 with a view to giving incentives to the States/Union Territories and other implementing agencies for good performance in respect of various services under family planning and maternal and child health. The emphasis is on group incentives. Special awards have been announced for the performance during Family Planning Month and during the period January to March, 1979. The performance under the programme is also being intensely and carefully monitored regularly every month and the States with poor performance identified. Besides, the Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Act, which has come into force w.e.f. 1-10-1978 is being given publicity so that the minimum age of marriage goes upto 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys. For rural areas, the Community Health Workers Scheme and Dais training scheme are of special significance in that these functionaries are acting as opinion leaders in promoting the small family norms.

(b) A statement giving birth rates, as obtained from the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India for the last 5 years, is annexed. It is expected that as a result of Family Planning peformance so far, estimated birth rate for 1978-79 would be around 33 per 1000 population.

Statement

Estimated Birth Rates During 1973-77

Year.	Estimated Birth Rates. (per thousands of population)
1973*	34·6
1974*	34·5
1975	35·2
1976**	34·4
1977**	32·9

*Figures for 1973 and 1974 were generally deficient because of temporary suspension of the field level supervision.

**Provisional.

Source : Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India.

ठेकेदारों के बिलों का भुगतान

469. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक रेलवे में कितने और किन-किन ठेकेदारों के वर्ष 1975, 1976 के तथा जनता पार्टी के सत्ता में आने से पूर्व की अवधि के कितनी-कितनी राशि के ऐसे बिलों के पूरे भुगतान के आदेश अब कर दिये गये हैं जिनका भुगतान गम्भीर अनियमितताओं के कारण रोक लिया गया था ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

BCG Trial

470. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the results of B.C.G. trial in Chengulput District of Tamil Nadu have indicated that B.C.G. does not give protection against T.B.:

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter, in view of the fact that every year 15 million infants and children in the country are B.C.G. vaccinated; and

(c) is it proposed to conduct further community based trials on the protective effects of B.C.G.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) From the preliminary data made available in BCG trial in Chingleput District of Tamil Nadu, no definite opinion regarding the protective effect of BCG in the population under study could be given as the period of follow up was inadequate It has been recommended by the experts that the population should be kept under surveillance for 5 years more to assess the protective value of BCG.

(b) The Chingleput studies, apart from determining the protective value of the BCG vaccination, have yielded valuable information on the epidemiology of Tuberculosis in this country. This will be of great importance for providing knowledge required in the control of this disease. This study has to be continued for five more years as recommended by the experts.

(c) In view of the universal acceptance of BCG vaccination being one of the tools in the prevention of Tuberculosis, the BCG vaccination programme is continued. Further information based on observation in different parts of the country will also continue to be obtained to improve effectiveness of the T.B. Control Programme.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों द्वारा ट्रिपों का मिस किया जाना

471. श्री सुभाष आहूजा :
श्री अजन सिंह जी ठाकुर :
श्री डी० अमात :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन चलने वाली निजी बसों के टिप मिस होने की संख्या से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को बसों के ट्रिप मिस होने की संख्या अधिक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत 6 महीनों में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम और निजी बसों द्वारा कुल कितने टिप मिस किये गये; और

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों द्वारा अधिक ट्रिप मिस किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पिछले छः महीनों में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों द्वारा और निगम के अधीन चलने वाली निजी बसों द्वारा मिस किए गए टिपों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है:—

मास	मिस किए गए ट्रिप	
	दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों द्वारा	दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन चलने वाली निजी बसों द्वारा
अगस्त ,78	4,930(20.09%)	680(7.53%)
सितम्बर ,78,	5,739(23.26%)	679(7.74%)
अक्तूबर ,78	4,113(17.06%)	626(7.24%)
नवम्बर, ,78	4,254(16.85%)	692(8.29%)
दिसम्बर, '78	3,640(14.56%)	575(7.22%)
जनवरी, 79	3,503(13.85%)	689(8.48%)

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों द्वारा मिस किए गए 50 प्रतिशत ट्रिपों का मुख्य कारण ऐसे आंदोलनों की वजह से बसों का रुकना है, जिनका दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कार्य-व्यापार से कोई संबंध नहीं होता। मिस हुए ट्रिपों की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए और खराब खड़ी बसों को शीघ्र-से-शीघ्र मरम्मत करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया गया है। इन प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप, पिछले पांच महीनों के दौरान मिस हुए ट्रिपों की संख्या 23.26 प्रति शत से घट कर 13.85 प्रतिशत रह गयी है।

सतना से रीवा रेल लाइन

472. **श्री यमना प्रसाद शास्त्री** :क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ललितपुर सिंग्रोली रेल लाइन के आरम्भ किये गये सर्वेक्षण कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है और क्या इस कार्य के वर्ष 1979 के अन्त तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) क्या रीवा डिवीजन में बाण-सागरपर बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए तथा रीवा में प्रस्तावित सीमेंट कारखाने के लिए मशीनों तथा अन्य उपकरण लाने के सतना से रीवा तक 50 किलोमीटर रेल लाइन का निर्माण काय सर्वेक्षण से भी पहले वर्ष 1979 में आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) सर्वेक्षण का काम अक्तूबर, 1978 में शुरु किया गया था और 1980 तक इस काम के पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) सतना और रीवा के बीच का खंड ललितपुर-सिंगरौली लाइन का ही एक भाग है जिसका इस समय सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। सतना-रीवा खंड के निर्माण करने से संबंधित निणय उसका सर्वेक्षण करने और यातायात संभावनाओं का उपयुक्त निर्धारण करने के बाद ही संभव हो पायेगा।

Opening of New Railway Lines

473. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent opening of new railway lines in the country have been decided for economic uplifting of the backward areas of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that railway authorities have been ignoring the representation of Kutch (Gujarat) people for providing a long standing demand for new railway line between Gandhidham and Lakhpat *via* Mandvi;

(c) if so, what are the reasons; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken by the railway authorities for starting the construction of this railway line for the benefit of 1000 villages of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Construction of new railway lines in recent years was mostly taken up on the basis of transport requirement which could be economically met by railways. A few lines were also taken up on consideration of economic uplift of the backward areas.

(b) to (d). No. The question of laying BG railway lines in Kutch area has been examined on more than one occasion and the traffic prospects on the suggested line have not been found adequate to justify the investment on the construction of railway line. As and when firm plans for development of mining and other industries crystalises, the proposal will be considered afresh.

Control of P.F. Commissioner on P.F. Accounts

474. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government have appointed a Provident Fund Commissioner for the up-keep of Provident Fund accounts of the various categories of employees in India;

(b) is it also a fact that there are various Laws governing the Provident Fund of employees and the P. F. Commissioner has no control over them.

(c) if so, why there are different laws for one thing i.e. Provident Fund of employees and does it not amount to

discrimination with those employees who do not come under the purview of Provident Fund Commissioner; and

(d) do Government propose to bring all the employees under the control of Provident Fund Commissioner and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The Central Government have appointed Commissioner/Officers under Section 5D of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and their jurisdiction extends to the establishments falling within the purview of the Act.

(b) and (c). Provident Funds for various sections of employees have been instituted at various points of time under statutes or on a voluntary basis The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 initially covered 6 industries and has been extended gradually to 155 industries/classes of establishments. Even this Act provides for exemptions if certain conditions are fulfilled. Therefore, the provisions of various Provident Fund Schemes are not uniform.

(d) There is no such proposal. ing

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षाब्यूरो में दुर्घटना

475. श्री माही लाल क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1979 में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा ब्यूरो में आग लग गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मूल्य की तथा किस किस्म की वस्तुयें जली;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उस गोदाम के कमरे में, जिसमें आग लगी थी, बिजली का सर्किट या कनेक्शन नहीं है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार आग लगने के कारणों की जांच करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय : (क) जी हां। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो में 19 जनवरी, 1979 को दोपहर 1.30 बजे आग लगने की घटना हुई थी।

(ख) जो वस्तुएं जल गई उनका क्रयमूल्य और नाम इस प्रकार है:—

1. अलग अलग लम्बाई-चौड़ाई वाली नारियल की चटाई जो कई जगहों से फटी हुई थी- 650 मीटर . .	13,800.00
2. रिलीफ माडल के टूकड़े (प्लास्टर आफ पेरिस) .	7,800.00
3. लकड़ी और प्लाईवुड के टुकड़े	1,000.00
	22,600.00

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) पुलिस और फायर ब्रिगेड इस मामले की आगे जांच नहीं कर रही है क्योंकि यह आग विशुद्ध एक घटना मात्र प्रतीत होती है।

Cancellation of Permits of Trucks and Tractors

479. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to cancel the permits of trucks and tractors if they carry passengers; and

(b) whether this is in accordance with the Prime Minister's statement in Lok Sabha that Government will have to cancel the licences and permits if the trucks and tractors carry passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act. 1939 provides that a transport authority which granted a permit may cancel or suspend it for such period as it thinks fit if the vehicle is used in any manner not authorised by the permit. Hence this

permits for trucks and tractors can be cancelled/suspended if they are used as passenger vehicles. The State transport authorities thus already have requisite powers to take suitable action in the matter. Instructions are being issued to state Governments to bring these provisions to the notice of the transport authorities in the State for strict enforcement.

Report of Chanchal Sarkar Committee

480 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3455 on the 14th December, 1978 regarding report of Chanchal Sarkar Committee; and state:

(a) the details of the report submitted by the Chanchal Sarkar Committee; and

(b) action taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The final report of the Chanchal Sarkar Committee, which was appointed by Foreign Minister to review the working of India's External Publicity set-up, has since been received and its recommendations are being examined in detail. An experienced officer is being appointed to supervise the work relating to the examination and implementation of the recommendations.

The main recommendations made by the Committee relate to the training of officers in publicity work, creation of an expert re-write desk in the External Publicity Division of the Mintry of External Affairs. improving the istry of External Affairs, improving the *Indian and Foreign Review* and other publications, greater coordination between the XP Division and other bodies like the All India Radio, ITDC. Air India and the ICCR. The Committee has recommended an increase of at least 30 per cent in the Budget grant of the External Affairs Ministry for the External Publicity Division.

Deterioration in Industrial Relations

481. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTary AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the wide spread deterioration in industrial relations in the country causing set back in industrial production and closure of a number of industries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any consultations have been made with the INTUC and other trade Unions to improve industrial relations and if so, details and results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). According to the available provisional information 21.51 million mandays were lost due to strikes and lockouts in 1978 as against 25.32 million mandays in 1977. This shows that there is no deterioration in the industrial relations situation in the country.

(c) whenever necessary, meetings with various trade union leaders are held to improve industrial relations.

रेलवे के टूटे माल डिब्बे

482. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के टूटे हुए बहुत से माल डिब्बे तथा अन्य प्रकार का लोहे का कबाड़, पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर प्रयुक्त पड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त कबाड़ के उपयोग के लिये मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बस परमिट

483. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बस परमिट मंजूर करते समय केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है;

(ख) क्या एक ही व्यक्ति के नाम में एक से अधिक परमिट या एक परिवार के सदस्यों के नामों में अलग-अलग परमिट मंजूर किये जा सकते हैं; और

(ग) क्या अन्तर्राज्यीय परमिट केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किये जाते हैं और उन व्यक्तियों या परिवारों के नामों और पतों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें एक से अधिक परमिट इस समय दिये हुए हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्यमंत्री (श्री चांद राम): (क) और (ख) : भारत सरकार बसें चलाने के लिए परमिट नहीं देती । परमिट संघ राज्य प्रशासनों और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित राज्य परिवहन अधिकरणों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं । मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 की धारा 47 और 50 के उपबंधों और अधिनियम के अधीन व राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों द्वारा बनाए नियमों के सवारी बसों/ठेके की बसों के चलाने के लिए परमिट दिए जाने के आवेदनों पर विचार करते समय ध्यान में रखा जाता है । मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 के अधीन, बसें चलाने के लिए किसी व्यक्ति या एक परिवार के सदस्यों को दिए जाने वाले परमिटों की संख्या पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । चूंकि परमिट क्षेत्रीय राज्य परिवहन अधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए जाते हैं, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Big Powers Military activities in Indian Ocean

484. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:
SHRI C. R. MAHATA:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USA & USSR are fast stepping up their military activities in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the present position with regard to both;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether the same has been conveyed to both Governments; and

(e) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (e). No, Sir. We have not received any such report. We are, however, keeping a careful watch on the situation and are in touch with concerned Governments including the U.S. and Soviet Governments.

रेलवे सिविलबंदी नियम पुस्तिका

485. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सिविलबंदी नियम पुस्तिका का नियम 2514 तथा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम (24 एल०) के उपबन्ध नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों तथा स्थानापन्न अस्थायी रेल कर्मचारियों पर सब जगह पर समान रूप से लागू नहीं होते;

(ख) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के इंजीनियरिंग निर्माण विभाग को उपरोक्त नियम तथा धाराओं से मुक्त किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सहायक इंजीनियर निर्माण उत्तर रेलवे, लखनऊ तथा मुख्य गाड़ी परीक्षक, लखनऊ के कार्यालय में श्रमायुक्त की अनुमति के बिना तथा उचित नोटिस दिये बिना एवं छंटनी मुआवजे की अदायगी के बिना ही छंटनी कैसे कर दी जाती है जबकि अब तक सहायक इंजीनियर के अधीन काम करने वाले 34 अन्य स्थानापन्न कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की जा चुकी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Salaries of Pharmacists of CGHS Dispensaries and Hospitals

486. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pharmacists of C.G.H.S. dispensaries

and hospitals of Delhi who were on strike in the month of October, 1978 have not so far been paid salaries for the strike period; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Pharmacists have not been paid salaries for the strike period in November, 1978 in accordance with the Government's policy of 'No work no pay'.

Bonus to Railway Employees

487. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to give bonus to railway employees;

(b) if not, why not;

(c) whether there is any re-thinking on the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The question regarding payment of bonus to railway employees cannot be considered in isolation. Government's general approach to the problem of incomes, prices and wages, including the question of bonus, is under consideration of the Government.

Working of Shipping Corporation of India

488. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an inquiry into the working of the Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul lines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Contractors in T.I.S.C.O. Group of Collieries

489. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of contractors including petty contractors with names and full particulars engaged in the TISCO group of collieries as on 1st January, 1978 and 1st January, 1979 and the number of workmen working under them;

(b) whether many of the contractors like Coal Earth Movers driving a drift are working on the job of regular nature prohibited under the Act and if so, facts in details;

(c) whether none of the Provisions of the Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act Specially concerning keeping correct records and making correct payment at the counter are followed by the TISCO collieries;

(d) will Government make a thorough probe into the matter and if so, when; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

इन्दौर-मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की देय राशि

490. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से 1978 तक की अवधि के लिये इन्दौर-मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स, इन्दौर की और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी राशि देय है और उसने अब तक कितनी राशि जमा करायी है और कितनी राशि जमा करायी जानी है; और

(ख) उक्त दोनों राशियों की वसूली करने के लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि नियोजक ने जनवरी, 1976 से सितम्बर, 1978 तक समाप्त होने वाली अंशदान अवधि के लिए 48,24,914.00 रुपये की अंश-राशि का भुगतान कर दिया है तथा निरीक्षण के समय पता लगाई गई 51,672.00 रुपये की आंशिक बकाया अंश राशि, जो विवादग्रस्त है को छोड़कर उक्त अवधि के लिए अनुपालन सामान्यतः संतोषजनक रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त अंशदानों के देर से भुगतान करने के संबंध में 46,666.00 रुपये के ब्याज की वसूली के लिए पहले से ही आवश्यक कार्रवाई प्रारंभ की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सेन्ट्रल स्वीट्स, कलकत्ता की और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की बकाया राशि

499. श्री बृज राज सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सेन्ट्रल स्वीट्स नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता-1 की और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की भारी राशि बकाया है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि यह प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा नियोजित कर्मचारियों की संख्या 20 से कम है और बकाया राशि वसूल करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Factories Manufacturing Nirodh

492. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) number of factories manufacturing Nirodh in the country, their licenced capacity and actual production during the last five years;

(b) total estimated requirement of Nirodh annually and the projected demand in the next 5 years;

(c) at what price Nirodh is supplied to the Distributing companies, the names of distributing companies, their sale during 1978-79, and the cost at which consumer is sold Nirodh; and

(d) is it correct that a multinational company with 40 per cent equity participation has been allowed to collaborate for putting up a Nirodh factory in Maharashtra in joint sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY):

(a)

Factories	*Licenced Capacity.*
1. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivendrum.	288 million pieces.
2. London Rubber Company, Madras.	187·5 million pieces.

Actual Production

	H. L. L. (Million pieces)	L. R. C. (Million) pieces)
1973-74 .	87·73	68·80
1974-75 .	90·00	70·17
1975-76 .	125·04	101·53
1976-77 . .	149·69	185·27
1977-78 . .	162·78	187·45

(b) (i) Total annual requirement is about 290 million pieces.

(ii) Projected annual demand in the next five years:—

1978-79 . .	400 million pieces.
1979-80 . .	500 „ „
1980-81 . .	600 „ „
1981-82 . .	700 „ „
1982-83 . .	850 „ „

(c) Nirodh is supplied by Government at the rate of 16 paise for three pieces. Twelve Distributing Companies are selling Nirodh as per list attached. Their sale during 1978-79 (April to December, 78) has been 72 million pieces. Nirodh is sold to the consumer at a uniform price of 25 paise for a packet of three pieces.

(d) No.

NAMES OF DISTRIBUTING COMPANIES

1. M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited P.B. No. 187, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, Backway Reclamation, Bombay.
3. M/s. I.T.C. Limited, Virginia House, 37-Chowringhee, Calcutta.
4. Lipton India Limited, GPO Box No. 44, 9-Weston Street, Calicutta.
5. M/s. Tata Oil Company, Homi Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.
6. M/s. Indian Drugs Pharmaceutical Middleton Street, Calcutta.
7. The Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 254-C, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay.
8. M/s. Indian Drugs Pharmaceutical Limited, N-13, South Extension. Part-I, New Delhi.
9. M/s. Aresan Match Industries Limited, P. B. No. 92, Sivakasi.
10. M/s. Smith Stanstreet & Company. Convent Road, Calcutta.
11. M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Limited, 17-Jamshedji Tata Road Bombay.
12. M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Ballard Estate, P.B. No. 688, Bombay

Virginity Test of Indian Women

493. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:
SHRI BASANT SINGH KHALSA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:
SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the women of Indian sub-continent are subjected to virginity test before entry into Britain;

(b) whether it is a fact that the woman teacher aged 35 who had flown from Delhi with her fiance, had been medically tested because an immigration officer suspected she might already have been married;

(c) has the Government of India protested against this cruel and undignified harassment to an Indian woman emigrant to the British Government; and

(d) if so, the detailed report in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (d). British immigration officer may refer any passenger for examination by a medical inspector in such a passenger intends to remain in Britain for more than six months. There have been some occasions when a British immigration officer has asked the medical inspector if he could determine whether a passenger has borne children. In a case which has brought this practice to public attention, an Indian woman teacher, travelling from India, with her fiance, an Indian resident in Britain, reached Heathrow airport on 24th January. The immigration officer suspected that the woman might already be married. He, therefore, asked for a gynaecological test, to which she was subjected. The Indian High Commission in London as well as the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi immediately registered a protest with the British Government. The same day, viz., 2nd February, the Home Secretary gave instructions that immigration officers should not ask medical inspected to examine passengers with a view to establishing whether they had borne children or had had sexual relations. On 5th February the British Home Secretary made a statement to the House of Commons to this effect. The British Government conveyed their

"deep regret" to the High Commission of India over the incident on 9th February. It was further stated that the steps taken by the British Government would ensure that no such incident would occur again. The Ministry of External Affairs, which has been in touch with the British High Commission in New Delhi, has obtained assurances that this type of gynaecological test will not be resorted to in New Delhi.

Talks held with Sri Lanka Prime Minister

494. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Prime Minister held official discussions with the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka on the 3rd February, 1979 at Kandy on domestic developments, and economic front; and

(b) if so, the conclusions reached therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). During the Prime Ministers recent visit to Sri Lanka from February 3—6, he had a number of informal discussions with Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and other members of the Government. It was generally agreed that there was considerable scope for increasing cooperation between the two countries in a number of fields and that the two Governments would take such action as may be necessary by them to accelerate such cooperation.

Indian Workers laid off in Iran

495. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indians who were employed by contractors in Iran were laid off; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government of India with regard to the payment of their dues and repatriation to homeland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). A number of Indian workers in the employment of various Iranian companies were laid off. In some cases the companies could not clear the outstanding amounts because of non-availability of funds. Some of these companies have prepared statements of outstanding amounts. Others are in the process of preparing statements of the outstanding dues for payment at a later date. The owners of some companies have left Iran. In all cases where payments to our workers have not been made, our Embassy will continue its efforts to seek satisfactory settlement of dues.

Our Mission took various steps to help Indian nationals in returning to India. The Embassy made arrangements with the Iranian Foreign Office and the Labour Ministry to get the Foreign Registration Bureau kept open even on holidays to procure exist permits for our workers. Extra flights were arranged through Air India. Arrangement was made to enable a number of workers to leave by road for Kabul and Kuwait. Such persons were given due assistance in obtaining visas and arranging onward fights by our respective Embassies. Wherever workers were in indigent circumstances, they were repatriated at government cost.

Training of Cadets by Shipping Corporation of India

496. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cadets who have completed the training in the Shipping Corporation of India in 1978; and

(b) how many of such cadets have left the Shipping Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) 243.

(b) According to the records of the Shipping Corporation of India none of these Cadets have left the Corporation.

Konkan-Mangalore Railway

497. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have handed over the possession of the land required for the construction of Konkan-Mangalore Railway to the Union Government;

(b) what amount had been sanctioned in 1978-79 for the construction of Konkan-Mangalore Railway; and

(c) what amount has been spent by 31st January, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Construction of only Apta-Roha line in Konkan area has so far been sanctioned. While the possession of land required between Apta and Pen has been taken, the land beyond Pen to Roha is likely to become available by March, 1979. The question of acquiring land beyond Roha does not arise at this stage.

(b) Outlay on Apta-Roha construction for the year 1978-79 is Rs. 1 crore.

(c) Approximately Rs. 20 lakhs.

Cooking of Non-Vegetarian Meals in Rajbhavan of Madras

498. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu has forbidden cooking of non-vegetarian meals in Rajbhavan and foreign visitors are put in expensive hotels at considerable cost; and

(b) if so, the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Tamil Nadu they have not issued any orders forbidding cooking of non-vegetarian meals at Raj Bhawan. (The Raj Bhawan Guest House is under the control of the Governor). So far as this Ministry is concerned as indicated in earlier Unstarred Question No. 1409 answered on 15th December, 1978 in Rajya Sabha, a convention has evolved on the basis of which we suggest to our Rajpals concerned that visiting VVIPs in particular such as Heads of State/Government on State/official visits may be accommodated in the respective Raj Bhawans. It may be added that a number of such foreign VVIPs have been thus accommodated and looked after in Raj Bhawan, Madras during the last two years.

Occasionally, however, bearing in mind the wishes or convenience of the VVIP visitor and the size of his party they have been accommodated in local hotels.

Wagons Held up in Various Zones

499. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of wagons are held-up in various Zones during the past six months causing bottleneck in supply of wagons for quick transport of goods; and

(b) if so, its nature and severity and details of immediate action taken and long term measures, operational, administrative, and legal proposed, if any, to remedy the "wagon hold-up"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to unprecedented rains, floods and breaches during August, September and October 1978 in North-

ern and Eastern sectors and again in November/December 1978 in South, Port strike, bank strike, Jute Mills strike etc. and public agitations, a large number of wagons got immobilised. Immobilisation of wagons is also taking place due to poor/delayed releases in certain sectors, especially in the Eastern sector of the country. In such cases action is immediately initiated by way of contacting the concerned authorities of Public Undertakings, State Government, Chambers of Commerce etc. Action is also taken by way of publicity media like Press Notifications. If there is no immediate relief, auction of the consignments is also arranged as provided for under the Indian Railways Act.

Kalyan Power House at Thakurli

500. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration by now has examined the representation dated the 22nd April, 1978 of members of operating staff of Kalyan Power House at Thakurli (Distt. Thana, Maharashtra);

(b) if so, what are the grievances and demands made in the representation and the nature of action Railway Administration has taken up till-now; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons for delay and when it shall finally be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) An undated representation which was received by the Central Railway Administration on 6-5-78 has since been examined.

(b) and (c). In the undated representation referred to in part (a) of the question, mainly the folowing specific demands have been made.—

(i) The allotment of higher revised scales (including the scale of Rs. 840-1040 to Senior Operators/SACs) of pay;

(ii) holidays as in the case of other workshop staff;

(iii) sanction of Night Duty Allowance as in the case of other Railway staff;

(iv) coverage under the Dress Regulations;

(v) application of Sankar Saran Award and the Award of Railway Workers' Classification Tribunal - 1976; and

(vi) distribution of posts of Chargemen on the same percentage basis as in the case of other workshops.

As regards (i) above, instructions have since been issued effective from 1-11-1978, revising the scale of pay of Shift Asstt. 'C'. Forman and Sr. Operator of the Kalyan Power House from Rs. 700—900 to Rs. 840—1040 and Yard Foreman from Rs. 550—750 to Rs. 700—900.

2. As regards (ii) above, since the Power House is not treated as a workshop, the staff employed therein are not eligible for being allowed holidays like workshop staff.

3. The operating categories of Thakurli Power House were made eligible for the grant of Night Duty Allowance in December 1965. The question of payment of arears for the period prior to that date does not arise.

4. The demand regarding coverage under the Dress Requlations is under consideration of the Railway Administration.

5. As regards (v) above, the orders regarding distribution of skilled posts in the highly skilled and skilled grades pursuant to the recommendations of the Justice Sankar Saran and the interim regort of the Railway Workers' Classification Triunal - 1976 are not applicale to the oeperating staff of the Kalyan Power House who are not artisans

6. The Railway Labour Tribunal - 1969 which went into the various demands relating to workshop staff on the Railways concluded *Inter-alia*, that workmen and sub-supervisors in Power Houses are not entitled to the benefits of the decisions in the Tribunal's Report relating to workshop staff including that relating to distribution of posts of Chargemen.

Advance Increment to Clerks Grade 1 of Railway Accounts Department

501. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Queston No. 3241, dated 8th August, 1978 regardng advance increment to Clerk Grade I of Railway Accounts Department and to state;

(a) since when the matter "regarding grant of incentive in revised pay structure to Appendix 2 qualified staff on Railways" is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether Government have by now taken decision in the matter, if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons of delay and when it shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The scheme for grant of adance increments to the UDCs in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and Clerks Grade I on the Railways was discontinued as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Orders for discontinuance of the scheme on Railways were issued in April, 75;

(b) and (c) Since then the question of restoration of the scheme of incentive increments has been under consideration of the Government. Meanwhile the issue has been taken up by the staff side in the National Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery and the final out come of discussions is till awaited.

पोरबन्दर इण्डस्ट्रियल एसोसिएशन की ओर से अभ्यावेदन

502. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 अगस्त, 1978 को जब वे पोरबन्दर गये थे तब (एक) पोरबन्दर इंडिस्टियल एसोसिएशन, पोरबन्दर (दो) दि महाराजा मिल्स लिमिटेड, पोरबन्दर (तीन) श्री जगदीश आयल इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पोरबन्दर ने उन्हें अभ्यावेदन दिये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक अभ्यावेदन में निहित मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन मांगों में से प्रत्येक मांग को कब और कैसे स्वीकार किया गया है और कब तक किन मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) शेष मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कब और कैसे कार्यवाही की जायेगी और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ङ) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अब तक क्या कायवाही की है कि पोरबन्दर और राणावाव में कपड़ा, वनस्पति, सीमेंट, सोडा ऐश, चाक तथा चूना पत्थर और अन्य उद्योगों को कोयले की सप्लाई के लिए वैगनों की कमी न पड़े और नियमित रूप से वैगन मिलते रहे; और

(च) सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा यदि कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तो कब और कैसे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) से (च) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पोरबन्दर में कडिया प्लाट पर उपरि पुल (ओवर हैड ब्रिज)

503. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के पोरबन्दर शहर में 9-8-1978 को गये थे और क्या तब पोरबन्दर नगरपालिका, पोरबन्दर ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक ज्ञापन दिया था कि पोरबन्दर में कडिया प्लाट पर संख्या 140-बी, क्रासिंग पर एक उपरि पुल बनाया जाये; उपरि पुल का निर्माण होने तक जब तक बंगला के पास अस्थायी खुला क्रासिंग बनाया जाये; कडिया प्लाट क्रासिंग संख्या 140-बी के बीच में से साइकिल मार्ग बनाया जाये और पोरबन्दर शहर में बुकिंग कार्यालय खोला जाये;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन चार मांगों में से प्रत्येक मांग के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी अथवा इन चार मांगों में से प्रत्येक मांग के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी और उन पर कैसे तथा कब कार्यवाही की जायेगी; और

(ग) पोरबन्दर नगरपालिका की इन मांगों में से प्रत्येक मांग कैसे और कब स्वीकार की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). पोरबन्दर में समपार सं० 140-बी के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल की व्यवस्था के संबंध में पश्चिम रेल प्रशासन ने अनुसरण की जाने वाली प्रक्रिया के बारे में पोरबन्दर नगरपालिका के अध्यक्ष को सूचित किया है। ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण के लिए पोरबन्दर नगर पालिका द्वारा अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित नहीं किया गया है।

जहां तक जावेरी बंगलो के समीप अस्थायी समपार की व्यवस्था का संबंध है, पश्चिम रेल प्रशासन ने पोरबन्दर नगर पालिका को सूचित कर दिया था कि जब तक सड़क ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण किया जाये तब तक की अन्तरिम अवधि में ऐसे समपार की व्यवस्था करने में उसे कोई एतराज नहीं है, बशर्ते कि वे आवर्ती व्यय तथा गेट कीपर के वेतन को वहन करने के लिए इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित करें। दूसरी ओर, उन्हें यह भी सूचित किया गया था कि वे अस्थायी रूप या स्थायी रूप में वर्तमान समपार को अपने वर्तमान स्थान से बदल कर जावेरी बंगलो के समीप बनाने के बारे में विचार करें, जबकि इस मामले में पोरबन्दर नगर पालिका को केवल बदलाव की लागत ही वहन करनी होगी। नगर पालिका की ओर से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

कोड़िया प्लाट समपार सं० 140–बी में होकर गुजरने वाले साइकिल-पथ के निर्माण के संबंध में किये गये अनुरोध पर विचार किया गया है और फाटक बंद होने पर साइकिल चालकों के उपयोग के लिए संरक्षा के विचार से ऐसे मार्ग की व्यवस्था को वांछनीय नहीं पाया गया है।

पोरबन्दर सिटी में एक बुकिंग कार्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

पोरबन्दर नगर पालिका से पत्रोत्तर प्राप्त होने पर आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

विदेश पारपत्र आवेदनों का अभ्यावेदन

504. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनाइटेड किंगडम सिटीजन्स सर्विस, जामनगर (गुजरात) ने यू० के० पासपोर्ट होल्डर्स के बारे में 11 मदों और 21 मदों के अभ्यावेदन सरकार को दिये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों अभ्यावेदनों में किन-किन प्रकार की मांगें की गई हैं और उनका मांगवार संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन मांगों में से किन्हें पूरा कर दिया गया है और कौन सी मांगें अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं ;

(घ) शेष मांगों का कब और कैसे निपटारा किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यूनाइटेड किंगडम सिटीजन्स सर्विस, जामनगर को केन्द्रीय सरकार के किस-किस प्रकार की और कब-कब सहायता दी है या उसके द्वारा किस प्रकार की सहायता कब दी जायेगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इन दो अभ्यावेदनों की मुख्य बातें ये हैं :—

1. प्रवेश-परमिट जारी करने की प्रतीक्षा-अवधि असामान्य रूप से अधिक है।

2. कोटा-काउंटर के अधिकांश आवेदकों के धैर्य और वित्तीय साधन समाप्त हो गए हैं।

3. चूंकि इन काउंटरों के लिए पूर्वी अफ्रीका में निवास करने वाले यूनाइटेड किंगडम के पासपोर्ट धारकों की संख्या अधिक नहीं होती है इसलिए यूनाइटेड किंगडम के पासपोर्ट रखने वाले और भारत में अस्थायी रूप से निवास करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए निर्धारित कोटा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

(ग) और (घ) भारत में यूनाइटेड किंगडम के पास-पोर्ट-धारकों को यूनाइटेड किंगडम में उनके भावी उत्प्रवास के लिए प्रवेश परमिट जारी करना ब्रिटेन के प्राधिकारियों का एक आन्तरिक मामला है।

(ङ) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है इस संगठन को भारत सरकार की सहायता का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गोंडल चेम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री से अभ्यावेदन

505. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोंडल चेम्बर आफ़ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री, गोण्डल ने उन्हें 9 मदों वाला एक अभ्यावेदन पेश किया था जब वह 9 अगस्त, 1978 को पोरबन्दर गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मद का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उन मांगों में से किसी पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; यदि हां, तो कब, और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त कार्यवाही कब और कैसे की जायेगी, और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि गोंडल चैम्बर आफ़ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री गोंडल (गुजरात) ने 31-5-78 को 13 मांगों वाला एक अभ्यावेदन पेश किया था; यदि हां, तो कब और प्रत्येक मांग पर किस प्रकार कार्यवाही की गई, और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त कार्यवाही कब की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

National Transport Policy Committee

506. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2296 on the 5th December 1978 re: Railway lines in NE States and state:

(a) whether the report of National Transport Policy Committee appointed by the Planning Commission suggesting policy to be followed in selecting new Railway Schemes etc. has been received;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) if not, by when the report will be received;

(d) whether the proposals for construction of new Railway lines in Himachal Pradesh have been considered in the light of the recommendation of the Committee and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the proposal of Nangal-Talwara Railway Line has also been considered and if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The report of the National Transport Policy Committee appointed by the Planning Commission has not yet been finalised. The Ministry of Railways are expecting an interim report in a few months' time and final report later.

(e) The question of taking up construction of Nangal-Talwara railway line will be considered in the light of the policy to be evolved on basis of the recommendations of the Committee.

Railway Coach Unit

507. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be plased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a railway coach unit in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The details are under examination.

Discussions held with P.M. of Malaysia

508. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussion with the Prime Minister of Malaysia with regard

to the recent development in Cambodia were held during his recent visit in January, 1979;

(b) if so, the details of discussion; and

(c) outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). The discussions with the Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Hussein Bin Onn during his State visit from January 22 to 25, 1979 covered the international situation, including the recent developments in Kampuchea. In discussing South and South East Asia, the Prime Ministers were of the view that further efforts should be made to promote regional stability and cooperation in a spirit of peace and understanding. They emphasised the need to develop peaceful and constructive relations among States on the basis of non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for the sovereignty of nation States and the peaceful co-existence of countries with defferent social and economic systems.

Deaths caused by Jaundice

509. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last two years there has been three times increase in the jaundice deaths in the country;

(b) if so, exact assessment by Centre in consultation with States for the last two years; and

(c) the factors leading to the spread of the disease and steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government to prevent reoccurrence of the disease in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). No. According to the reports furnished by the States and UTs the number of cases and deaths due to jaundice during the last two years have been as follows:-

Year	Cases	Deaths
1977 . . .	88,645	1,080
1978 . . .	46,082	832 (Provisional)

(c) Jaundice (infectious hepatitis) is a viral infection which occurs through ingestion of water/food contaminated with the virus, e.g. by faeces and sewerage etc. The following measures have been suggested to the State Governments to check the disease:—

1. Since faecal contamination of environment, particularly community water supply appears to be mostly responsible for the spread of the disease, improvement of water supply and night soil disposal are needed for control and prevention of the disease.

2. Health education of the people directed towards good sanitation and personal hygiene.

3. Reporting of occurrence of cases to local health authorities.

4. Isolation of patient and proper treatment.

5. Disinfection of stool.

6. Immunisation of the individuals with immuno-globulin

Ayurvedic Seminar on Mental Diseases

510. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three days Ayurvedic Seminar on mental

disease was held in New Delhi during January, 1979;

(b) if so, details of discussion therein;

(c) whether the Central Government have assured the participants to give adequate Central assistance to propagate Ayurvedic system in the counrty; and

(d) if so, quantum of assistance proposed to be provided by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Experts of Indian Systems of Medicine presented their papers/observations on various aspects of Manas Roga (Mental diseases). It was observed by the experts that incidence of Mental diseases has increased in modern times in comparison with ancient times, and that Ayurvedic methods of treatment may be useful for the prevention as well as cure of this group of disease. The Seminar helped in exchange of ideas and showing of experience.

(c) and (d). No specific central assistance was either sought or promised. However, the Government is committed to promotion of Indigenous System of Medicine.

Disruption of Railway Services between Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu

511. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway services between Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu were disrupted during January, 1979 as a result of anti-merger demonstration of Pondy and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, its impact on railway revenue and traffic including transportation of goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Losses are estimated to the tune of Rs. 11,292/-.

Definition of Cola

512. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Cola is not defined under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules even though coca cola was being manufactured for more than 25 years;

(b) does Government intend to make specification for cola drinks;

(c) if no, by when; and

(d) how many times has the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules 1954 been amended till now?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is receiving attention.

(d) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 was amended in 1964, 1971 and 1976.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 have been amended from time to time as and when the need arose.

Employees to be covered under ESIS

513. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) which are the new areas in the country where the scheme of Employees' State Insurance is going to be implemented during 1979:

(b) how many employees would be brought under this scheme during the next three years; and

(c) is Government contemplating to extend the E.S.I. Scheme in the Sikandrabad Industrial area of Bulandshahr (U.P.) district in the near future and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has reported that according to a phased progarmme, drafn up in consultation with the State Governments, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the year 1979-80, in the new areas mentioned in the attached list in different States, subject to completion of necessary medical arrangements by the State Governments concerned.

(b) According to the present phased programme about 3,57,000 additional employees are likely to be covered during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(c) It is proposed to implement the Scheme at Bulandshahr in 1979-80.

List showing new areas in which the ESI Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the year, 1979-80

Name of the State and Area:

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Mancherial
2. Outskirts of Hyderabad
3. Kothagudem, Paloncha & Ramavaram.
4. Kothavaripally.

ASSAM

1. Silchar
2. Jagi Road
3. Bongaigaon
4. Namrup

BIHAR

1. Govindpur
2. Kandra
3. Jasdih
4. Sakchi
5. Mango
6. Adityapur Phase II
7. Jhinkpani
8. Tipudana
9. Jharia
10. Fatuha
11. Dumrao
12. Bokaro
13. Jhajha
14. Kharagpur
15. Murri.

GUJARAT

1. Viramgam
2. Broach
3. Billimora
4. Vapi
5. Navasari
6. Sidhpur
7. Surendranagar
8. Nandessari
9. Vatva
10. Vinzol
11. Junagadh
12. Mehsana
13. Sikka
14. Thangarh
15. Bulsar

HARYANA

1. Kaithal
2. Jind

KARNATAKA

1. Bijapur
2. Ramanagaram
3. Tumkur Road
4. Mandya
5. Karwar

KERALA

1. Kasargod
2. Hosdrug
3. Kottakal
4. Edappul
5. Thirurangudi
6. Kanayannur

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Sagar
2. Sanawad
3. Lal Khadan
4. Madher, Sarpi & Korba

MAHARASHTRA

1. Palghar
2. Panvel
3. Dhanu Road
4. Mora Uran
5. Rohe
6. Satara Suburbs
7. Walchandnagar
8. Khopoli
9. Ahmednagar
10. Karad
11. Uchgaon
12. Chandrapur

ORISSA

1. Bhagatpur
2. Sambalpur
3. Balasore
4. Talcher
5. Jagatpur

PUNJAB

1. Barnala
2. Bhatinda
3. Mandi Gobindgarh
4. Gidderbaha

RAJASTHAN

1. Falna
2. Mastaya Industrial Area, Alwar.

TAMIL NADU

1. Arkonam
2. Arumuganeri
3. Kanyakumari Suburbs
4. Kumarapalayam
5. Thanjavur
6. Salem Suburbs
7. Sankari
8. Thiruverambur
9. Thuvakudi
10. Dharapuram

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Jhansi Suburbs
2. Khamaria
3. Obera & Partapur
4. Sardarnagar
5. Akbarpur (includes Tanda)
6. Dalla
7. Khurja
8. Rishikesh
9. Azamgarh
10. Faizabad (includes Sohawal)
11. Mainpuri
12. Barabanki
13. Bulandshahr

WEST BENGAL

1. Assansol
2. Raniganj
3. Jaykaynagar
4. Kulti
5. Rupnarayanapur
6. Durgapur.

Realisation of P.F. Arrears

514. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2721 on 7th December, 1978 regarding Provident

Fund exceeding Rs. One lakh outstanding and state:

(a) what steps Government are proposing to take to realise the provident fund dues at the earliest; and

(b) what efforts Government propose to make to ensure that industries do not delay in paying the Provident Fund amount to the Provident Fund Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SNHA): (a) Action is taken by the Provident Fund Authorities against the defaulting employers under Section 8 (recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue) and Sections 14, 14A, 14AA (prosecution) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Additionally, prosecutions under sections 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code (breach of trust and criminal misappropriation) are instituted by them in certain cases of default where the employers deduct employees' share of provident fund contribution from their wages but do not remit the same to the provident fund authorities. The Courts are also moved under section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code for binding the defaulting empolyers for good behaviour.

(b) The Act contains Penal provision which are sufficiently deterrent. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is advised from time to time to secure effective enforcement.

Incentive to Railway Running Staff

515. SHRI A. MURUGESAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the running staff of Railways are being paid incentive same as the State Government Transport employees are getting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to be implemented in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). No running Staff on the Railways are governed by a separate scheme known as "The Running Allowance Scheme" under which running allowance is paid to them, inter alia with reference to the category of staff and the distance they work trains.

Assistance by France to Pakistan Air Force

516. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Hindustan dated 3rd January, 1979 to the effect that France has assured active assistance to Pak Air Force; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Government has no information to the effect that France has assured active assistance to Pak Air Force.

Over provisioning in Items in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

517. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that over provisioning has been made in many items particularly drugs in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras;

(b) if so, the names of such items, annual expenditure and its value;

(c) the excess quantity purchased during the last three years and its value and if so, who is responsible for the over provisioning; and

(d) what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Confirmation of Employees of Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras

518. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1655 on the 27th July, 1978 regarding confirmation of employees of Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes. A statement containing the required information in fulfilment of the assurance given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1655 dated 27-7-78 has since been forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for laying on the table of the Sabha. A copy of the same is attached at annexure.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

Question No. & Date	Subject	Promise made	When and how Fulfilled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Unstarred Question No. 1655 dated the 27th July, 1978 by Shri A. Murugesan.	Confermation of Employees of Govt. Medical Stores, Depot. Madras			
	Asking:— (a) whether the Confirmation orders have not been issued from the year 1973-78 at the Govt. Medical Stores Depot, Madras-3, to the eligible employees beloning to Group 'C' & 'D' cadres, if so, the details, thereof, and if not why;	(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.	(a) There had been some delay in initiating the cases regarding the confirmation of the eligible category 'C' & 'D' employees of the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, during the period in question because of the impending work study of the Depot by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. However, all the eligible category 'C' & 'D' employees of the Depot have since been confirmed.	

1	2	3	4	5
	(c) whether the ex-casual labourers of Govt. Medical Store Depot, Madras have not been issued Service Certificates in spite of the fact that Labour Ministry and Health Ministry have instructed the local authorities of Govt. Medical Store Depot, Madras, to issue Service Certificates.	(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.	(c) Some daily wage coolies were employed by the Govt. Medical Store Depot, Madras during 1969-71. It has not been possible for the Depot to issue service certificates in favour of these individuals, as the relevant records, which are preserved only for a limited period, are not now available for verification.	

समस्तीपुर डिवीजन के स्टेशनों पर शैड रहित प्लेटफार्म

519. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में ऐसे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है जहां पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए प्लेटफार्म शैड नहीं बनाये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्लेटफार्मों पर शैड बनाने का काम वर्ष 1980 तक पूरा कर लेने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख). पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर मण्डल के 76 नियमित स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर सायबान की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। 1980 तक तीन स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर सायबान की व्यवस्था करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है। जहां कहीं औचित्य होगा अन्य स्टेशनों पर, सायबान की व्यवस्था, धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार आगामी वर्षों में कर दी जायेगी।

Agricultural Labourer

520. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which government do not pay as much attention towards the unorganised agriculture labourers as is paid towards the organised workers/labourers; and

(b) whether the Kisan Sammelan will be recognised as farmers Union by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) It is not true to say that the Government do not pay as much attention to unorganised agricultural labourers as towards the organised workers. The Government have constituted a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour. The terms of reference of this Committe include, among other matters, giving advice to Government on a proposed Central legislation for safeguarding the interests of rural workers and amendments and additions to the existing labour laws, in order to extend their provisions to rural workers, and also on the administrative and legislative steps to be taken to create conditions for the proper growth of the rural workers' organisations. A copy of the Resolution dated 28th September, 1978 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3312/79].

At the first meeting of the Central Standing Committee held on 29th Jan-

uary, 1979, it constituted a sub-committee to consider and report on the desirability of a Central legislation and also measures necessary for the progressive abolition of contract labour in jungles and remote areas. Another sub-committee will go into the question of advising the Central Standing Committee on the steps to be taken for creating conditions for the growth of rural workers' organisations and a third sub-committee will go into the question of the adequacy of the steps taken for the identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour. These three sub-committees are to report to the Cenral Standing Committee within a period of 3 months.

(b) There is no such propsal under consideration of the Government.

Construction of High Density EMU Coaches

521. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or Railway Administration have received a representation dated the 22nd June, 1978 from Kalyan (District Thana) Maharashtra in regard to construction of high density EMU coaches for the suburban travel—stable wheels; and

(b) if so, what action Government or Railway Administration have taken or propose to take in this regard in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes;

(b) The decision to manufacture high density DC EMU stock arose from the pressing need to augment passenger carrying capacity of Suburban trains working in Bombay area. It took into account the standard practice of designing suburban coaches with minimum seating accommodation and with maximum standing arrangement so that not only the movement of passengers, in and out of the coaches, is facilitated but maximum passengers can be accommodated at one time. Only one such prototype Rake has been built and put into service on Western Railway on exprimental basis to test commuter reaction. Reseach Designs and Standards Organisation who had been directed to make due effort to improve the design so as to get over the adverse features recorded by commuters have submitted their recommendations which are under consideration of this Ministry.

Total Mileage of National Highways

522. SHRI PABITRAMOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of National Highways in the country and the total mileage existing in the State of Orissa; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for expenditure, both for repairs and original work in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Length of National Highways in the country is 29016 Kms. and the total length of National Highways in Orissa is 1649 Kms.

(b) An amount of Rs. 338 lakhs has been allotted for original works to the State of Orissa for 1978-79. For maintenance and repairs to the National Highways in Orissa, an amount of Rs. 104.43 lakhs has been released during 1978-79.

Polio

524. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of Polio are on the increase in the country; and

(b) if so, total number of cases reported during 1978 and the preventive steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No. As against 15,947 cases of polio reported during 1974; 9699 in 1975 and 10010 in 1976, only 5593 cases were reported for 1977 by States and Union Territories.

(b) The total number of Polio cases reported so far from the vaious States/Union Territories during 1978 is 6087.

Immunization against polio is being undertaken in urban centres by the State Governments/Corporations and Voluntary Organisations. It is being gradually extended to rural areas on the basis of epidemiological needs and availability of vaccine.

Medical Aid to Children to prevent Blindness

525. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FARMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of giving Vitamin 'A' to children across the land to prevent blindness has fallen substantially short of target; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). During the current year (April to December, 1978) 103 lakh out of target of 247 lakh children have been covered by one dose and 14.4 lakh children by second dose respectively of Vitamin A solution. For the first dose the increase over the performance for the corresponding period of 1977-78 is of the order of 51.4 per cent. The short-fall between targets and achievement during 1978-79 has been due to inability of the State Health Departments to carry out the programme and lack of timely and regular supply of Vitamin A solution.

The supply position has now improved and States have also been requested to improve the performance under the programme. It is expected that the coverage will further increase by the end of current financial year.

Memo from Indian National Ship Owners' Association

526. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian National Ship Owners' Association Calcutta have submitted a Memorandum regarding modification in the assistance programme for the shipping industry; and

(b) if so, what are the modifications suggested by the Association, which of those have been accepted by Government and what are the reasons for non-acceptance of the remaining suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian National Shipowners' Association's sugestion is to extend the present measures of relief to a further period upto 31 March 1981 and also to cover interest payments falling due upto 31-3-1981 while converting the same into loans analogous to SAFAUNS and grant of moratorium on repayment. Since the present measures are intended to cover the liqui-

dity problems of the company for a period upto 31-3-1979, the assistance thereafter will have to await the recommendations of the High Level Committee which is proposal to be set up by the Government.

Nhava-Sheva Port Project

527. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether report on the Nhava-Sheva Port Project has been submitted to Government and if so, what action has been taken on the recommendations made therein; and

(b) if it has not been submitted, what action is being taken by Government to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The Report of the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission in June 1978, to study the establishment of a Satellite Port at Nhava-Sheva has not yet been received. The Planning Commission has been requested to expedite this Report, Planning Commission have since cleared the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for Nhava-Sheva Project.

Steps to Avoid Strikes by Port Workers

528. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state what permanent measures have been taken by Government to avoid often repeated strikes by the port and dock labourers etc. resulting in port congestion and consequential public sufferings due to short supply of the requirements of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Government's policy has always been to maintain amicable and cordial industrial relations in the major ports so that there are no lightning strikes, go-slows and work-to-rule hampering productivity and leading to Port congestion. For this purpose it is intended to have periodical discussions at port level and at Government level with unions and Federations, respectively, regarding the demands of port and dock workers. Instructions have been issued to Port Trust/Dock Labour Boards to have weekly meetings with the recognised unions so that they keep in touch with the labour problems at all time and deal with any problem before it erupts into a strike, etc. Port Trust/Dock Labour Boards Authorities have also been instructed that all demands of a local nature should be settled expeditiously by local negotiations with the unions concerned. In respect of demands of all-India nature, so far, discussions were held on four occasions between 29th November, 1978 and 10th January, 1979 with the representatives of Federations of Port and Dock workers and conclusions have been arrived at on many of the pending demands of the workers. Instructions have been issued to the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards for implementing these conclusions. Thus, every effort is being made to resolve the problems relating to port and dock workers both at Government and at Port level as expeditiously as possible.

Conversion of Latur-Miraj Line

529. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any Memorandum/Representations regarding conversion of narrow-gauge Latur-Miraj line into broad-gauge

line on Central Railway and if so, what action has been taken in this regard and how long will it take to complete the same;

(b) is it a fact that Railways are suffering huge financial loss due to non-conversion of Latur-Miraj line into a broad-gauge line: and

(c) if so, what action has Government taken to expedite laying of broad-gauge railway track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey was carried out for conversion of Miraj-Kurduwadi-Latur N.G. line to B.G. and for providing a broad gauge line between Latur and Latur Road. In view of the project being financially not viable, and due to constraint of resources the project is not being taken up.

(b) No. The losses are due to low utilisation of the line and not due to non-conversion.

(c) Does not arise.

French Sale of Nuclear Plants to China and Pakistan

530. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. has agreed to the French proposal for selling two nuclear power plants to China;

(b) if so, is it also a fact that U.S. also has agreed for setting up a nuclear plant by France in Pakistan;

(c) if so, whether India has opposed this move; and

(d) if not, the main reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is our understanding that the U.S. was opposed to the French sale of a reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

(c) and (d). Government's views on the subject are well known and have been conveyed to the U.S. India stands for peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy and the necessity to ensure that any safeguards to be applied should be uniform, non-discriminatory and equally applicable to nuclear and non-nuclear weapon States.

Losses by Shipping Corporation of India

531. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he stated that two large public sector undertakings, the Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line were showing big losses;

(b) if so, whether he promised to look into the matter to find out quick cure;

(c) what are the main reasons for their big losses and to what extent losses are upto 1978;

(d) whether the Union Government was considering a plan to set up a central cargo agency also; and

(e) if so, what will be the cost of such subsidy to these shipping companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Shipping Corporation of India Limited had not incurred any losses up to the year 1976-77. However, in 1977-78 the SCI incurred a net loss of Rs. 14.74 crores. The loss is mainly attributable to the highly depressed freight market which adversely affected Shipping Corporation of India's operations, particularly those of combination carriers, VLCCs and bulk carriers. While on the one hand, the operating expenses continued to escalate due to inflationary causes, the average yield for most of the tramp vessels declined as a consequence of further slump in the market. Also, the incidence of depreciation and interest increased for the year due to the addition of vessels to the fleet.

The losses suffered by the Mogul Line Limited during 1977-78 is Rs. 917.79 lakhs. The losses suffered by the Mogul Line Limited have been due to the operation of uneconomic services such as Haj and Konkan and highly depressed freight market. The congestion in Bombay Port also substantially contributed towards this loss.

(d) and (e). Such a scheme was recommended by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade but the same has been opposed by the various trade interests. The entire question in regard to the advisibility or otherwise of setting up of a centralised cargo booking agency as envisaged in the Report of the Institute is being looked into by the Government of India.

Availability of Wagons of Coal Loading Points

532. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that till the middle of November, 1978 the Railways always complained of coal shortage due to which wagons could not be loaded and CIL had to admit failure on its part;

(b) if so, whether the coal production increased later on and there was plenty of coal at loading points, whereas the railways failed to make available the required number of wagons;

(c) if so, whether in December, 1978 CIL daily offered on an average 10,564 wagon-load of coal against which the Railways could allot 7,237 wagons only;

(d) whether the Railways always argued that CIL could not load in time all the wagons provided by them but the CIL figures showed that during first eight months of 1978-79 despatches by road which was much costlier increased; and

(e) if so, what was the actual posision with the Railways and how Railways have not settled the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). It is a fact that due to flooding of mines in September and October 1978, there was a sharp drop in availability of coal even in November 1978. There has been an increase in availability thereafter with a corresponding increase in loading of coal.

(c) In December 1978, the total offer received from CIL collieries averaged 10,648 wagons per day as against an allotment of 8,815 wagons per day during the period.

(d) and (e). It is a fact that the wagons which are supplied on day to day basis to different collieries in CIL do not get loaded within the

normal free time admissible. The Railways do not have information regarding road despatches of coal.

Imposition of Booking Restriction to Shalimar by South-Eastern Railways

533. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railways had imposed booking restrictions to Shalimar from other areas of the country in view of the serious situation which had developed due to the non-release of loaded wagons by traders during the month of December, 1978;

(b) if so, whether during the period 1,300 wagons were stagnating on the Kharagpur division of the Railway alone;

(c) what steps were taken by the Railways; and

(d) the total loss suffered due to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Notices were served on parties to release/remove wagons/consignments. Public notifications were also issued through leading newspapers in English and vernacular. Meetings were held with Chambers of Commerce and Food Ministries of State Governments. At notified stations disposal of goods through auctioning is also being considered as provided for in the rules.

(d) It is not possible to quantify the loss.

Congestion in Bombay Port

534. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:
SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:
SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuing congestion in Bombay port in January 1979;

(b) what is the reason for the congestion; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) There has been continuing congestion in Bombay Port for the past several months.

(b) Important reasons for congestion are:—

(i) Port working at saturation level leaving no cushion for any stoppage or emergency.

(ii) Increase in the number of bulk carriers for fertilizers, cement and edible oil, which take long time in unloading.

(iii) 12 days strike in November, 1978 by Transport and Dock Workers Union and the Bombay Port Trust General Workers Union.

(iv) Refusel by crew to transport pilots beyond Sunk Rock from 20th January, 1979, followed by refusal to transport pilots at all from 15th February, 1979 thereby stopping movement of vessels in and out.

(c) Several measures, such as diversion of vessels to other ports, midstream unloading into barges wherever it is feasible, rationalised distribution of cargo at various ports, augmentation of strength of shore labour, etc. have been taken to relieve the congestion.

Epidemic of Poliomeylitis

535. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical experts have warned about the possibility of outbreak of poliomeylitis in the country this year;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent this epidemic; and

(c) whether hospitals have adequate stocks of polio vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No.

(b) Immunisation programme against Poliomeylitis has been undertaken at urban centres run by Government Municipal Corporations and voluntary organisations. The programme is being extended to rural areas depending upon epidemiological needs.

(c) Yes. Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation, Bombay has got regional distributors for supply of vaccine to meet local requirement including those of Hospitals.

Introduction of Scientific Devices for Preventing Accidents

536. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some scientific devices have been introduced for prevention of railway accidents;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the results achieved after introduction of such devices;

(d) the names of the inventors of such devices; and

(e) whether they have been rewarded for the invention of the devices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes. Multiple Aspect Colour Light Signalling for better visibility, Track Circuits and Axle Counters for monitoring the occupation of track and to control the signals, Automatic Warning System to prevent overshooting of signals by the drivers, Ultrasonic Flaw Detectors for detecting internal defects in rails and axles, testing the condition of permanent way by Track Recording Cars, and Oscillograph Cars and Glued insulated rail joints are some of the safety devices which have been introduced on the Indian Railways for prevention of accidents.

(c) The incidence of accidents has been coming down steadily from 1,686 during 1952-53 to 866 during 1977-78 representing a reduction of 48.6 per cent.

(d) These safety devices, already in vogue on foreign railways, have been adopted by the Indian Railways with modifications/developments made by the R.D.S.O. to suit the Indian conditions.

(e) Does not arise.

Studies Conducted by N.L.I.

537. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the studies conducted by the National Labour Institute during the last three years, yearwise, date-wise and subject-wise, with

the names of the Research Officer participated in these studies;

(b) the action taken by the Ministry regarding these studies subject-wise;

(c) whether a number of projects has been undertaken by the National Labour Institute for studying the problem of rural labour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken up to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3313/79].

Levy of Cess on Tobacco for Bidi Workers Welfare Fund

538. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been constituted by levy of Cess of 25 paise K.g. on Tobacco issued from warehouses for manufacture of bidis for the welfare of bidi workers;

(b) if so, the details of the amount collected during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) the details of the welfare measures undertaken up-to-date, State-wise; and

(d) whether any housing subsidy has been introduced for the bidi workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Amongst the welfare measures undertaken so far, development of medical facilities for bidi workers has been given the first priority. So far, three dispensaries each have been sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan, two dispensaries each for Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, Orissa and Gujarat, and one dispensary for Kerala. Most of these dispensaries have already started functioning. In addition, a 10-bedded hospital has also been set up at Mysore. Besides medical facilities, schemes for scholarships to children of bidi workers, and for provision of assistance for building houses have also been introduced.

(d) For providing housing facilities, 'Build Your Own House Scheme' has been introduced, where in a worker can get a subsidy of Rs. 600/- along with an interest free loan for Rs. 900/- for construction of a house.

Statement

Sl No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1977 (15th Feby.—31st March)	1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh..	2,36,389·32	19,85,620·79	17,28,289·14	(upto November, 1978)
2.	Bihar . .	1,95,053·16	16,38,728·25	13,92,986·18	(upto December, 1978)
3.	Gujarat . .	1,58,915·80	23,21,815·92	12,02,353·69	(upto November, 1978)
4.	Madhya Pradesh.	6,60,062·00	46,31,134·42	29,95,880·51	(upto December, 1978)
5.	Karnataka. .	3,97,404·13	27,28,902·98	22,08,226·37	(upto December, 1978)
6.	Kerala. . .	2,06,040·10	13,11,757·96	8,25,252·25	(upto December, 1978)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Meghalaya	.	5,330·13	44,083·77	24,624·24	(upto November, 1978)
8. Maharashtra.	.	9,50,489·53	33,13,185·73	24,83,087·95	(upto December, 1978)
9. Orissa.	.	40,386·62	3,51,911·78	2,87,935·01	(upto December, 1978)
10. Rajasthan	.	34,537·08	3,64,958·16	2,45,349·48	(upto November, 1978)
11. Tamil Nadu.	.	1,28,159·64	16,31,454·04	6,55,314·34	(upto October, 1978)
12. Uttar Pradesh.	.	1,26,563·53	8,68,000·00	4,68,000·00	(upto December, 1978)
13. West Bengal.	.	2,23,397·24	22,19,491·13	12,12,478·46	(upto November, 1978)
14. Chandigarh.	.	475·73	..	..	
15. Delhi.	.	3,875,16	17,287·91	10,768·26	(upto November, 1978)
TOTAL	.	33,67,696·17	2,34,28,332·84	1,57,40,545·88	

Source : Collector of Central Exise.

Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour

539. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the discussion that took place in the first meeting of the standing Committee on rural unorganised Labour;

(b) the names of the persons invited and participated in the meeting;

(c) the details of the conclusion of the meeting;

(d) the details of the labour laws applicable to agriculture labour in the country; and

(e) the details of the action taken up-to-date to implement the laws by the State Governments, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A list of the persons who participated at the meeting is at Statement—I. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3314/79].

(d) A list of labour laws applicable to agricultural labour, is at statement—II. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3314/79].

(e) Presently, the main legislation to safeguard the interest of agricultural workers is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Almost all the State Governments have set up requisite machinery to ensure its enforcement at village and block levels. Statement—II. Laid on the Table of the wages fixed in Agriculture is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3314/79].

Statement

The first meeting of the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganized Labour discussed four subjects on its agenda. They are as follows:—

(i) Desirability of a Central Legislation for agricultural workers.

(ii) Rural workers' organisation and education—role of the Central Board for Workers' Education/ National Labour Institute in training and leadership development;

(iii) Abolition of contract labour system in projects undertaken in jungles and remote areas and to encourage cooperatives of forest workers, which could provide employment to local people;

(iv) Bonded Labour.

2. A list of members of the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganized Labour who were invited to the meeting is given in the annexure. The main decision at the meeting was to constitute three sub-committees as follows:—

(a) A Sub-Committee to consider and report on the desirability of Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers, which will also deal with the question of contract labour in forests;

(b) A Sub-Committee to report on education and organisation of rural workers; and

(c) A Sub-Committee to consider and report on Bonded Labour, as part of the Rural Unorganised Labour, particularly on matters relating to the identification and rehabilitation of bounded labour.

Foreign Minister's Visit to China

540. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI K. K. MURTHY:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

PROFESSOR P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI D. N. BASU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether he paid a visit to China recently;

(b) if so, the object of his visit;

(c) the composition of his delegation;

(d) the details of discussions held with the Chinese leaders; and

(e) results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) At the invitation of his Chinese counter-part Huang Hua, the Foreign Minister visited China from February, 12—18, 1979.

(b) The visit was undertaken to exchange views and to explore possibilities of resolving bilateral issues and improving relations between the two countries.

(c) The Foreign Minister was accompanied by the Foreign Secretary and the following officials of the Ministry:

(1) Shri E. Gonsalves, Additional Secretary.

(2) Shri S. V. Purushotam, Joint Secretary

(3) Shri C. V. Ranganathan, Joint Secretary

(4) Shri V. V. Paranjpe, Indian Ambassador in Seoul.

(5) Shri A. Mubayi, Special Assistant to Foreign Minister.

(6) Shri G. N. Rao, Deputy Director.

(d) and (e). A separate statement on my visit to China has been made in this House.

Chinese Invitation to Private Sector

541. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) are government aware of the fact that China has invited private Indian capital in some selected sectors;

(b) is it also a fact that an expert team is being sent to China shortly;

(c) give the details of the invitation to the private sector from other communist countries for investments; and

(d) what is the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (d). As far as this Ministry is aware a certain Hong Kong financial organisation has approached an Indian firm in the private sector to send two technicians to examine the feasibility of improving the technological level of certain cement plants in China. It is understood that two or three Indian technicians would be visiting China for this purpose.

This Ministry is not aware of any Chinese invitation for private Indian capital investment in the Chinese economy.

काश्मीर

542. श्री छोटू भाई वासित :
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्पन :
श्री बापू कालदाते :
श्री सी० आर० महाडा :
श्री एस० एस० सोमानी
श्री० ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी
श्री दयाराम शाक्य :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन के उप प्रधान मंत्री ने पाकिस्तान की अपनी हाल की यात्रा के दौरान पाकिस्तान की काश्मीर नीति के पक्ष में चीन के पूर्ण समर्थन की भावना व्यक्त की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुन्दू) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को चीन के उप-प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लिसियेन नियेन के उस वक्तव्य के विषय में जानकारी है जो कि उन्होंने अपनी हाल ही में पाकिस्तान-यात्रा के दौरान दिया था और जिसमें कहा था कि चीन जम्मू एवं काश्मीर की जनता के आत्म-निर्णय के अधिकार की प्राप्ति के लिए पाकिस्तान की सरकार के प्रयत्नों का पूरी तरह समर्थन करता है। इस मामले को चीन की सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है। विदेश मंत्री की चीन-यात्रा के दौरान चीन की सरकार से उच्चतम स्तर पर यह कहा गया था कि जम्मू कश्मीर का राज्य भारत का एक अभिन्न भाग है, और इस राज्य का विलय भारत में बहुत पहले हो गया था और हमारे देश के किसी एक भाग के लिए आत्मनिर्णय का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता ।

ताप्ती नदी में जलमार्ग

543. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात में ताप्ती नदी में राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और जलयान ताप्ती नदी में किन स्थानों से चलेंगे; और

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना व्यय आयेगा और ताप्ती नदी में यह सेवा कब आरम्भ की जावेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

बलसार से नासिक तक रेलवे लाइन

544. श्री छोटू भाई गामित क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बलसार से नासिक तक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है :

(ग) क्या इसका निर्माण कार्य पहले ही आरम्भ कर दिया गया है और वह कब तक पूरा हो जावेगा ; और

(घ) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि जनता को इस लाइन से शीघ्र लाभ पहुंचे सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस उपाय किये जा रहे हैं या करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख) : 180 कि० मी० लम्बी नासिक-बलसाड रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए अनेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस लाइन पर 27 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान है।

(ग) और (घ) संसाधनों की कमी के कारण इस लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना संभव नहीं है। अभ्यावेदन कर्त्ताओं को तदनुसार सूचना दे दी गई है।

Alleged Plight of Hindus in Pakistan

545. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the *Deccan Herald* dated 12-1-79 that Hindus in Pakistan are under great pressure of Cultural absorption in the Muslim Community?

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to a book 'Gandhi Nehru and the Challenge' by Vishnu Dutt that children are encouraged to participate in Muslim Festivals like Bakra Id through the sacrifices of animals and in the observance of the Ramzan;

(c) if so, whether the Government of India has ascertained the facts in this regard through our High Commissioner there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Government have come across a report which appeared in *Deccan Herald* dated 12-1-1979, regarding the book "Gandhi, Nehru and the Challenge" written by Shri Vishun Dutt.

(c) and (d). The Government do not consider it appropriate to have a public discussion over an internal affairs of a neighbouring country.

स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय की छात्रवृत्ति योजना

546. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय की छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अधीन गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सम्पूर्ण देश में कुल कितने स्नातकोत्तर छात्रों अध्यापकों और विशेषज्ञों की छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसी छात्रवृत्तियां देने के मूल मानदण्ड क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय): (क) "स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय की 120 छात्रवृत्तियों की योजना" के अन्तर्गत खास-खास क्लिनिकल/नान-क्लिनिकल विषयों में पोस्ट एम० बी० बी० एस० और पोस्ट एम० एस० सी०/पोस्ट-बी० डी०एस० और पोस्ट डाक्टोरल कोर्स करने वाले छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1976-79 के दौरान देश भर में 360 छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई थीं। वैसे, इनमें से 1976-77 में 115 छात्रों ने तथा 1977-78 में 91 छात्रों ने ये छात्रवृत्तियां स्वीकार की थी। 1978-79 में 120 छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने का हाल ही में निर्णय लिया गया है।

(ख) छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए उम्मीदवारों का चयन पहले उन पात्र उम्मीदवारों में से किया जाता है जिन्होंने देहाती इलाकों में दो वर्ष की सेवा की हो और जो अन्यथा उपयुक्त हों। यदि कुछ छात्रवृत्तियां शेष बची रहें तो वे उन अंकों के कुल प्रतिशत के आधार पर दी जाती हैं जो उम्मीदवारों ने अपनी-अपनी एम० बी० बी० एस०/बी० डी० एस०/एम० एस० सी० की अन्तिम परीक्षाओं में प्राप्त किए होते हैं। दस प्रतिशत छात्रवृत्तियां अनुसूचित जाति और पांच प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित की जाती हैं।

Suspension of passenger trains due to Flood

547. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger trains in the country the operation of which was suspended due to devastating flood of 1978; and

(b) the number out of those trains the operation of which has since been resumed and the time by which the remaining trains are likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

American activities in Indian Ocean

548. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the presence of foreign naval vessels and particularly of US naval fleet in Indian Ocean and Arabian sea has considerably increased in recent months;

(b) whether this increased presence of foreign naval vessels go counter to the desire of India and other littoral nations to keep the Indian ocean as a zone of peace; and

(c) if so, the steps India has taken to see that these foreign naval vessels are withdrawn from the Arabian sea and other areas of Indian ocean so that the entire Indian ocean can be kept as a zone of peace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Govermnent is aware of Press reports to this effect. According to information available to us no abnormal increase in the military presence of foreign maritime powers, including the USA, in the Indian Ocean has been noticed.

(b) and (c) The Government of India's support to the establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean is well known. Government of India continues to impress on all concerned countries bilaterally and in multilateral for the desirability of taking concrete steps to achieve this objective.

Hunting of great Indian Bustard by Saudi Princes

549. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI RUDOLF ROADRIGUES:
SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had recently permitted a number of Saudi Arbian princes to come to India with 75 falcons to hunt the great Indian bustard, a protected bird in the arid regions of Rajasthan;

(b) whether this had led to widespread protest from animal and bird lovers and their organisations and the Bishnoi community of Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government had protested against permission given to the Saudi Arabian princes;

(d) if so, what were the over riding factors that weighed with Government in giving permission to the Saudi Arabian princes;

(e) whether Government have any information regarding the actual hunting done by them and the number and species of birds caught and killed; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Government of India *did not* permit any Saudi Arabian Prince to hunt the Great Indian Bustard.

(b) Yes, Sir, there were protests. They were based on the wrong presumption that the party from Saudi Arabia had been allowed to hunt the Great Indian Bustard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Saudi party caught about 34 Tilors (Houbra Bustards) which is a migratory bird.

Granting permission to American Navy planes to over fly India

550. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government has asked permission to allow a fleet of the American Navy's reconnaissance planes operating from its base in Diego Garcia, to overfly the Indian Mainland;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether Government is aware that these P-3 oriow planes are equipped with highly sophisticated instruments etc.; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) India has agreed to cooperate with the United States and the U.S.S.R. to carry out a scientific research programme of great importance to India conducted by the World Meteorological Global Research regarding the origin and movement of

Monsoons. Several expeditions in the Indian Ocean, in the Bay of Bengal and the Arbian Sea have already taken place and another programme of joint research has been drawn up for the year 1979. Under this programme, four Soviet ships are to be stationed in the Bay of Bengal outside the Exclusive Economic Zone of India and three U.S. aircraft are expected to carry out scientific flight missions across Western and Northern India besides the Arbian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The three aircraft, including P-3, engaged in this programme belong to civilian Government research agencies of the United States and will also carry Indian personnel on board during their flights.

Trains cancelled in Ferozepur Division

551. **DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains cancelled in Ferozepur Div. (Punjab) on account of coal and diesel shortage in the year 1978;

(b) the number of trains which were subsequently re-started; and

(c) the number and names of the trains still under suspension on account of coal and diesel shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 112 passenger trains were cancelled in Firozepur Division (Punjab) for periods varying from 1 day to 197 days in 1978 due to shortage of coal. No passenger train was cancelled due to shortage of diesel oil.

(b) Excepting 7 trains, details of which are given in the attached statement, all remaining cancelled passenger trains have been re-started.

(c) Information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Train No.	Section on which cancelled.
8FF/5FF . .	Firozpur-Fazilka
8AK/7AK .	Amritsar-Khemkaran
3AD/4AD . .	Amritsar-Derababa-nanak.
4IF/71F . .	Ludhiana-Firozpur.
4LIII/5LJH .	Ludhiana-Hissar.
1AJL/4AJL .	Amritsar-Ludhiana
1PJ/2PJ – –	Pathankot-Jammu-Tawi.
2JF/4JF . .	Jullundur-Firozpur.
5ABP/6ABP .	Amritsar-Pathankot.
3AA/4AA .	Amritsar-Atari.
3JMP/8JMP .	Jullundur-Pathankot
4JMP/5JMP .	Do.
1BF/2BF . .	Firozpur-Bhatinda.
1BA/2BA . .	Bhatinda-Abohar.
345UP/346Dn .	Firozpur-Bhatinda.
4AK/3AK .	Amritsar-Khemkaran
4JN/3JN . .	Jullundur-Nakodar.
8JN/7JN . .	Do.
2JH/1JH . .	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur
8JH/7JH . .	Do.
14JH/13JH .	Do.
2LJ/5LJ . .	Ludhiana-Jakhal.
7JF/12JF . .	Jullundur-Firozpur,
2NJ/1NJ . .	Nawashar-Doaba-Jullundur.
3LL/6LL . .	Ludhiana-Lohian Khas.
3ABQ/4ABQ. .	Amritsar-Qadian.
2BQ/1BQ . .	Batala-Qadian.
353UP/354Dn. .	Delhi-Amritsar.
331UP/332Dn. .	Saharanpur-Amritsar
45UP/46Dn .	Delhi-Amritsar.
343UP344N. D	

Train No.	Section on which cancelled.
335UP/336 Dn. .	Ambala-Sriganganagar.
347UP/348Dn. .	Ambala-Bhatinda.
1UB/2UB .	Do.
8JF/5JF. . .	Jullundur-Firozpur
1JLK/2JLK .	Jullundur-Lohian Khas.

Total 72 Trains.

Linking Chandigarh with Ludhiana by Rail Line

552. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project to link Chandigarh with Ludhiana by rail line is under consideration of Government; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Punjab has offered to bear full cost of construction of the rail line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Traffic prospects and costs of construction of Chandigarh-Ludhiana Rail Link were examined some years ago. As the project was found to be financially not viable and also because of constraint of resources, the project could not be taken up.

(b) Yes. The Government of Punjab has expressed its preparedness to find funds for this line, at the same time stating that it would not be a good precedent if they have to pay the cost. The matter will therefore have to await clearance by the Planning Commission.

Extension of Line from Batala to Qadian upto Beas

553. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request to extend the Railway line from Batala to Qadian (Ferozepur Division Punjab) up to river Beas; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Batala-Qadian is a lightly used branch line of 19 Km. length. Extension of this unremunerative line by a few Kms. to Beas bank, is not expected to improve its traffic prospects, particularly in view of expanding road services. There is no proposal to extend the line.

Visit of Official Team to Coalheads

554. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government took a decision to appoint a joint team of Ministries of Energy and Railways to resolve the controversy of blaming each other for deteriorating coal supply position;

(b) if so, whether the official team visited the coal pitheads and submitted the report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). No. However, an Officer of the Ministry of Energy, along with an Officer of

the Ministry of Railways, visited Jharia Coalfields in December 1978 in order to explore the possibility of increasing the movement of soft coke from that area and to hold discussions with the local officials of Coal India Ltd. and the Railways.

Supply of American Fighters to Pakistan

556. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has agreed to the request of Pakistan for supply of U.S. fighters;

(b) if so, whether U.S. Government has agreed and has also supplied latest fighters to them;

(c) whether India has pointed out to U.S. that arming of Pakistan means increasing of tension in the sub-continent; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the U.S. Government on our protest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the willingness of the US Government to consider military sales including that of aircraft to Pakistan.

(c) and (d). The Government have often in the past and more recently brought to the notice of the US Government our concern at the dangers of arms sales which could upset the process of normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan and hinder our efforts to promote mutual confidence and beneficial cooperation among countries of the sub-continent.

Children engaged in Household Work

557. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state the number of children under the age of 14 employed in household work in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Figures regarding number of children under the age of 14 years employed in household work in the country are not available.

However, according to the 1971 Census 3.89 lakh child workers below the age of 15 years were engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs etc. in household industry.

Ad-hoc Appointment of Doctors

558. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were about 700 *ad hoc* appointments of doctors in Health Department; and

(b) whether the UPSC expressed against this *ad hoc* appointments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). There are 421 Junior Medical Officers working against Central Health Services posts on an ad-hoc basis. The policy of the Ministry is not to encourage ad-hoc appointments except where they become necessary in unavoidable circumstances, in the public interest.

The U.P.S.C's approval for the continuance of ad-hoc appointments is obtained from time to time in accordance

with the Government instructions on the subject. The U.P.S.C. have now recommended 250 candidates for difficult areas and 473 for ordinary areas for appointment to the posts of Medical Officers in the Central Health Services. With the joining of these candidates, it is expected that all the vacancies held by ad-hoc appointees will be filled by regular officers.

समस्तीपुर तथा सोनपुर खिंचाओं में नई रेल लाइन

559. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे के समस्तीपुर और सोनपुर खिंचाओं में नई रेल लाइनें डालने के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने नई रेल लाइनें डालने के लिए बिहार राज्य के पूर्वी तथा उत्तरी जिलों में समस्तीपुर, सहरसा, पूर्णिया, कटिहार और उत्तरी भागलपुर में सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिजय नारायण) : (क) से (ग) :

स्वीकृत योजनाएं

1. सकरी और हसनपुर रोड के बीच नयी मीटर लाइन का निर्माण।

2. बरौनी और कटिहार के बीच मीटर आमाप लाइन का आमाप परिवर्तन ; और

3. समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक मीटर लाइन का आमाप परिवर्तन।

चालू सर्वेक्षण

मुजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण।

वे लाइनें जिन का सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है

(1) बिहारीगंज-सिमरी बक्तियारपुर मीटर आमाप लाइन।

(2) लोकहाबाजार मीटर लाइन का लौकाही तक विस्तार।

(3) बथनाहा/ललितग्राम और भीमनगर मीटर लाइन।

(4) निर्मली-सरायगढ़-भीमनगर मीटर लाइन-स्वचल रेल बस सहित।

(5) सहरसा-तारापीठ-महिषी मीटर लाइन ; और

(6) दौराम-माधेपुरा और सिहेश्वर अस्थान के बीच मीटर लाइन।

Doctors reluctant to settle in Villages

560. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that most of the graduate doctors are reluctant to settle in villages;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering it essential to reserve some of the seats in medical colleges all over India for the students belonging to farmers family and to help them with necessary monetary grants as necessary as an remedial measure; and

(c) if not, what other proposals are in active consideration with Government to induct more doctors for the service of the villagers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (c). It is a fact that in the rural areas, generally, the availability of medical facilities is inadequate whereas Health is a State subject, the Government of India, through the consultations in the Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare and other means available, is continuously striving to bring about a balance between availability of health care services in the rural and urban areas. To attract doctors for service in the rural areas the State Governments are offering a variety of incentives which include rent-free accommodation, rural allowance, preference in admission to post-graduate studies etc. The Government of India, on its part, have launched the Rural Health Scheme and also plan to attach 3 Primary Health Centres to each of the 106 medical colleges in the

country for the re-orientation of medical education to give it a rural bias while, simultaneously, ensuring an improved approach to the delivery of services by the Primary Health Centres. For this purpose, 3 specially Planned mobile clinics will be made available to each Medical College.

Durgapur-Calcutta National Highway

561. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how long the Durgapur-Calcutta National Highway will remain suspended for want of resources;

(b) what is the total acres of land acquired for this purpose and thus left unutilised and also the total production of paddy so affected; and

(c) the total amount of road materials in rupees thus invested and the net amount of pilferation so far reported either by theft or due to damages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Calcutta Palsit Section of Durgapur-Calcutta Expressway which section only nationalised as part of National Highway No. 2 in July 1975. It has not been possible to take up work on this Section due to constraints on financial resources as the project is expected to need a heavy investment. No specific indication can be given in this regard at this stage.

(b) Out of the total 1600 acres of land acquired for the purpose, only about 100 acres remained unutilised. This non-utilisation has reportedly not affected the production of Paddy.

(c) According to the report received from the Government of West Bengal, material costing about Rs. 66 lakhs was collected. This was done when it was a State project. The loss on account of theft/damage is reported to be about Rs. one lakh.

Eradication of Malaria

562. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress of malaria eradication or not;

(b) if so, the proportionate benefit achieved so far with reference to the amount spent by the Government to eradicate malaria from the country;

(c) whether there is any difference from the development planning and its field level execution;

(d) is it a fact that most of the staff members engaged to collect blood sample from various houses are manipulating the collection from a single house; and

(e) if so, what is the role of the Government to check and stop such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) The malaria eradication programme was stared in 1958. Since then upto 1977-78 an expenditure of 409.77 crores has been incurred. In early fifties there used to be about 75 million cases of malaria every year and twice that number during epidemics. Annual mortality was about 0.8 million due to malaria. By 1964 due to efforts made in NMEP 60 per cent of the country became malaria free and in 1965 there were only about 0.1 million cases with no deaths in the country. However, due to various reasons a gradual increase in malaria started from 1966, till in 1976 there were 6.4 million cases. Government of India introduced a Modified Plan of Operations for controlling malaria in 1977. As a result thereof, during 1977 there was a reduction in malaria incidence compared to 1976 by 26.83 per cent and during 1978 on the basis of reports re-

ceived till 20th January, 1979 there has been a further reduction of 12.58 per cent as compared to the corresponding period in 1977.

(c) Yes. There is usually some shortfall.

(d) No.

(e) The question does not arise but if any such malpractice is brought to the notice of the Government it will be looked into.

Political Development in Iran

563. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the recent development in Iran is going to affect the completion of the projects in India jointly started by the Government of India and Iran?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): It is hoped that the ongoing cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of Iran would continue.

Survey regarding increase of V.D.

564. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has conducted any survey recently regarding the increasing incidence of V. D., (State-wise);

(b) if so, the details thereof, (State-wise); and

(c) when the previous survey was conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI BABI RAY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The last survey was conducted by the Government of India and W.H.O. in the year 1949 in Himachal Pradesh.

Loss to D.T.C.

565. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss to Delhi Transport Corporation during last two years; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation suffered net loss of Rs. 10.40 crores and Rs. 16.17 crores respectively during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. The estimated losses for 1978-79 are of the order of Rs. 19.63 crores.

The main reasons contributing to the losses, are as under:—

(i) The erstwhile two stage fare structure of 30 paise and 60 paise was uneconomical and totally divorced from the operation costs and thereby every additional Km. operated by DTC resulted in increasing losses.

(ii) The uni-directional peak traffic at certain hours of morning and evening and the poor traffic demand from both the directions in lean hours resulted in under-utilisation of buses.

(iii) Ineffective and inadequate managerial control and supervision at senior and middle management levels.

(iv) Repairs & maintenance of the fleet remained ignored during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 resulting in deterioration of the fleet and thereby sharply increasing the quantum of expenditure required to be incurred for this purpose during the ensuing years.

(v) Disastrous cannibalisation of vehicles undertaken during 1975-76 & 1976-77 with the result that fairly recent vehicles remained immobilised for long period and they needed supply of major assemblies involving high costs.

(vi) The impact of increases in salaries and wages due to the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and grant of various instalments of DA. and increased H.R.A. from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

(vii) The Corporation has neither an equity capital base nor working capital funds to manage its day-to-day operations and has to solely depend on the ways and means support provided by the Government, as reimbursement of the working losses. Even for meeting the capital expenditure towards additions/replacement to the fleet as well as other infrastructural facilities, the Government has been releasing capital funds in the shape of interest bearing loans which add to the interest liabilities of the Corporation.

(viii) The cost of inputs increased by about 24 per cent during 1977-78 and this increased the losses

Growing incidence of T.B.

566. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:
SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in 'Indian Express' dated 26-1-79 under the caption "six lakhs die of T. B. in India every year";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations/facts reported therein; and,

(c) details of steps taken to check effectively the growing incidence of T. B. during the last 5 years in various parts of the country and the results achieved state-wise and provision of funds allocated for this purpose during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) The observations made in the news item are generally correct.

(c) A statement showing the steps taken is enclosed. An outlay of Rs. 492 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan for 1979-80 for Anti-TB work.

Statement

Steps taken to check growing incidence of TB during last 5 years in the various parts of the country and results achieved are given below:

1. 27 more District TB Centres have been established. Thus 311 District TB Centres are now functioning in the country.

2. 42500 TB beds have been provided to look after the acutely ill TB patients. A statement showing

the distribution state-wise is enclosed.

3. Anti TB drugs for domiciliary treatment of TB patieals are supplied to State Government/voluntary body run TB clinics by the Central Government.

4. BCG Vaccine is being supplied to States for vaccination of susceptible population. Nearly 13 to 14 million BCG vaccinations are performed every year and about 1 million patients are under treatment under the programme at any time in a year.

5. Steps have been taken for the involvement of health workers of various categories posted at the Primary Health Centres in TB case finding, treatment and BCG vaccination activities.

Statement

Number of T. B. Centres/TB Beds in India.

Name of State/Union Territories.	Total No. of Distt. TB Centres.	Total No. of TB Beds.
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh.	21	2927
2. Assam	10	799
3. Bihar.	9	1714
4. Gujarat	19	2886
5. Haryana	9	252
6. Himachal Pradesh	8	679
7. Jammu & Kashmir	9	695
8. Kerala	10	2161
9. Madhya Pradesh	28	1710
10. Maharashtra	26	7034
11. Karnataka	19	2858
12. Orissa	12	730
13. Punjab	9	1027
14. Rajasthan	26	1615
15. Tamil Nadu	15	3558
16. Uttar Pradesh	52	3212
17. West Bengal	16	5786
18. Delhi	1	1539
19. Nagaland	..	100
20. Meghalaya	1	303
21. Manipur	1	100

1		2	3
22.	Sikkim	1	62
23.	Pondicherry	1	169
24.	Tripura	1	50
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	251
26.	A & N Islands	1	62
27.	L & M. Islands	..	..
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	182
29.	Chandigarh	1	10
30.	Mizoram	1	30
31.	Dadra & Nalar Haveli	..	..
	TOTAL	311	42501

हैजे से मृत्यु

567. **श्री राज नारायण :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार में जिला समस्तीपुर में हाल में हैजे से 40 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गयी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय को ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। तथापि [illegible] राज्य से कह दिया गया है ।

(ख) हैजा की रोकथाम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नीति अपनाई गई है :

(1) इस रोग को शीघ्र अधिसूचित करने और इसकी रोकथाम करने के लिए स्थानिकमारी वाले प्रत्येक जिले में एक-एक हैजा टोही दल स्थापित करना।

(2) हैजा के निगरानी कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में नैदानिक प्रयोगशाला सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं को बढ़ाना ।

(3) इस कार्यक्रम को कारगर ढंग से व्यवस्थित और कार्यान्वित करने तथा जल पूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के साथ इसका तालमेल रखने के लिए राज्य मुख्यालय में जन-पदिक रोग विज्ञानियों की नियुक्ति करना ।

(4) ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन थिरेपी का विकसित किया गया है और इसे लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए इस रोग के स्थानिकमारी वाले राज्यों में अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

(5) हैजा पर एक राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार मार्च, 1978 में [illegible] भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान [illegible] स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता में आयोजित किया गया था।

(6) राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणिक इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्थान ने जल को शुद्ध करने के लिए एक नये प्रकार की क्लोरिन गोलियां और तरल तैयार किया है। अब ये गोलियां बाजार में आसानी से उपलब्ध हैं और ये गोलियां इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हैजा रोधी दलों को दी जा रही हैं।

(7) एक पुस्तिका जिसमें निर्जलीकरण सम्बन्धी रोगियों के इलाज में ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन थिरेपी की कारगरता पर प्रकाश डाला गया है, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो ने तैयार की है और यह विभिन्न राज्यों को वितरत कर दी गई है।

कानपुर में रेडियो धर्मिता से रोगियों के स्वास्थ्य को खतरा

568. **श्री राज नारायण :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जे० के० कैंसर अस्पताल, कानपुर में रेडियो-धर्मिता से रोगियों के स्वास्थ्य को गम्भीर खतरा पैदा हो गया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यह खतरे दूर करने के लिए इस अस्पताल में रोगियों को स्वस्थ बनाने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) से (ग). जे० के० विकिरण-विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, कानपुर ने सूचित किया है कि रेडियो-धर्मिता के कारण रोगियों के स्वास्थ्य को कोई खतरा नहीं है। यह भी सूचित किया है कि इस दूषण को रोकने के लिए भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बम्बई द्वारा कार्यवाही की जाती है।

कोयले की कमी के कारण स्थगित की गई रेलगाड़ियां

569. **श्री राज नारायण :**
श्री [illegible] :
श्री [illegible] :
श्री [illegible] :
श्री [illegible] :
श्री [illegible] :

क्या रेल मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कोयले की कमी के कारण जोनवार कितनी रेलगाड़ियां स्थगित हैं ;

(ख) कोयले की कमी को दूर करने तथा सामान्य सेवाएं बहाल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इन गाड़ियों को रद्द किये जाने से सरकार को कुल कितने राजस्व की हानि हुई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) ऊर्जा मंत्रालय तथा कोयला उत्पादक प्राधिकरणों के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है ताकि रेलों के लिए भाप कोयले की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि की जा सके।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विवरण

रेलवे	18-2-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार कोयले की कमी के कारण रद्द की गयी सवारी गाड़ी जोड़ियां
मध्य . . .	3.5
उत्तर . . .	80
पूर्वोत्तर . . .	25.5
दक्षिण . . .	53
दक्षिण मध्य . .	7
पश्चिम . . .	17
जोड़ .	186

Providing Dole to unemployed

570. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide dole to unemployed persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges who have remained unemployed for a substantial period of time, e.g. five years or more;

(b) if so, details of the scheme; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The Government has no proposal under consideration to provide doles to unemployed persons of the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges irrespective of the duration of their registration. It may be mentioned that not all the registered job-seekers are totally unemployed. It is felt that it would be more expedient to ensure that available resources are more usefully invested in stepping up the process of development and creation of additional productive and sustained employment/self-employment opportunities.

Prevention of Child Labour

572. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what specific programmes have been drawn for child welfare in 1979 International Year for the Child; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to implement various Central and State enactments preventing child labour?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) A 'National Plan of Action' has been prepared by the Government outlining measures and programmes to be taken up during International Year of the Child. The programmes mentioned therein will be undertaken at the National and State levels.

Apart from this, the following action programmes are contemplated:—

(i) A survey to get accurate data on "Infant and Child Mortality" to be undertaken by Registrar General of Census of India.

(ii) The "child-to-child' programme developed by the Institute of Child Health, London, is being adopted by the Government of India and will be implemented through school teachers.

(iii) A National Children's Fund is being constitued with contributions from the Government and general public.

(iv) A Scheme of National Awards every year for the best work done in the field of child welfare has been approved in order to promote and recognise voluntary efforts in the field of child welfare.

(v) The Government has set up 22 Intensive Development Projects in 20 States. They include nutrition programmes for children.

(vi) It has been decided to start 50 additional Integrated Child Development Projects during the year 1979 in addition to 100 such projects already approved. These projects aim at an integrated delivery of a package of service consisting of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check up, nutrition and health education and non-formal pre-school education.

(vii) Various programmes are to be initiated in the field of education. These include universalisation of elementary education, establishment of Bal Bhavans, programme of non-formal education of children in the age group of 9 to 14 and providing mid-day meals.

(viii) There are specific programmes of Health and Family Welfare relating to PDT Vaccination, Triple Immunisation, Typhoid Immunisation, Small-pox vaccination etc.

(b) The implementation of various Central and State enactments prohibiting child employment in certain occupations is under the States and Union Territories. A Committee on

Child Labour has been set up which, among other things, will examine existing labour laws, their adequacy and implementation and suggest corrective action to be taken to improve implementation and to remedy defects.

Epidemic of Poliomyelities

573. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research has given a warning of wide spread polio infections which may break out in epidemic form in the near future;

(b) has Government taken any survey of new polio cases particularly amongst school age children in various vulnerable areas;

(c) if so, what is the number of children ridden with poliomyelities in 1970 and in 1977;

(d) what is the disease rate current in India as against in countries with improved economic conditions; and

(e) whether a Crash-Immunisation programme will be undertaken by Government to prevent polio turning into an epidemic or endemic form?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No.

(b) A survey of children in urban areas of 22 districts in Andhra Pradesh was made in 1976. The survey showed that 4272 cases had residual paralysis giving a case rate varying from 4.8 to 116.2 per lakh of population from district to district.

(c) The number of polio cases reported is as under:

Year	Cases
1970	30,917
1977	5,593

(d) The average incidence rate of reported cases of polio during 1974-77 is 2.1 per lakh of population.

The incidence rates of Polio in Some of the economically advanced countries are as under.—

Country	Rate per lakh population.
USA (1977) . . .	0·005
U. K. (1977) . . .	0·03
Canada (1977) . . .	0·008
USSR (1976) . . .	0·045

(e) Immunization against polio is already being undertaken in urban centres by the State Governments, Corporations and Voluntary Organisations. This is being extended to rural areas gradually, depending upon epidemiological needs and availability of vaccine. The Government of India encourages and assists State Health authorities, Municipal Corporations and Voluntary Organisations to undertake immunization programme in vulnerable age group.

Employment of Women in Night Shifts

574. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent legislative restrictions on the employment of

women in night shifts have brought steep decline in job opportunities for women workers in textile industries,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the legislative restrictions in this regard; and

(c) whether Government made any servey of employment opportunities for women in other industrial units, such as silk, mica, jute, food processing and others?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Labour Bureau, under the Ministry of Labour, had undertaken a study on the employment of women in selected industries in 1977. This study also examined. among other things, the trend of employment of women in the textile industries. The study revealed that there was a declining trend in the employment of women in the cotton textile industry whereas, in silk mills there was a trend of increase in women's employment. According to the study the decline of employment of women in cotton textile industry had occurred mainly owing to the introduction of improved technology, rationalisation and automation and the legislative restriction on employment of women during the night shift.

(b) There is no such proposal under examination at present. The Government is, however, keen to encourage women's employment.

(c) Yes, Sir

बख्तियारपुर-राजगीर बड़ी लाइन पर रोड़ी (बलास्ट) डालना

576. श्री नरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बख्तियारपुर-राजगीर (बिहार) बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के बाद से उस पर रोड़ी नहीं डाली गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलगाड़ियां अपेक्षित गति से नहीं चलती हैं और अपनी मंजिल पर देरी से पहुंचती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और ख). इस खण्ड के रेल पथ पर कोयले की राख बिछायी गयी है, परन्तु मोड़ों और पुल पहुंच मार्गों पर पत्थर की गिट्टी की व्यवस्था की गयी है। कोयले की राख बिछाया गया रेल पथ 50 कि० मी० प्रति घंटा की सेशनल रफ्तार के लिए उपयुक्त है। इस खण्ड पर सवारी गाड़ियों के समय-पालन पर उसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि जनवरी, 1979 में यह 92.5% रहा है।

Release of wagons

577. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor release of wagons by consumers is immobilising about 4,000 wagons every day causing serious dislocation in movement of essential commodities;

(b) who are these consumers and whether they include public sector Government undertakings; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) These wagons contain materials like Jute, Foodgrains, Fertilizers etc. and sometimes include Public Sector Undertakings also.

(c) Matter is immediately taken up with the concerned authorities when it concerns Public Sector Undertakings which helps in quick releases. As far as wagons on trade account are concerned meetings are held with Chambers of Commerce and where necessary consignments are auctioned as pro vided for under the Indian Railways Act. Appeals are also made through Press for quick release of wagons

Coastal Roads

578. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes including laying of a coastal road connecting the States Capitals with Bhubneshwara and Calcutta have been submitted by the Andhra Pradesh State Government; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Government proposed the following schemes:

(i) Construction of a separate Bridge over Krishna on National Highway No. 5 near Vijayawada; and

(ii) Construction of a Coastal road from Tada to Ichapuram.

Concerning (i) above, the State Government was requested to have an origin destination survey carried out at the existing regulator-cum-road brige to find the traffic figures. The State Government have not yet sent the required particulars in the matter. As regards the Coastal Road, the State Government wanted the World Bank Aid. They were therefore requested to frame a detailed proposal also examining certain Techno-Economic aspects and approach the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) who deal with all such requests. No further reference has been received from the State Government about this project.

Report of Committee on Consumer Price Index

579. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be peased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers had not yet been circulated to the trade unions and discussed with them though it was submitted 10 months ago;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it will be circulated and discussed with the trade unions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). During the course of its deliberations the Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers had meetings with representatives of trade unions and organisations of employers at selected centres. Discussions were also held in Delhi with the representatives of the central trade union organisation at the all-India level. These organisations had also submitted memoranda and replies to the questionnaire. The views expressed by the trade union organisations were thus duly taken into account by the Committee. There is therefore, no proposal to hold discussions again with the trade union organisations.

Setting up of a Committee to Study problem of Child Labour

580. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre propose to set up a national committee to study the problem of child labour and a separate child labour cell in the Ministry.

(b) if so, what will be its main purpose;

(c) when the committee is likely to be set up; and

(d) to what extent this committee has helped in solving the problem of Child Labour so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (c). Yes. A Committee has been set up by a Government Resolution published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on the 7th February, 1979.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

(i) Examine existing laws, their adequacy and implementation, and suggest corrective action to be taken to improve implementation and to remedy defects.

(ii) Examine the dimensions of child labour, the occupations in which children are employed etc., and suggest new areas where laws abolishing/regulating the employment of children can be introduced.

(iii) Suggest welfare measures, training and other facilities which would be introduced to benefit children in employment.

The Committee has been requested to submit its report to Government within a period of six months.

(d). This would be considered on receipt of the Committee, report.

Chapter on Labour Policy in Plan

581. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Labour Ministry has requested the draft planners to have a chapter on labour policy included in the plan;

(b) whether the planners have agreed to this, and if so, the details of the same; and

(c) total funds allotted for the same during the plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to include a separate Chapter on Labour Policy in the Plan. The draft Chapter is being finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(c). The following allocations have been made for the Labour Ministry's Plan for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80:—

1978-79:—Rs. 504.05 lakhs.

1979-80:— Rs. 515.00 lakhs.

The allocation for the Five Year Plan is yet to be decided.

Development of Delhi Ring Railway

583. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made for the development of Ring Railway in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) what will be the cost of this scheme and when the scheme will be completed;

(c) the reasons for the delay in executing this scheme; and

(d) what are the main recommendations of the Committee consisting of different Ministries and what action has been taken, so far, on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The proposal relating to the provision of electrified rail commuter services along the Ring Railway line with spurs to Shakurbasti and Tughlakabad, has been provi-

Programme as a metropolitan rail transport project subject to the final clearance of the Planning Commission being obtained before taking up the work.

(b) The approximate cost of this project which is likely to take three years to complete is Rs. 21.61 crores.

(c) Constraint in resources is the only reason for the delay in taking up this work.

(d) The Working Group appointed by the Ministry of Works and Housing in July, 1976, to formulate a package programme for meeting the transport requirements of Delhi, have recommended the following schemes costing Rs. 137.60 crores:—

(i) Rs. 22.07 crores for intra-urban rail transport;

(ii) Rs. 31.55 crores for subrban rail transport;

(iii) Rs. 58.62 crores improvement to bus transport, and

(iv) Rs. 25.36 crores for improvements to roads.

The position relating to (i) has been explained above. The other recommendations are under consideration.

Family Planning Programme

584. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sterilization cases from April, 1978 to December 1978 in each State;

(b) is it a fact that Family Planning Programme is making a headway in comparison with 1977-78;

(c) what were the figures of each State of sterilisation cases in 1977-78;

(d) what specific steps have been taken by Government to make the Family Welfare Programme more effective;

(e) has Government sent any communication in this connection to the State Governments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) A statement giving statewise number of sterilizations done during the period from April, 1978 to December, 1978 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3315/79*].

(b) Yes, Sir. A total of 794,658 sterilisations was done in the country during the current year from April, 1978 to December, 1978 as against 590,334 during the corresponding period of last year, thereby showing an increase of 34.6 per cent.

(c) Information is given under Col. 6 of the attached statement.

(d) Specific steps taken to make the Family Welfare Programme more effective are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-3315/79*].

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Copies of some important communications are given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3315/79*].

D.T.C.

585. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total demand of D.T.C. buses in Delhi;

(b) how many new buses are being introduced during the year ending 31st March, 1979 and 1979-80;

(c) is it a fact that the number of breakdowns have been increasing every day;

(d) what is the total number of breakdowns in the last 6 months (please give the figures month-wise);

(e) what specific steps have been taken to check the breakdowns; and

(f) what specific steps have been taken over the report of the Committee formed for the improvement of D.T.C. service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Total requirements of D.T.C. buses has been estimated at 2411 by 31st March, 1979 and 2511 by 31st March, 1980.

(b) A provision for purchase of 237 buses during 1978-79 and 236 buses during 1979-80 have been made in the Annual Plans.

(c) No, Sir. It is decreasing

(d) The number of breakdowns for the last six months in respect of DTC buses is as under:—

Month	Total number of break-downs,	Break-downs per 10,000 Kms.
Aug. 1978 . .	6,839	6·16
Sept. 1978 . .	6,047	5·88
Oct. 1978 . .	6,034	5·33
Nov. 1978 . .	5,807	5·00
Dec. 1978 . .	5,985	4·92
Jan. 1979 . .	5,410	4·37

(e) Preventive Maintenance System is being enforced more strictly to check the number of breakdowns. With this, it has been possible to bring down the incidence of breakdowns from 6.16 per 10,000 Kms operated in August, 1978 to 4.37 in January, 1979.

(f) Presumably the reference is to the Enquiry Committee on D.T.C. set up by Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Shyama Charan Gupta. It submitted its interim report in July, 1978. A statement showing the main recommendations and the decisions taken are enclosed. The Committee has submitted its final report on 1st January, 1979 and the same is under consideration.

Statement

The recommendations of the Committee on the working of DTC and decisions thereon

Recommendations in brief	Decisions taken
1. As in the case of BEST, the DTC must be granted monopoly rights on bus routes covering the Union Territory of Delhi.	The recommendation has been accepted. DTC has been asked to take up the matter with Delhi Administration.
2. Railways should be approached to enhance the frequency of local trains and the bus route structure should be suitably modified.	The Rail-Road Project formulated by the Working Group of Ministry of Works and Housing is awaiting final clearance from the Planning Commission. Till such time the Project is implemented, it would not be possible to increase the present frequency of local trains which handle hardly 2 lakh passengers daily including inter-city commuters. The bus route structure will have to be modified once the Railway corridor start operating.

Recommendations in brief	Decisions taken
3. A high Power Committee called Delhi Transport Authority should be appointed.	The Planning Commission, Govt. of India, has constituted a National Transport Policy Committee and a Working Group on Urban Transport has been entrusted with the job of suggesting a suitable composition of a unified authority as well as its financial implications. Recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee are awaited.
4. DTC must expand its own bus fleet with top priority. The bus fleet expansion has to be a large one so that it can bridge the gap created by the stoppage of purchase of new buses in the recent past. There should be an objective evaluation of the existing bus fleet and all such buses which cannot be run on economic criteria, should be scrapped. The Committee recommends that the Central Government should provide the requisite funds to enable the Corporation to build up the necessary bus fleet.	The recommendation has been accepted.
5. The AOCC Scheme for Mini buses should be withdrawn immediately.	The DTC Board has already decided in principle to abolish the AOCC Scheme in respect of mini buses. It has been suggested to the Corporation that the phasing out of the private operators' buses could begin with mini buses.
6. DTC should withdraw its fleet from the Inter-State Routes.	The recommendations has not been accepted. The DTC Board decided in March 1978 not to discontinue the operation on inter-State routes as diversion of about 130 buses running on inter-State services would reduce the daily earnings from these operations and increase the losses of the Corporation. Moreover, in view of the commitment of Delhi Administration to give facilities to citizens of Delhi for their inter-State trips, it would not be desirable to have another public transport Corporation for inter-State Services.
7. The DTC should end its contracts with public schools which place unjustified obligations on the Corporation to spare buses for them.	The recommendations has not been accepted. The traffic demand in Delhi is very heavy during two peak periods, i.e. between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. to the extent of 26% and between 5 PM and 8 PM to the tune of 22% and the maximum demand between 9 AM and 10 AM is at 9·5% of the demand during the whole day. The school buses are generally provided between 6 A.M. and 8 A.M. in the morning and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. in the evening. During off peak hours, buses which remain surplus are diverted for school traffic. The school buses are not provided at the cost of general travelling public. Thus, in view of under-utilisation of the fleet during the period when the schools need buses and for securtity of children and in view of the fact that provision of these buses is in the financial interest of the Corporation, it is considered desirable to continue with the present system. D.T.C. has, however, been asked to consider the feasibility of raising hire charges for these buses.

Recommendations in brief	Decisions taken
8. The D.T.C. should immediately review the contract forms and make these more operational and relalistic. The terms of hiring of PO buses should be made public so that the travelling public become aware of their rights and obligations towards PO buses under operation of the DTC.	The DTC has formed a Committee to revise the present contract forms, taking into consideration the requirements of the commuters and also the views of the private operators. As regards making public the terms of hiring of private operators buses, it was not considered necessary as commuters are well aware of their rights and obligations.
9. The Government should direct the DTC to tone up its administration and disciplinary action should be promptly taken against those who are found negligent of their duties. The process of improving the administration should start with the higher and middle levels first.	The recommendation has been accepted.
10. The DTC should take immediate steps to strengthen, equip and train the line staff in a manner that would help reduce violation of the DTC norms by the drivers and the conductors. This becomes all the more important when the Corporation has more than 600 private buses under its operation.	The recommendation has been accepted.
11. In view of the need to have adequate opertional staff the DTC should recruit the necessary number of conductors and drivers. In this regard the DTC should maintain a waiting list of such candidates who could be offered employment in case of short or medium term vacancies.	The recommendations is accepted.
12. The DTC should :	
(i) bring out periods time tables (at least twice in a year) ;	The recommendation has been accepted, subject to the modification that the time tables should be brought out once a year in view of the huge volume of work involved..
(ii) instal Time Table Boards at T.K. Booths and all major traffic generating points ;	
(iii) publish sector-wise time tables as indicating routes and frequency of services from and to different parts of the city ;	
(iv) display at bus stops a brief outline indicating frequency of services on the routes for buses stopping at the bus stops; and	
(v) Educate public of its routes and services through press, radio, & T. V.	
13. The DTC should ensure, by fixing responsibility that waiting sheds and places of public conveniences are well maintained.	The recommendation is accepted. D.T.C has been asked to take up with D.M.C regularly, the question of proper maintenance of public conveniences.
14. The Traffic Police should take more effective measures to check violations by buses. We also recommend that the Government should advise the Traffic Police of Delhi to ensure that bus stops do not become parking places for taxis, auto-rickshaws and other unauthorised vehicles.	The recommendation pertains to Traffic Police, Delhi Adminstration. The DTC has already assigned part of its supervisory staff to enforce proper parking of buses at bus stops and keep the bus stops free from other stationary modes of conveyance, like taxis, auto-rickshaws in collaboration with the Traffic Police. DTC has also decided to promote drivers as ATIS and have reserved certain percentage of vacancias for the above purpose for enforcing the road discipline among DTC drivers.

Ambala-Ludhiana section of G.T. Road

586. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government refused to allo' money for the expansion and widening of G.T. Road to the Ambala-Ludhiana Section;

(b) if yes, why; and

(c) when he plans to aliot funds for widening this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The G. T. Road—National Highway No. 1 from Ambala to Ludhiana has already a double lane carriageway. This section has been improved in respect of the pavement with better riding surface for which full funds were made available to the State Government being National Highway. Within the likely available financial outlays for further development works of the National Highway system in the current Five Year Plan, period, which plan size has also yet to be finalised, further widening of the Highway Section to a still higher standard of 4—laning cannot be taken up in view of *inter se* priorities for various works of development of National Highways for the country as a whole, Any such requirement in relation to traffic demand would, therefore, have to wait for succeeding plan periods.

Prohibition in Railways

587. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have accepted the prohibition policy of Government;

(b) whether drinking is allowed in trains;

(c) whether the Railway servants aid in supplying hard drinks to the passengers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HEO NARAIN) (a) to (d). Prohibition is a State subject and the Railways abide by the rules made by the State Governments.

However, under Section 120 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 if any passenger in train or on any part of the railway, commits any nuisance in a state of intoxication, he can be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant. In pursuance of this provision of Indian Railways Act, 1890 the consumption of alcoholic drinks is probihited on the Indian Railways. In A.C. First Class and First Class, which have compartments, suitable notices also displayed requesting the passengers not to consume alcoholic drinks in the compartments as a consideration to the fellow passengers.

The sale of alcoholic drinks is not permitted by the Railways either in trains or at Stations. Railway servants do not aid in supplying hard drinks to the passengers. If any such case is brought to the notice of Railway Administration, the staff at fault are taken up suitably.

विदेश जाने वाले डाक्टर, इंजीनियर तथा वैज्ञानिक

588. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में रोजगार अवसरों की कमी के कारण डाक्टरी, इंजीनियरी तथा विज्ञान संस्थाओं से बाहर जाने वाले अनेक व्यक्ति रोजगार की खोज में प्रतिवर्ष विदेश जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या देश में विकास योजनों के लिये भारी संख्या में इंजीनियरों तथा तकनीशियनों की जरूरत है ;

(ग) क्या इस विभेदकारी स्थिति तथा राजनैतिक चालबाजी के कारण आर्थिक विकास की आवश्यकता की अपेक्षा की जाती है ; और

(घ) इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना तैयार की गई है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू): (क) : बहुत से डाक्टर, इंजीनियर, वैज्ञानिक तथा अन्य वर्ग के विशेषज्ञ नियोजन के लिए विदेश जा रहे हैं। लेकिन उनमें से अधिकांश भारत में सरकार और अन्य संस्थाओं एवं संगठनों में पहले से ही काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में न तो कोई विरोध और न कोई राजनैतिक चाल ही। भारत के आर्थिक विकास की अपेक्षा नहीं की जा रही है। ये प्रतिनियुक्तियां दूसरे देशों के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग की बढ़ाने की सरकारी नीति की रूपरेखा के अन्तर्गत की जाती हैं। भारत में जिन क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञों का अभाव है, उनमें इन्हें विदेशों में रोजगार प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती।

(घ) पंच वर्षीय योजना में क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली विभिन्न योजनाओं और सामान्य रूप से हमारे लाभ प्रद आर्थिक विकास के परिणामस्वरूप रोजगार के अधिकाधिक अवसर उत्पन्न किये जायेंगे।

'टेस्ट ट्यूब' शिशु

589. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी देशों के चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों में के कलकत्ता में जन्में टेस्ट ट्यूब शिशु के बारे में भारतीय डाक्टरों के दावे का यह कह कर खंडन किया है कि भारतीय डाक्टरों द्वारा अपनाये गये तरीके से गर्भ धारण नहीं हो सकता ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) और (ख) : पश्चिमी देशों के चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों ने ऐसा कोई खण्डन किया हो यह भारत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है। वैसे, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने तीन डाक्टरों द्वारा निजी प्रयोगों के आधार पर किये गये दावे के उपरान्त 3 अक्तूबर, 1978 को कलकत्ता में विश्व के दूसरे टैस्ट ट्यूब शिशु के जन्म के दावे की जाँच-पड़ताल करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। इससे यह समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि दावेदारों ने अपने प्रयोग में जो जो प्रक्रियाएं अपनाई हैं, उसकी पुष्टि नहीं हो पाई है और वे अव्यावहारिक दीखती हैं। अतः उनका यह सारा दावा अविश्वसनीय है।

Conversion of Madras-Tuticorin line

590. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of consideration of the requisition from Members of Parliament of Tamil Nadu urging conversion to broad guage of the Madras-Tuticorin line; and

(b) the schedule laid down for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A proposal for conversion of Tuticorin-Dindigul metre gauge line to broad gauge with a new BG link between Dindigul and Karur has been under examination. For assessment of traffic prospects and present day costs of the project, a survey to update the figures has recently been ordered. Decision regarding approval of this project for construction will be taken after results of the survey become available.

Advance in Family Planning Programme

591. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the precise advance in Family Planning Programmes during the last year to cope with the rapid expanding population; and

(b) the amount of assisiance received from the World Bank for the Family Planning Programmes and the progress of utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) A statement, giving progress of performance of Family Welfare Methods during 1978-79 (April 78-January, 79) as compared to the corresponding period of last year at all-India level, is annexed.

(b) Total funds amounting to $31.8 million, consisting of International Development Association of World Bank loan share of $ 21.2 million and Swedish International Development Authority grant of $ 10.6 million, was made available for intensive infrastructure creation for Family Welfare Programme in 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 5 districts of Karnataka. Out of these funds about $ 28.00 million would be utilised by 31st March, 1979.

Statement

Progress of Performance of Family Welfare methods during 1978-79 (upto January' 79) as compared to 1977-78 (corresponding period)

Methods	Performance in 1978-79 (April '78 January 1979)	Performance in 1977-78 (Corresponding period)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
1	2	3	4
1. Voluntary Sterilisation	952·672	684·181	(+)39·2
2. I.U.D.	368·043	226·843	(+)62·3
3. Other methods* (Total)	3,368,145	2,557·336	(+)26·3
3·1 Eq. C.C. Users (a+b)	3,281,335	2,599,101	(+)26·2
a) Free	1,615,224	1,463,915	(+)10·3
b) Commercial	1,666,111	1,135,186	(+)46.8
3·2 Eq. Oral Pill Users	86·810	68,235	(+)25·7**

Figures are provisional.

*Figures for other methods are for the period April-December 78.

**Excluding the figures for the States/UTs. for which the corresponding figures for the last year are not available.

Implementation of Family Planning Programme by States

592. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the State Governments which have implemented Family Planning Programmes successfully and the name of the State which has shown the most successful result; and

(b) the concrete recognition given to the performance of the successful State whether in the shape of additional grants or awards?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The names of States which have shown better Family Planning performance in terms of number of equivalent sterilisations per 1000 of population during the current year 1978-79 (April to December

1978) as compared to all India level are ranked as below:

States	Number of equivalent sterilizations per 1000 population
1. Gujarat	4·2
2. Orissa	2·8
3. Kerala	2·6
4. Andhra Pradesh	2·5
5. Karnataka	2·3
6. Tamil Nadu	2·3
7. Maharashtra	2·0
8. Haryana	1·9
9. Punjab	1·8
ALL INDIA	1·7

(b) A list of various awards for States in recognition of their best performance in various family planning methods and maternal and child health services announced for the year 1978-79 is enclosed. These awards will be given on the basis of the best performance during 1978-79.

Besides, two special awards, one in the form of shield to the State/Union Territory showing the best overall performance under all methods (including Maternal and Child Health Services) during the Family Planning Month of January, 1979 and other a cash award of Rs. 30,000 to a district in each of the 4 Zones for the best overall performance under all methods including Maternal and Child Health Services during the period January to March, 1979, have been announced.

Statement

Awards for 1978-79

	Manpatra	Trophy	Sheild	Cash
1. Awards for States for best performance in Voluntary Sterilisation				
First Prize	*	*		
Second Prize	*		*	
2. Award for States for best performance in IUD.				
First Prize	*	*		
Second Prize	*		*	
3. Award for States for best performance in oral pills				
First Prize	*	*		
Second Prize	*		*	
4. Award for States for best performance in Maternity and Child Health				*
First Prize	*	*		
Second Prize	*		*	

Thefts and Dacoities after introduction of Mobile Police Stations in trains

593. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts and dacoities which have occurred in the railway lines even after introduction of Mobile Police Stations in the long distance trains; and

(b) the reasons for such occurrence and the remedial steps taken to plug all loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No Mobile Police Stations have been introduced in the long distance trains.

(b) Does not arise.

Minimum Wages in all Industries

594. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories that have agreed to fix minimum wages in all the industries listed in the Schedule of Employment;

(b) whether there has been recently any meeting of representatives in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions placed before Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the information available with Government, all State Governments and Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have fixed minimum wages in many of the scheduled employments relevant to them. The matter of fixing minimum wages in other scheduled employments is under their consideration.

Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are also taking steps to finalise the matter as soon as practicable. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has not been extended to Sikkim as yet.

(b) A meeting of the Labour Ministers of northern region was held at Chandigarh on 7th January, 1979.

(c) Some of the suggestions made in the meeting were:—

(i) while minimum wage no doubt should be as near living wage as feasible, effective implementation of the minimum wages is as important as their fixation. While fixing the quantum of minimum wages the impact on creation of employment should also be considered.

(ii) a wage revision machinery for each industry for periodical revision of wages was sugggested.

(iii) it was suggested that organisation of the workers in the unorganised sector was essential for the effectiveness of implementation of laws meant for their welfare.

Snap Strike by D.T.C.

595. SHRI S. R. REDDY:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of commuters were stranded and life in the city, particularly in Old Delhi was paralysed following a snap strike by the DTC staff on 5-1-79;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what were the demands of the DTC drivers and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) It is a fact that some drivers resorted to a partial strike in Old Delhi area on 5-1-79.

(b) There was a scuffle between some passengers and a DTC driver, in which DTC driver received a minor injury. The passenger, who caused the injury, was apprehended and handed over to the Police. A rumour was, however, spread that the DTC driver had been stabbed and had died, and the police had let the assailant escape. This led to come drivers parking their vehicles across the road, blocking the traffic. On getting this news, Chairman of the Delhi Transport Corporation accompanied by other senior officers and Additional Police Commissioner, reached the spot and tried to persuade the workers to resume work. Even the driver, who was injured, was produced before the workers and he himself told them that the passenger who had caused him injury, was in police custody. But the workers did not resume work.

(c) The workers alleged that the Police authorities had let the assailant escape and demanded that the concerned Police Official be suspended. As the allegation was baseless, the demand of DTC drivers was not acceded to.

Traffic in and Around Delhi

596. PROFESSOR P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bus traffic in and around the capital, Delhi has been dislocated and stopped during the year 1978 and also in January-February, 1979;

(b) if so, facts thereof and reasons thereto;

(c) have Government augmented the number of buses plying on the various routes during the said period;

(d) if so, how and when; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). During the period, there were 160 incidents in which D.T.C. buses were held up as a result of student and public agitations, often for causes not connected with D.T.C. The bus service in the city was also dislocated for a few days as a result of floods in Sept. 1978 and subsequently due to a lightning strike resorted to by the bus crew in Jan. 1979.

(c) and (d). Bus service in the city has been augmented by acquiring new buses, engaging more private buses and also by improving the fleet utilisation. The fleet strength of D.T.C. is planned to increase from 2195 buses as on 31-3-78 to 2411 buses on 31st March 1979. It is planned to acquire another 236 buses during the year 1979-80.

(e) Does not arice.

Consultative Committee meetings

597. PROFESSOR P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries held their sessions during the inter-session period (24th December, 1978 to 18th February, 1979);

(b) if so, where and for what duration;

(c) whether the meetings held outside Delhi were for the purpose of any on-the-spot study and inquiry or for just sight-seeing and change of place (from Delhi); and

(d) whether Government do sanction such outstation (from Delhi) meetings as a matter of policy and if so, what is the policy?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The policy for holding the Consultative Committee Meetings outside Delhi is based on a recommendation made by the Committee of Members of Parliament, which went into the question of the feasibility and financial implications of the proposal to hold a session of Parliament annually in the South. The Committee had come to the conclusion that it was not feasible to hold a session in the South and instead of that, meetings of Parliamentary Committees and Informal Consultative Committees (as they were then called) should be held periodically in the South during the inter-session period. Government considered this recommendation and decided that meetings of Consultative Committees during the inter-session period might be held at places outside Delhi at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee and that ordinarily no Consultative Committee should meet outside Delhi more than once in a year.

Statement

Details of Consultative Committee Meetings held during the inter-session period (from 24-12-78 to 18-2-79)

S. No.	Name of the Ministry	Place of Meeting	Duration
1	Atomic Energy, Space and Electronics and Science and Technology	New Delhi	1 day
2	Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	New Delhi	2 days
3	Communications	New Delhi	1 day
4	Defence	New Delhi	1 day
5	Education, Social Welfare and Culture	New Delhi	2 days
6	Energy	New Delhi	1 day
7	External Affairs	New Delhi	2 days
8	Finance	New Delhi	1 day
9	Home Affairs	New Delhi	1 day
10	Industry	New Delhi	1 day
11	Information & Broadcasting	New Delhi	1 day
12	Labour	New Delhi	1 day
13	Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers	Cochin	2 days
14	Railways	New Delhi	1 day
15	Shipping & Transport	On board the ship (en route to Port Blair)	2 days
16	Tourism & Civil Aviation	New Delhi	1 day
17	Works & Housing & Supply and Rehabilitation	New Delhi	1 day

Conference on Women Labour

598. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations made by the conference on problems of women labour held in New Delhi on 16th December, 1978; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for implementing these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The principal recommendations made by the conference on problems of women labour held in New Delhi on 16th December, 1978 relate to:

1. Better implementation of existing labour laws.

2. Institution of special machinery for overseeing implementation of these laws.

3. Extending these protective laws to women workers in the unorganised sector.

4. Setting up of a fund to provide welfare facilities to women workers.

5. Imparting of vocational training in new areas of development/ employment.

6. Setting up a Standing Advisory Committee to advise Government on matters relating to women's employment.

7. Making available finance, raw materials, technical and infrastructural assistance to enable women to be self employed.

(b) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिकों संबंधी समस्याएं

599. श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रमिकों के एक संघ ने ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिकों की समस्याओं के बारे में दिसम्बर, 1978 में एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में उल्लखित मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन समस्याओं के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [सभापटल में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3316/79]

New Scheme for a better transport by D.T.C.

600. SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Transport Corporation has recently formulated a new scheme for a better and improved transport service;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main different features of the new working *vis-a-vis* the present working;

(c) when it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) the additional expenditure to be incurred on the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). In order to improve the transport services in Delhi, DTC has prepared a five-year Plan covering various schemes. These include:—

(a) Augmentation of the bus fleet from 2195 buses on 31-3-1978 to 3974 buses by 31-3-1983, taking into account the deletion of old buses also;

(b) re-modelling of the existing work shops and setting up of additional work shop for ensuring better repairs and maintenance facilities;

(c) construction of depots to house the additional buses and reduce the overcrowding in existing depots;

(d) construction of terminals at various model and sub-model points for passenger convenience as well as for improving the operational efficiency;

The scheme are being executed according to Plan outlays provided every year. The total outlay on the Five Year Plan programme is estimated at Rs. 67.70 crores.

No new scheme regarding working of the Corporation has been formulated. Efforts are, however, being constantly made to improve the efficiency of its operations so as to provide better transport facilities to the commuters.

---

12 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta gave notice of a question of privilege against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and some other persons including certain Members of the other House for entering into the Lok Sabha Chamber and staying there for about four hours after the adjournment of the House on the 19th December, 1978, without the permission of the Speaker, and behaving in an undignified way in the Chamber.

I have made enquiry into the matter and issued necessary directions to the Watch and Ward staff to ensure that in future no Member is allowed to escort under any circumstances, inside the Chamber of Lok Sabha any non-Member, including near relatives, ex-Members or Members of the other House, before or after the sitting of the House and that under no circumstances the Lok Sabha Chamber should be used by anyone for holding a press conference or for briefing the press correspondents etc.

So far as Shrimati Indira Gandhi is concerned, she had to stay in the Lok Sabha Chamber in view of the resolution adopted by the House earlier that day regarding her expulsion and imprisonment and the consequent steps required to be taken in that connection.

It would not be proper for this House to consider the alleged wrong acts by certain Members of the other House as that would be against the well-established conventions for harmonious relations between the two Houses.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, I do not think that this is an appropriate case to take action on a question of privilege under Rule 222. I, therefore, do not give my consent to raise the matter under Rule 222.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हाउस के जो मेम्बर्स हैं उनके बारे में आपने कह दिया, उनपर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया लेकिन जो लोग मेम्बर नहीं थे हाउस के उनके बारे में क्या पोजीशन है ?

MR. SPEAKER: No debate on my ruling.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FOREIGN MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Marriage (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 570 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Foreign Marriage Act, 969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3272/79].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF MOGUL LINES LTD. BOMBAY AND SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1977-78 AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1977-78 OF THE VARIOUS PORT TRUSTS AND TWO STATEMENTS FOR NOT LAYING THE HINDI VERSIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English vessions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3273/79].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3274/79].

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon.

(iv) Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon.

(v) Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon.

(vi) Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon.

(vii) Annual Accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon.

(viii) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the documents mentioned at (vii) and (viii) of item (2) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 3275/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Indian Railways Act, 1890:—

(1) The Railways Red Tariff (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 3716 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3276/79].

(2) S.O. 333 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1979 declaring certain railway stations as "notified stations" for the removal of goods without delay. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3277/79].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' P.F. AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952 AND COAL MINES P.F. AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1948, FOUR STATEMENTS FOR DELAY AND ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING OF EMPROVISIONS ACT, 1952 AND SCHEMES PROVISIONS ACT, 1952 SCHEME THEREUNDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1523 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1978.

(ii) The Employees Deposit-Linked Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 67 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1979. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3278/79].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:—

(i) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1352 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1978.

(ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1353 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1978.

(iii) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1354 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1978.

(iv) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme 1978, published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 1355 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1978.

(v) G.S.R. 31 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1979, rescinding the Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1771 dated the 14th November, 1966.

(3) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons

for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (iv) of item (2) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3279/79].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder, for the year 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3280/79].

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT A MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Jagbir Singh and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Jagbir Singh and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

डा० राम जी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि यह सभा खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाने का समय अगले सत्र के प्रथम सप्ताह के अन्तिम दिन तक और बढ़ाती है।"

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I stand to oppose this motion, though I am sorry I have to do it, because I have great respect for Mr. Nathwani and Dr. Ramji Singh. Already 3 months' extension has been given, and 12 sittings have been held. What has happened? They have not moved beyond the clause on definitions. They have not taken up clause-by-clause. What did they do in all these 12 sittings—one does not know. Now another extension for another 6 months is being asked for. According to the principles of this Bill the definition of khadi is a travesty, on the definition of khadi. All Gandhians except the greatest Gandhian, *viz.* our Prime Minister oppose this. I do not know how he brought himself to support this Bill. There are many different kinds of textiles—handlooms, mill-made cloth etc. This also can be made separately, and marketed as such. I do not know why it should be put in under the definition of khadi and marketed.

Another serious matter is that already such a khadi is being made under the auspices of the Khadi and

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

Village Industries Commission, and is being marketed. While Parliament is being asked for permission to allow such a khadi to be made by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, such a type of khadi is already being made and marketed. Is it not a contempt of this House—I would like to know. How can we go on giving extensions of time after extensions of time, for this purpose? The most honest thing for the Minister to do will be to withdraw the Bill. I oppose this motion.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I have a point of order. Like Mr. Alagesan, I also have great respect for Mr. Nathwani and other colleagues. But I have a fundamental question. This particular Bill was going to be passed by this House without its being sent to the Select Committee. Government were so keen and enthusiastic about passing it, that they were not even willing to send it to the Select Committee. But having sent it to the Select Committee, the Committee is coming to us again and again for extensions. It means they are delaying. Government's intention was to pass it quickly. What has happened in between? This means that Government are now in two minds.

Secondly, they say they want extension at this late stage of the deliberations, so that they can start from A, B, C, i.e. on what is the definition of khadi. If this is the beginning, they will get another extension in July 1979, and then upto July 1980, and so on? Lastly, my friend, the Minister of Industry is a very hard working man. I respect him. But the reason given here says that the Minister was abroad, and therefore, it could not happen. Surely, the Minister's going abroad is important, but the Minister's attendance at a Select Committee is more important. Therefore, I want your guidance on these 3 points, and on whether you think that such a statement should be allowed to be brought before the House. I am in favour of the extension, and am not opposing it. But because propriety and the rights of the House are involved, I am raising these points.

MR. SPEAKER: Every Select Committee asks for extensions 3 or 4 times. It is rather unfortunate. I have been trying to get more committees of the House; but my efforts are foiled, if the Committees ask for more and more time. But once the matter is in the hands of the Committee, we are helpless, unless Government withdraws the Bill.

Now the question is:

"That this House do further extend up to the last day of the first week of the next Session the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

12.10 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st February, 1979."

In doing so, I would like to say that yesterday the House decided to continue yesterday's discussion at 4.30 P.M. today and the other item recommended by the Business advisory Committee would be taken up at 6 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the

Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st February, 1979."

The motion was adopted.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

STATEMENT *RE.* INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1979.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported maltreatment of a lawyer by Pondicherry Police

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gopal. But no name.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): The whole subject matter concerns that gentleman and without name it is impossible. Newspaper reports have appeared already.

In the issue of 'Hindu' dated 14-2-1979, maltreatment of a lawyer, Shri K. Ramaswamy, in the police station in the Union Territory of Pondicherry has been reported. Shri Ramaswamy has alleged that he was kept in the police station in Pondicherry for several days without any record and was tortured and beaten up. He has submitted an application to the I. G. of Police. In that he has said that his wife Shrimati Saraswati was stripped at the police station. It has been reported that he was taken to the police station on 16 January 1979 and detained there till 23 January 1979. His presence in the police station was not recorded until the night of 23 January. I request that a thorough enquiry should be made of this incident and those found guilty should be dealt with according to law.

It has also been reported that a police spokesman denied Mr. Ramaswamy's allegation as baseless and fictitious. A responsible police officer should not have made this observation. I wish they had said that the matter would be enquired into.

To add to his misery, Shri Ramaswamy has been charged that he attacked a constable and escaped. A case of attempt to murder of a policeman was registered against Shri Ramaswamy. Nobody with any sense would believe that a person who has been taken to a police station would try to commit murder of a policeman in the police station itself.

I therefore demand that the matter should be taken up by the CBI as it is rightly felt that truth would not come out if the matter is left to the police in the Union Territory as they themselves are involved in the matter.

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 22-2-79.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

(ii) PURCHASE OF BLANKETS FOR ARMED FORCES FROM ORDNANCE CLOTHING FACTORIES, SHAHJANPUR.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shahjahanpur): Under rule 377 I want to make a statement. Shahjehanpur is one of the backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. With a large population and its backwardness this district is in the serious grip of poverty, unemployment and beggary and lack of facilities like medicines, water, housing, schools, etc. This district has played a vital role in the freedom struggle. In spite of all this, no importance has been given for its development. There is only one ordnance clothing factory at Shahjehanpur.

The Defence Ministry requires eight lakh blankets every year to meet the needs of the Armed Forces and all these are purchased from contractors. Recently DGOF has installed a new plant to manufacture blankets and a small order of 20,000 blankets has been placed with Ordnance clothing factory at Shahjanpur. It is therefore requested that in case the Defence Ministry takes a decision to stop purchase of blankets from contractors and decides to manufacture the same in Shahjehanpur, more employment can be given to the people here.

(iii) REPORTED BRUTED TREATMENT OF STUDENTS AGITATING AGAINST D.T.C. BY DELHI POLICE.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): It is a matter of great concern that during the agitation against bus fare hike by the Delhi Transport Corporation, students were brutally beaten up by the Delhi Police. On February 17, 1979, when the Students Federation of India organised a demonstration against fare hike, the police were let loose on the students and indiscriminately lathi charged and fired tear gas shells. Many students were injured. Even the girl students were not spared. The policemen sat on some girls and beat them up mercilessly. The girls were singled out for tear-gassing, lathi charges and humiliation. Many demonstrators were arrested. The police brutality on student demonstrators and women is widely condemned. The students of Jawaharlal Nehru University went on strike on 19th February, 1979 to protest against polict brutalities. The students, teachers and employees unions and political parties have condemned this brutal and inhuman action of the police. They are justified to demand a judicial inquiry against brutal police repression, withdrawal of all cases and immediate released of all those arrested during anti-fare hike agitation. This demand should be accepted. I request the Minister to make a statement on this incident.

(iv) REPORTED STOPPAGE OF MINING OPERATIONS IN MICA MINES OF BIHAR FOR WANT OF EXPLOSIVES

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन एक लोक महत्व के विषय पर निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य दे रहा हूं—

"एक्सप्लोसिव के अभाव के कारण बिहार प्रान्त के समस्त अभ्रक खानों में खनन कार्य प्रायः ठप्प हो गया है तथा पचास हजार अभ्रक मजदूर खानों एवं फेक्ट्रियों से बाहर आ गये हैं।

अभ्रक खनन कार्य के लिए प्रति माह 1500 केसेज विस्फोटक पदार्थ की अत्यावश्यकता होती है जब कि गोमिया एक्सप्लोसिव लिमिटेड मात्र 400 केसेज एक्सप्लोसिव आपूर्ति कर रहा है। अभ्रक-निर्यात अनुबंध के अनुसार 1979 में लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति रुक जाने की संभावना है।

पूरे देश में 80 हजार टन एक्सप्लोसिव प्रति माह आवश्यक है जबकि देश में करीब 60-65 हजार टन का उत्पादन होता है। 15 हजार टन कमी की पूर्ति के लिए वर्तमान सक्षम एक्सप्लोसिव फेक्टरी का विस्तार करा कर विदेशों से तीन गुने दाम पर आयात करने की नीति पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। कोयला, लोहा, कोपर आदि सभी खानों में व्यवहारार्थ पर्याप्त मात्रा में विस्फोटक पदार्थ का सृजन कराने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाना अत्यावश्यक है। उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि गिरिडीह (बिहार) जिले के अन्दर गोमिया एक्सप्लोसिव फेक्टरी होते हुए स्थानीय खनिज अभ्रक का उत्पादन रुक जाए तथा हजारों मजदूर सड़क पर आ जायें, यह चिंतनीय विषय है। अतः उद्योग मंत्री एक वक्तव्य देकर सदन को जानकारी दें कि अभ्रक खानों के लिए तुरन्त क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं।

12.19 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the Motion of Thanks on the Presidnt's Address. I would like to inform the House that 14 hours have been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for this debate and we must try to stick to it because we have a very heavy schedule of legislative and other work. Members present in the House, who desire to move their amendments to the Motion of Thanks may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. I call upon Shri Yagya Datt Sharma to move the motion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I draw your attention to Rule 18 which states:

> "Amendments may be moved to such Motion of Thanks in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker."

I humbly submit that the form of the amendment has to be determined by you and not the content of the amendment is to be decided by you. Accordingly, I had given notice of an amendment referring to the serious failure of the Presidential Address in appealing for clemency for Mr. Bhutto. The amendment has not been circulated. Therefore, I am wrongfully debarred from moving this important amendment. I would request you once again that, since you can control only the form of the amendment and not the contents of the subject matter, kindly allow me to move my amendment, wherein I have referred to the failure of the Presidential Address to appeal to the President of Pakistan for clemency to Mr. Bhutto, especially in view of the rising feelings within our own country and the world opinion with respect to it. Sir, I submit that no discourtesy has been shown to Pakistan and our friendly relations are not at all being jeopardised thereby. So many countries are appealing and, therefore, it cannot be said that my amendment reflects in any way discourtesy to a foreign nation, or is repugnant or harmful to our relations with Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it again and announce the decision.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति की सेवा में निम्नलिखित शब्दों मे एक समावेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाये :—

"कि इस सत्र में समवेत लोक सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिये, जो उन्होंने 19 फरवरी, 1979 को संसद की एक साथ समवेत दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की है, उनके अत्यन्त आभारी हैं ।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के भाषण के साथ ही संसद् के नये साल के सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम की शुरूआत होती है । महोदय, मै यहां एक बात पर खेद प्रकट करना चाहूंगा कि मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने इस भाषण का बहिष्कार किया है । मुझे उनकी इस बात का औचित्य प्रतीत नहीं होता है । इसलिये मैं इस पर खेद प्रकट करता हूं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति का इस समय का भाषण विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से और विषयों के विश्लेषण और उसकी व्याख्या की दृष्टि से अपने अन्दर ऐसी विशेषता रखता था जिसमें दल की कहानी कम थी, देश का रेखा चित्र अधिक ऊपर आता था । इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि संसद में मित्रों ने उस भाषण में संशोधन दिये हैं, उन्हें देने चाहिये । उनक इस अधिकार का मैं आदर करता हूं । संसदीय प्रणाली में यह उनका अधिकार है और मैं समझता हूं आदरणीय है । परन्तु अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा इस संसदीय प्रणाली मे विषयों के ऊपर विवाद की छूट है । हम अपनी बात कहें, उसके ऊपर उस बात का जितना मंथन हो मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं । मेरा दर्शन है, इस देश की दृष्टि है कि :

"वादे वादे जायते तत्व बोधः"

परन्तु विवाद जब वितंडावाद का रूप ले लेता है तो "वितंडावादे तु केवलम् कंठ शोषः"

उसके अन्दर केवल गला सूखता है । इसलिये उस भाषण में जो विषय रखा गया उसके प्रति अगर आदर और आत्मीयता की दृष्टि से विचार किया जाता और उसके बाद कोई निर्णय लिया जाता तो मुझे अच्छा समझ में आता । परन्तु इस प्रकार का राजनीतिक आचरण संसदीय परम्पराओं को पुष्ट नहीं कर पायेगा । इसलिये मैंने खेद प्रकट किया ।

[श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा]

मैं यहां एक बात और भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आलोचना का हम स्वागत करते हैं। आलोचना यदि नहीं रहेगी तो शायद सत्य का मंथन नहीं हो पायेगा और इस दृष्टि से हमारे दल ने इस देश के अन्दर पहली बार विरोधी दल को मान्यता प्रदान की है।

मैं उस दर्शन का भक्त हूं जिसमें कहा गया है—

जीवन्तु मे निन्दकाः येन प्रसादात् सुविचक्षणोऽहं ।

मेरे निन्दक जीवित रहें, जिनके कारण से मेरी आंखें खुली हैं, जिनके कारण से मेरा मार्ग प्रशस्त है। इसलिये मैं आलोचना का विरोध नहीं करता, आलोचना का स्वागत करता हूं। इसीलिये विरोधी दल को हमने मान्यता प्रदान की है। विरोधी दल को मान्यता प्रदान करने के पीछे हमारा केवल उथला राजनीतिक स्वार्थ नहीं है। इस जनता दल के महान विचारक नेताओं का उन सुविचक्षण नेताओं, थिंकर फिलास्फर नेताओं का दृष्टिकोण था कि :

A strong opposition is the real strength of the ruling party.

और इसी नाते से हमने उस विरोधी दल को मान्यता प्रदान की, परन्तु इसके साथ ही यह शर्त भी जुड़ी हुई है कि इस प्रकार का विरोधी दल भी निश्चित रूप से अपोजीशन में उन संसदीय मूल्यों में गहरी आस्था प्रकट करे —

Behave in the retl sense and spirit of democratic values.

तो इस नाते से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आज इस नये साल की शुरूआत हम उन शुभारम्भों के साथ करें, उस वृत्ति और दृष्टि के साथ करें जिससे हमारी राष्ट्रीय संसदीय परम्पराएं स्वस्थ हो जायें।

इसी नाते से एक बात यह भी कहना चाहूंगा जैसा मैंने कहा कि आलोचना के हम विरोधी नहीं है, इससे जीवन है, हम एक दूसरे के साथ अपने विषयों को मन्थन करने के लिये पूरे तौर पर अपने विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करें। हमारे ऊपर जो भी आलोचना हो, उसे सहन करें, एक पक्ष दूसरे को अपनी बात कहने के लिये जितना भी अधिक बल दे सकता हो, बल दे, इसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूं। अगर यह नहीं होगा तो मुझे लगता है कि इससे सदन की सजीवता नष्ट हो जायेगी। इसको बनाये रखने के लिये इसका बल बहुत जरूरी है। कवि ने कहा है कि—

जिन्दगी है कशमकश, मौत है कामिल सकून।

जीवन संघर्ष है और शांति मृत्यु है। यह कहता है कि मेरी बात का विश्वास न हो तो—

शहर में है शोरोगुल मकबरा खामोश है।

इस नाते से और सदन की सजीवता की दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूं कि यह हमारे लिये उपादेय है, आवश्यक है कि हर बात का मंथन बहुत गहरे तर्कों के साथ हो, लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ जिन्दगी का एक नूर भी है, जीवन का आलोक, भी है, प्रकाश भी है। अगर हमारी सारी बात-चीत में वह गरिमा, महानता, मस्तिष्क का आलोक, हृदय की विशालता नहीं रहेगी और सारे व्यवहार में छिछलापन आ जायेगा तो मुझे लगता है कि न हम इन गुत्थियों को सुलझाने की योग्यता रख पायेंगे और न वह धैर्य रख पायेंगे जो बिगड़ी बातों को बनाता है। इस नाते से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर हम इस मनोवृत्ति से शुरूआत करें कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक विधि-निषेध कायम हो, डूज एंड डोन्ट्स की कोड हो, कि हमें क्या क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है। इसकी हमें लक्ष्मण-रेखायें खींचनी चाहियें।

आज दो वर्ष बीत गये हैं, तीसरे वर्ष की हम शुरूआत कर रहे हैं, यह मैं बोलने के लिये ही नहीं, केवल इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे सदन की मर्यादा रहे। देश के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में भिन्न-भिन्न दलों के द्वारा हम आये हैं, अलग अलग दलों से हम संबंधित हैं, लेकिन इस सदन में आकर बैठकर सब दलों के होते हुए भी हम देश के बड़े कहलाते हैं, देश हमारी ओर देखकर चल रहा है। 70 करोड़ लोगों की जिम्मेदारी को निभाने की दृष्टि से हमको यहां बैठकर कुछ वैल्यूज श्रीएट करनी हैं, अपने सम्पूर्ण समाज को दिशा प्रदान करनी है, अपने आचरण से मापदंड खड़े करने हैं, इस पर मैं आग्रहपूर्वक बल चाहूंगा।

जनता दल ने लोकतंत्र में अपनी गहरी आस्था प्रकट की है—न केवल वाणी और भाषणों से, बल्कि अपने ठोस कदमों, नीतियों, आचरण और निर्णयों से। जिन कानूनों की प्रतिमा और स्वरूप को बिगाड़ दिया गया था, जैसे पीपल्ज रिप्रेजेन्टेशन एक्ट आदि, उनकी सम्बन्धित धाराओं का परिशोध किया गया है। हमने संविधान में पुनर्जीवन प्रदान किया है, उसको प्राण-रक्षा की है, उसका पुनरुद्धार किया है।

हमने राष्ट्रपति महोदय का चुनाव सब को साथ ले कर, सर्वसम्मति से, किया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह भावनापूर्ण दृश्य मेरी आंखों के सामने आता है, जब आपको इस महान् पद पर सुशोभित करने के लिए आदरणीय श्री मोरारजी देसाई और तत्कालीन विरोधी दल के नेता, श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण, आपको बायें-बायें से पकड़ कर अध्यक्ष के आसन की ओर ले जा रहे थे, मानों वे आपके प्रतिष्ठा-पालक बन कर आपको आश्वासन दे रहे थे कि हम इस स्थान की गरिमा को कभी कम नहीं होने देंगे।

हमने यह सब कुछ इस लिए किया है कि लोकतंत्र के भव्य भवन के तोरण द्वार पर जो

महान् मंत्र अंकित है, वह है समन्वय—सब को साथ ले कर चलना । इसीलिए हम ने सब काम सब को साथ ले कर, सब के सहयोग से किये हैं । अपोजीशन को आज इस स्थिति को स्वीकार कर के चलना है, इस नये दृष्टिकोण को अपनाना है कि विरोध के लिए विरोध न हो, हर बात का विरोध न हो, कड़वेपन का विरोध न हो । मैं विरोध चाहता हूं, लेकिन विरोध में हमारी आंखों की चमक मन्द और हृदय का स्नेह सूखने न पाये। जनता दल से नये प्रकार के पोलीटिकल एथिक्स को स्वीकार किया है । उसने चिन्तन, शैली और व्यवहार को आमूल-चूल बदला है, हमारे चिन्तन की धारा बदली है । हम मान कर चलते हैं कि किये का अहंकार न हो । किन्तु, कर्त्तव्य-भावना का विनम्र भाव हम ने कायम रखा है ।

हम ने अपोजीशन को मान्यता प्रदान की है । जब श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण को राष्ट्रपति महोदय के पिछले अभिभाषण के समय उचित स्थान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ, और उधर के बेंचिज की ओर से यह बात पायंट आउट की गई, तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय उसी वक्त खड़े हुए और उन्होंने विनम्रतापूर्वक क्षमा मांगी कि हम से भूल हुई है, आगे ऐसा नहीं होगा । आज अहंकार भाव नहीं है । हमने विनम्रता प्रकट की है सेवा के रूप में। हमने समाज के प्रति गहरा लगाव प्रकट किया है—वैसा लगाव, जैसा भक्त का भगवान के प्रति, मां का संतान के प्रति । उसी प्रकार का भाव ले कर हम ने अपने कर्त्तव्यों का पालन करने की कोशिश की है ।

गरीबी, भुखमरी और बेकारी आदि सभी समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में हम ने विचार किया है । विदेशी धन के माध्यम से अर्थ-प्रधान आयोजन के कारण, केन्द्रित अर्थ-प्रधान व्यवस्था के कारण, हमारे देश में बेशुमार समस्यायें पैदा हुईं । गरीबी, बेकारी, भुखमरी, उजड़ते गांव, बिगड़ते शहर, जगह-जगह ला एंड आर्डर की प्राबलम, हाउसिंग की प्राबलम, ये सब बातें उस प्रकार के विकृत चिन्तन का दुष्परिणाम हैं, या उसके लाजिकल कानक्लूजन्ज हैं, जिसको ले कर हम पहले चलते रहे हैं ।

जनता पार्टी ने इस चिन्तन को आमूल-चूल बदलने की कोशिश की है । उसने नये योजना आयोग का गठन किया है । उसने नये प्रकार से प्लानिंग किया है । विकेन्द्रित ढंग की ओर गांव-प्रधान योजना और श्रम-प्रधान योजना के द्वारा हम ने एक नये प्रकार की अर्थ-व्यवस्था स्थापित कर के समाज और जीवन की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए एक नई दृष्टि पर विचार किया है । उसी दृष्टि के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय विकास योजनाओं की शुरूआत की गई है । आज हमने गांवों को प्रधानता दी है, क्योंकि हम मान कर चलते हैं कि गांव का विकास भारत का विकास है । भारत क्या है ? गांव है । गांव ही भारत है, यह हमारी मान्यता है । हम मान कर चलते हैं कि गांव ही भारत की भाग्य-लक्ष्मी का केन्द्र है, गांव ही वास्तव में भारत की भाग्य-लक्ष्मी का मंदिर है । पहनने का कपड़ा, खाने का अनाज, देश की जनशक्ति, मशीन का पहिया चलाने वाला मजदूर, सीमा की सुरक्षा का जवान, इस देश की, खेत का पानी, भू-शक्ति, जल-शक्ति, हर तरह की शक्ति और भारत की पूर्ण प्रतिभा का केन्द्र ग्राम है । लेकिन ग्राम आज तक ओझल होता रहा । हम ने उस ग्राम को प्रधानता दी और इस दृष्टि से उस ग्राम की योजनाओं का जब विचार किया गया और उन को लागू किया गया तो दो वर्ष से थोड़े ही समय के अंदर वहां पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, सड़कें, स्कूल, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, प्रौढ़ महिलाओं के लिए घरेलू धन्धों की कल्पना, पंचायती राज का शुभारंभ और इस के अतिरिक्त भूमि सुधार की योजनाएं, इन सारी चीजों को, गांव का विचार कर के हम ने शुरूआत की और आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि हम ने साढ़े छः लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि उन भूमिहीनों के अंदर वितरित की है जो गांवों में बैठे सिसकते थे, जो रोटी के लिए भी रोते थे । यह पहली बार हम ने किया है और यह इस देश की स्थिति में एक चमत्कारी उपलब्धि है, दुनिया के इतिहास की दृष्टि से एक उपलब्धि है कि 26 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई की क्षमता हम ने एक वर्ष के अन्दर तैयार की । यह संसार के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना है । क्योंकि गांव का हम ने विचार किया, क्योंकि हम ने अपने कस्तव के केन्द्र की पूरे तौर पर एक बार पहचान कर ली, इस के कारण हम यह कर पाए ।

इस संबंध में मैं यह बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि हम ने जो इस प्रकार की कुछ व्यवस्थाएं लागू की हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन के कहने से या मैं समझता हूं कि प्रान्तों को भी साथ ले कर के जो कुछ योजनाएं बनी हैं, उन के ब्यौरे में मैं नहीं जा रहा हूं, लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों से मैं यह अवश्य निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि गांव के गरीब किसान, हरिजन, गिरिजन तथा गांव के पिछड़े वर्गों और पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए, सभी के लिए उन योजनाओं के अंदर पूर्ण रूप से व्यवस्था की गई है इस सरकार के खजाने से । लेकिन सरकार तो आज लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति के अंदर एक राजा का महल नहीं कहलाती। लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति के अंदर सरकार समाज के अंदर बिखरा हुआ एक बहुत बड़ा परिवार है । इस दृष्टि से इस खजाने से लाभ कैसे उठाया जाय ? मैं अपने तौर से सोचता हूं, हम ने पंचायती राज की व्यवस्था की है । पंचायत से ले कर संसद् तक के अधिकारों को विकेन्द्रित करने की दृष्टि से विकेन्द्रित व्यवस्था के अंदर राजनैतिक सत्ता को भी यहां केन्द्रित करने की हम से कोशिश नहीं की, उस को भी एक विकेन्द्रित व्यवस्था के अंदर ले गए हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में अगर संसद् सदस्य अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस नहीं करेंगे कि कैसे गरीब आदमी को इस खजाने से पैसा दिलवाया जाय, कैसे उस के लिए एक यंत्र खड़ा किया जाय तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा । सरकार ने मंत्र दिया है, सरकार ने तंत्र दिया है लेकिन यंत्र हमें मिल कर के खड़ा करना पड़ेगा । उस यंत्र की दृष्टि से

[श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा]

पंचायत के लोगों से लेकर के पंचायत समिति के लोग, फिर ब्लाक समिति के लोग, फिर विधान सभा के लोग और फिर हम संसद् सदस्य, हम सब मिल कर एक परिवार हैं । हम दलों की दृष्टि से एक दूसरे से दूर दूर हो सकते हैं लेकिन देश की दृष्टि से, समाज की दृष्टि से, उसकी सेवा की दृष्टि से हम एक परिवार के अंग हैं । इस दृष्टि से लोक सभा के क्षेत्र के स्तर पर भी अगर ऐसी एक टीम न बनाई गई जो टीम इस प्रकार की सम्पूर्ण योजनाओं को गरीब किसानों के हित में उपयोग में ला सके और इस बात को देख सके कि उसे कैसे सरकारी खजाने से ला कर कुछ दिया जाय, तब तक यह काम होने वाला नहीं है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में जानकार और ईमानदार इन दो शब्दों का प्रयोग करता हूं तो बड़ी सजगता के साथ प्रयोग करता हूं । मैं जानबूझ कर के इन शब्दों का प्रयोग कर रहा हूं । पिछले तीस वर्षों के अंदर सरकार ने कोई ऐसी आयोजना नहीं की, पिछले तीस वर्षों में सरकार ने गांवों के लिए या गरीबों के लिए कुछ धन की योजना अपने बजट में नहीं की, ऐसी बात नहीं है । अवश्य की । परन्तु उसके अंदर मुश्किल क्या थी कि ऐसे जानकार और ईमानदार लोग उस यंत्र में नहीं खड़े हो सके जो उस तंत्र को समझ लें कि कैसे प्राप्त करना है और ईमानदारी से जिसके लिए जो सरकार के खजाने से प्राप्त किया उस को उसके झोंपड़े तक कैसे ले जायं । जानकार थे तो ईमानदार नहीं थे और ईमानदार थे तो जानकार नहीं थे । इसलिए मैं यह विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहूंगा कि ईमानदार और जानकार लोगों का हम एक तंत्र खड़ा करें जिस तंत्र से इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना संभव होगा । अगर हम संसद् सदस्य एक साल बाद फिर आकर के इसी बात के लिए कहना शुरू करते हैं कि हमें तो कुछ नहीं मिला तो उस गरीब आदमी को तो कुछ नहीं पता जो अस्पताल में डाक्टर से दवाई लेना नहीं जानता, जो अपनी तारीख भुगतने के लिए जिसे पैसे देकर वकील करता है, उस वकील के दरवाजे में घुसने की क्षमता नहीं रखता, वह बेचारा इस खजाने से पैसा कैसे प्राप्त करेगा ? इसके लिए हमें तंत्र खड़ा करना पड़ेगा । इसलिए मैं आग्रहपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति पर हमारे माननीय सदस्य अवश्य विचार करें । केवल दलों की दृष्टि से इसके ऊपर सोचने से बात नहीं होगी ।

एक बात मैं ने कही कि किसानों के विकास का जब हमने विचार किया तो किसान की सम्पन्नता को देश की शक्ति माना । यह केवल कथनी में ही नहीं, हमने इसको करके भी दिखाया । उसके परिणाम भी प्राप्त हुए, चमत्कारिक परिणाम । जहां तक अन्न के उत्पादन का सवाल है, 1977 से पूर्व लगातार खाद्यान्नों का अभाव हमारे लिए एक रिहता हुआ घाव रहा है । पहले जब कभी इस सदन में यह सवाल आता था तो माननीय सदस्यों को कभी बाढ़ की बात बता दी जाती थी और कभी सूखे का संगीत सुनाया जाता था लेकिन राहत का कोई रास्ता नहीं दिखाया जाता था । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं हमारी सरकार ने किसानों का विचार करके पहली बार इस सम्बन्ध में ठोस कदम उठाए । गत वर्ष इस देश में अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ आई । समुद्र तट के प्रदेशों में दिल दहलाने वाले सागरीय तूफान आये । उससे पीड़ित परिवारों, हुतात्माओं के लिए मैं गहरी सहानुभूति एवं संवेदना प्रकट करता हूं । इतनी भयंकर बाढ़ आई जिसमें हिमाचल से लेकर सुदूरपूर्व बंगाल तक सारा देश जलप्लावित हो गया लेकिन फिर भी हमारा अन्न का उत्पादन पिछली सारी सीमाओं को लांघ गया फिर चाहे वह गेहूं हो या धान हो । इस प्रकार से बाढ़ का भी एक रिकार्ड रहा और अन्न उत्पादन का भी रिकार्ड रहा । इसका कारण यही है कि हमारी योजनायें ठीक थीं और वह ठीक प्रकार से चल रही थीं । हमारी सरकार ने 26 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था एक ही वर्ष में कर दी थी । किसानों को उर्वरक प्राप्त करने की सुविधायें पूर्णरूप से प्रदान कर दी गई थीं । इसके अतिरिक्त कोआपरेटिव रेजोल्यूशन करके सहकारी संस्थायें बना दी गई थीं । सभी प्रकार की सुविधायें किसानों को प्रदान करा दी गई थीं और इसी कारण किसानों की क्षमता का दोहन हो पाया । आजतक किसानों की शक्ति का दोहन नहीं हुआ इसीलिए वे पीड़ित रहे । अब हमारी सरकार ने किसानों की शक्ति का पूरी तरह से विचार किया तो दो वर्ष में ही हमें उसके सुफल प्राप्त हुए ।

म कहना चाहूंगा कि यह महान् सेवा कार्य हमने समाज के सहयोग से किया है, देश की दृष्टि से परिवार की भावना से किया है । जब मैं परिवार भावना की बात करता हूं तो उससे मेरा मतलब यह है कि प्रान्तों और केन्द्रों के बीच पहले लगातार तनाव चलते रहे । कारण यह कि छोटे बड़े का भाव रहता था और अपना न मान कर चलते थे । दरियाओं के पानी पर लगातार झगड़े चलते रहे । जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने पहली बार शुरुआत की कि प्रान्तों तथा केन्द्र के बीच दुराव नहीं रहेगा । प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं लेकिन वे एक शरीर हैं । इस प्रकार से हमने विचार किया और उनको परिवार का अंग मान कर प्रान्त और केन्द्र एक साथ मिल कर बैठे । वित्त आयोग ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं तथा नेशनल डेवलपमेण्ट कौंसिल ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं उनको केन्द्र ने तत्काल माना तथा प्रान्तों को जो भी देना था वह दिया । इस देश की सेवा के कार्यों के लिए सभी को मिल कर काम करना है । इसलिए हम सभी को साथ ले कर चले । मैं पंजाब में रहता हूं इसलिए मुझे पता है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए समझौते के अन्तर्गत रावी के पानी का उपयोग सन् 1971 से आरम्भ कर देना चाहिये था लेकिन वह मामला अधर में लटकता रहा । मैं किसी क

लिए कोई हलका शब्द प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने कभी इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की कि राजस्थान हरियाणा, हिमाचल, पंजाब और जम्मू कश्मीर इकट्ठा बैठ कर बात करें। लेकिन 1977 में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी न तीन महीने के बाद ही सभी प्रान्तों से एक साथ बैठ कर बात की और थीन डैम की योजना चालू हो गई। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि रावी के पानी का उपयोग शुरू हो गया है। इसी प्रकार नर्मदा नदी के पानी के सम्बन्ध में भी वास्तविक विचारविमर्श शुरू हो गया है। अब प्रान्तों में पानी के सम्बन्ध में विवाद नहीं रहे। आज प्रान्तों की योजना की दृष्टि से, आज प्रान्तों के कल्याण की दृष्टि से, मैं यह समझता हूं कि पहली बार यह स्थिति आई है और प्रान्त महसूस करने लगे हैं कि केन्द्र हम से दूर नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे परिवार का अंग है, हमारा बड़ा है, उस के पास जा कर हम अपनी समस्याओं को रखेंगे तो हमें हमारी समस्याओं के हल मिलेंगे। वे बारबार मिल कर बैठते हैं और इस बात के लिए मैं इस सरकार को साधुवाद देता हूं।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि मुद्रा और वित्तीय नीतियों में हमने "अर्थायाम" की प्रक्रिया को प्रारम्भ किया है। जैसे शरीर के लिए व्यायाम की आवश्यकता जैसे प्राण शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए प्राणायाम की आवश्यकता है, उसी तरह से अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने के लिए "अर्थायाम" की आवश्यकता है। यह अर्थायाम आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ, लेकिन पहली बार हमारी सरकार ने इसके द्वारा देश की सारी अर्थव्यवस्था को कण्ट्रोल करने और वित्तीय व्यवस्था पर काबू पाने का प्रयास किया है और वह भी किसी डण्डे के द्वारा नहीं, किसी प्रकार की जादूगरी के द्वारा नहीं, केवल वित्तीय और मुद्रा नीतियों के नियोजन और उनके अनुशासन के द्वारा आज पहली बार भारत गर्व के साथ दुनिया में खड़ा हो सकता है, हमने मुद्रास्फिति पर पूर्ण रूप से काबू पाया है और इसको "जीरो प्वाइंट" पर ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है। यह बात केवल मैं ही नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि वर्ल्ड बैंक ने यह सर्टिफिकेट भारत को दिया है। आज अमरीका के डालर की स्थिति डावांडोल है, ब्रिटेन का पाउण्ड लड़खड़ा रहा है, लेकिन भारत का गोल रुपया "अंगद" की तरह अपना पांव टिकाये खड़ा है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हम ने प्रान्तों और केन्द्र के बीच की जोनल दीवारों को तोड़ दिया है और इन जोनल दीवारों को तोड़ कर वितरण व्यवस्था को स्वस्थ और मजबत बना दिया है। आज बम्बई जाते हुए मेरी सुपुत्री को—वह बम्बई में रहती है—यह नहीं कहना पड़ता कि मेरे लिए एक किलो चावल लेते आइयेगा। क्योंकि वह वहां बहुतायत से मिलता है। आज दक्षिण के बन्धुओं को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं है क्योंकि जोनल दीवारें तोड़ दी गई हैं और वितरण व्यवस्था स्वस्थ हो गई है। आज उपभोक्ताओं का सब जगह अपने आवश्यक पदार्थ प्राप्त हो रहे हैं और उत्पादकों को अपना माल बेचने के लिए देश के चारों कोने खुले हुए हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह मौलिक नीति है जिसके ऊपर हमने विचार किया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं —जनसेवा के संस्थानों का भी हमने परिष्कार किया है। मेरे मित्र प्रो० मधु दण्डवते चले गये —उन्होंने अपने नाम के अनुसार ही अपना काम किया है। रेल सेवाओं के अन्दर उन्होंने जो चमत्कार पैदा किया है —ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। पिछले तीन वर्ष के बजट पेश करके उन्होंने रेल योजना को बहुत अच्छी तरह से चलाया है। उन्होंने श्रेणी-भेद को—फर्स्ट क्लास, सैकण्ड क्लास, थर्ड क्लास—यानी क्लासिज्म को वहां से समाप्त करने की कोशिश की है और यह कोशिश अभी भी चल रही है, लगातार चल रही है और एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा जब रेलों में केवल एक ही श्रेणी चलेगी और उस के अन्दर पहले दर्जे की वे सब सुविधायें मिलेंगी जो आज उस में मिल रही हैं। रेल सेवाओं में यात्रियों की सुविधायें और रेल कर्मचारियों की सहायता की दृष्टि से वे मधु के समान मीठे हैं लेकिन वहां की इन-एफिसियेन्सी और वहां के मिस-मैनेजमेण्ट के ऊपर वे दण्ड के समान पड़ते हैं। ऐसे मधु दण्डवते को मैं बधाई देता हूं। यह वही व्यक्ति हैं, जिन्होंने पहली बार इस देश के अन्दर—शायद दुनिया की किसी भी सरकार के किसी भी मंत्री ने अपने बजट में इस "बाल वर्ष" का इतना सत्कार नहीं किया होगा, जितना मधु दण्डवते जी ने किया है। इन सब बातों के साथ-साथ वह इस समय यहां नहीं हैं, वरना मैं उनसे इस समय कुछ पंजाब की बातें भी करता।

अब मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। विदेश नीति के बारे में यहां और राज्य सभा के बारे में भी मैंने समाचार पत्रों में कुछ चर्चा पढ़ी है। माननीय अटल जी बहुत सक्षम हैं, वह स्वयं उन बातों का उत्तर दे सकते हैं। चीन की यात्रा को लेकर कुछ चर्चायें खड़ी हुई हैं। मैं आज भारत के विदेश मंत्री के ऊपर गर्व कर सकता हूं कि जो प्रधान मंत्री जी का दायां बाजू बन कर उन की नीतियों और सन्देश को विश्व में फैलाने की दृष्टि से अपनी वाणी द्वारा अपने मस्तिष्क और अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि वह चीन क्यों गये, जब चीन का आक्रमण हो रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने जाने से पहले हवाई-अड्डे पर अपना बयान दिया था कि मैं कोई टोस सुझाव ले कर नहीं जा रहा हूं। उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं केवल टटोलने के लिए जा रहा हूं और जितना समय टटोलने के लिए था, उस के एक दिन पहले ही टटोल कर आ गए और टटोल कर नंगा कर के दुनिया के सामने खड़ा

[श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा]

कर दिया । इस नाते मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हम ने कुछ गंवाया नहीं है । पंचशील की बात हुई है । हम अपनी बात कहने से क्यों रुकेंगे । पंचशील की बात कहना कोई पाप नहीं है । मैं उस महान नेता के ऊपर बड़ा गर्व कर सकता हूं, जिन के नाम के आगे आज दुःख से स्वर्गीय लगाना पड़ता है । 1954 की 26 अप्रैल को माननीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी पंचशील की बात कही थी । इस के अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि साधु की कहने की बात अपनी रहती है लकिन खल क समझने की बात अपनी रहती है । जब मैं अपने देश के साधवाद का विचार करता हूं, तो कौन मेरी बात को कैसे समझता है, उस का मैं विचार नहीं करता । इस नाते मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज अफ्रीका के उन देशों क प्रति, जो अपने आप को दलित महसूस करते हैं, हमारी विदेश नीति क्या है । हम ने न कवल हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र को शान्ति क्षेत्र कहने की बात कही है बल्कि दूसरे क्षेत्रों को भी शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाने की बात कही है । आज दुनिया के बहुत से देश और खास तौर से दक्षिण-पूर्वी देश हमारे साथ इस बात में एक हैं कि न केवल हिन्द महासागर क क्षेत्र को बल्कि पूर्ण पूर्वी क्षेत्र को शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाया जाए और इस के साथ भूमि भी जुड़ गई है । इस दृष्टि से आज विश्व के एक-चौथाई क्षेत्र को शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाया जाए और मेरा विश्वास है कि हम समय पाकर सम्पूर्ण विश्व को शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाएंगे । यह हमारी विदेश नीति का एक बहुत बड़ा पहलू है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में म एक बात और कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा । हम सब की भलाई क लिए काम कर रहे हैं और हमारा अपना प्रयास देश की जनता का भला करना है लेकिन म जानता हूं कि हमारा एक करोनिक ऐजेंट से वास्ता है । इस देश का जो रोग है, वह बहुत पुराना और जीर्ण रोग है । इसलिए हम ने रोगी को वद्य और अपनी ईमानदारी के प्रति विश्वास दिला दिया था । पूण निरोगिता हो, यह समय की बात है और यह हो कर रहेगी, इस का मुझे विश्वास है लेकिन आप के माध्यम से मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ और भारी दिल के साथ एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा:

अजब तासीर है मेरे महबूब की ।

मैं कुश्ता भी बन जाऊं तो उन्हें मुआफिक नहीं आता ।

वे फिर भी आलोचना कर रहे हैं, फिर भी हमें गाली दे रहे हैं और कहते हैं "देयर इजनो डाइरेक्शन", इन की कोई डाइरेक्शन नहीं है । मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं । डाइरेक्शन क्या होती है ? क्या डाइरेक्शन वह होती है जो 25 जून, 1975 से 1977 तक देश की जनता को दिखाई गई ? क्या डाइरेक्शन वह थी जो 19 दिसम्बर, 1978 के बाद इस देश की जनता को दिखाई गई ? क्या डाइरेक्शन वह थी जिस से पथभ्रष्ट जवानी हवाई-जहाज को ले उड़ी ? क्या डाइरेक्शन वह थी, जिस से पथभ्रष्ट हो कर जवानी बसों के अन्दर जिन्दा यात्रियों को जला बैठी ? मैं उन जवानों को दोष नहीं देना चाहता बल्कि मैं उन डाइरेक्टरों को दोष देता हूं जो इस पाप के पापी हैं । मुझे इस बात का दुःख है ।

अन्त में मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें दिशा देने की जरूरत नहीं है । तुम ने जो दिशा दी, उसे देश की जनता ने देख लिया, उस के कुफल देश की जनता ने भोग लिये, उस का देश की जनता अच्छी तरह से विचार कर चुकी है । हमें दिशा दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है । अब तुम अपनी बैलेंसशीट सुधारने की कोशिश करो, अपनी बैलेंसशीट संवारने की कोशिश करो क्योंकि अपनी बैलेंसशीट संवारने के बाद ही तुम्हें देश के अन्दर कोई स्थान मिलेगा हमें दिशा दिखाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । मैं माननीय स्टीफन साहब की नीयत पर कोई शक नहीं कर रहा हूं । नीयत पर शक करूं तो लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा गंवा बैठूं । मैं उनके प्रति प्यार रखता हूं । आई लव हिम, मैं अंग्रेजी में बताता हूं । मैं उन के प्रति प्यार रखता हूं । मैं उन की नीयत पर शक नहीं करता । मुझे लगता है कि वे गाली इसलिए देते हैं कि इस अच्छी सरकार को कहीं उनकी बद नजर न लग जाए ।

बस मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here to second the motion that has just now been very ably moved by my friend, Pandit Yagya Dutt Sharma, thanking the President of our country for the memorable Address that was delivered on the 19th of this month.

Sir, within the limited time that has been allotted to me, I shall try to confine myself to those aspects of the President's Address which have not been covered at length by my friend. It is very significant that the President began his Address by referring to the devastating floods that wrought tremendous havoc in our country during the last year. Many of us on both sides of the House who have had the occasion to visit the devastated areas have been what a tremendous havoc these flood had caused. Possibly in recent history we have never heard of such tremendous devastation. The President has enumerated the tremendous loss that we have suffered and at the same time he had very significantly mentioned about the manner in which various sections of the country stood up to meet the challenge of nature. He has rightly praised the various agencies and individuals who did yeoman service for re-construction. The role of the defence forces and the police personnel have very rightly been praised because they

worked round the clock and they definitely worked beyond the call of duty. Sir, wih the concerted effort we can surely overcome the great devastation that has come upon us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Address of the President reflects the thinking of the Government which enjoys the confidence of this House. Sir, when this government came in power two years ago it came with the mandate from the people—a mandate for a change and also a mandate for re-construction. The people of this country voted this government to power with the mandate calling upon the government to banish two of the greatest evils that can come upon mankind-tyranny and poverty.

Sir, we on this side of the House who support the government went to the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi before the government took office. On that memorable day all of us took the pledge at Rajghat to banish tyranny and poverty. This government after coming into power took upon the task of undoing the great wrongs and evils that were done in the name of Emergency. During the Emergency our fundamental rights were curtailed, Press was gagged. the mass media-completely owned and controlled by the State, that is, television and radio—were managed in such a way that instead of serving the nation and serving the people they became organs for serving a coteric of individuals headed by an ambitious individual who tried to create a dynasty. This government has undone those wrongs. The constitution was tampered with. The Constitution has now been restored to its old glory. These are matters for which the government can rightly be proud of.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon'ble Member will continue his speech after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled, after lunch, at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI RAM MURTY *in the Ctair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS' ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dutt will now continue his speech.

SHRI ASHOKE KRISHNA DUTT: When the House adjourned for lunch, I was talking about the attempt to control the mass media—television and radio—made by certain interested persons. Very significantly, the President's Address has enumerated several provisions in the electoral reform, and talked about the changes that are going to be brought about in the control and management of Akashvani and Doordarshan. These are very significant; and we take it that in future, no such designing person, whoever he or she might be, well ever attempt to misuse high office and commit excess.

The manifesto of the present ruling party had clearly said that power, both political and economic, would be devolved. My friend, the mover of the resolution, has discussed in detail about the shift of the centre of gravity of power from urban to rural areas. I will not repeat them, but the one aspect which I would like to mention is that many friends, particularly in States often say that States do not get their proper share. We can proudly recall that the present, i.e. the 6th Five-Year Plan has programmed an out lay where the investment in the State sector is for the first time higher than the investment in the Central sector. This is a very significant change.

The President's Address has spoken about the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

For the first time we have had a record food production of 125.6 million tonnes and inspite of the great obstacles caused and natural calamities, the industrial production has also

(Shri Ashoke Krishna Dutt.)

shown a record figure. The national income of the country in 1977-78 has grown by 7.4 per cent as against 1.4 per cent the year before. This is a remarkable achievement by itself. But we cannot fully realise the significance of this unless we compare the figures of other developing and devoloped countries. For instance, let us take our immediate neighbour Pakistan. The annual average growth rate for the last 15 years in Pakistan was 3.3 per cent of that in the last five years it was only 0.8 per cent. Japan is considered to be one of the most economically advanced countries in the world and undoubtedly the most advanced in Asia; in fifteen years the average economic growth rate was 7.7 per cent annualy. But if we take the annual average of the last five years of those 15 years it has been only four per cent. If we compare it with other countries, say, Sri Lanka and Bangla Desh, what do we see? They may be small countries in size or population but their problems, both economic and human, are similar to ours. During the last five years Bangla Desh had a negative growth rate, minus 2.3 per cent Shri Lanka had 1.1 per cent. Against them our achievement in the last year is remarkable.

I should like to remind some of my friends who believe that though the Emergency curtailed our rights and affected us badly, it helped us in economic growth: they said that the discipline that was there during the emergency was helpful. The figures I have quoted show how wrong they are. During the last year of the Emergency inspite of all that regimentation and tyranny and discipline, the growth rate was 1.4 per cent. It has now been shown that through the democratic processes a free people toiling for the development of their country can show results which are far more remarkable than any regimented regime can achieve; the figure are clear. This tremendous amount of growth has helped us in maintaining the price line... (An Hon. Member: What about China?) China has consistently maintained a growth rate of 5 per cent; it was 5 per cent last year as against 7.4 per cent in our country. As I said it has enabled us to maintain the wholesale price index variation between two per cent. If we compare with Pakistan it varies between 5 and 6 per cent. Australia is a very advanced country in this area; it has also a tremendous growth rate; there the price variation is about ten per cent. In our country it was kept within two per cent. These are remarkable achievements and it is oppropriate that the President has mentioned them.

The President's Address mentions about the massive national adult education programme. When our country came out of the shackles of imperialism, the literacy rate was only 3 per cent. In the last 30 years it has improved and reached about 30 per cent. It has definitely improved but it is nowhere where we expected it to be. This programme is not an over-ambitious programme. It says that within a decade this massive programme will completely eradicate illiteracy from this country. I think it is very significant that the Education Minister came in when this point was being talked about.

This is the International Year of the Child and very significantly the President has also mentioned about it. But while giving vent to the rural bias the tremendous amount of agricultural development, adult education and other social matters, the President's Address has not overlooked the necessity for scientific and technological development. For the first time, a tremendous amount of money is being spent. What was spent during the fifth plan was much higher than the earlier plans. But the sixth plan envisages an expenditure which is even double what was spent in the fifth plan for scientific and technological development.

The President's Address very rightly deals at great length with our foreign policy. Different aspects of the

foreign policy have been discussed like our relationship with the Arab countries in West Asia, the role that India has been playing in combating racialism in Africa, our relationship with the South-East Asian nations and with Japan. But particular emphasis has been given to our relationship with the super powers. So far as America is concerned, we are very happy that our relations with that country are much better today. The last regime went out of its way to be unfriendly with the United States. We have had serious differences with that country over Kashmir, Bangaldesh etc. but we should also remember that often in times of serious national crisis, the United States has stood by our side like when the Chinese invaded us last time. So, there is no reason why we should be unfriendly with them. This Government has tried to bring back the old friendly relationship. But what is more significant is our relationship with the Soviet Union. This Government has established for better friendship with the Soviet Union than the last regime did. Some of my friends may be critical about it. They might think that there was a much closer understanding with the Soviet Union during the last regime, but I am not one of those who believe that. During the last regime, we did not have proper friendship with the Soviet Union. Those who think we did equate subservience with friendliness. Friendship must be on equal footing. There must be mutual respect. During the last regime the mutuality of respect was missing.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): He used the word 'subservience'. We were never subservient to anybody. If he says like that, I would say that the Janata Party is subservient to America.

SHRI ASHOKE KRISHNA DUTT: I do not believe in subservience. I am not saying anything derogatory to our country. I am proud of my country. I am proud that the whole world respects my country far more today than when my country was suffering under the shackles put by people who were trying to curb democracy and kill fundamental rights. The friendly attitude of the Soviet Union, the respect that they now have for us, is clearly evident from the fact that our Prime Minister was given one of the finest and grandest reception last year when he visited the Soviet Union. We are trying to be friendly with China. Many friends may not like it; some have cynically remarked about what is the necessity of our going out of our way to befriend China? I feel there is every reason for us to befriend China, because we are both ancient civilisations, having contacts for over thousands of years, because our economic problems are very similar. We both have a huge population; they are 850 milion and we are 650 million; added together, we constitute more than half the people of the world. In this background, we must remember that the unfriendly attitude between India and China for the last several years have over-burdened both of us with unnecessary expenditure on modern military weapons. We cannot afford that. It was very proper that friendliness was attempted. May be we have taken one step further than what was needed, but when the interest, enlightened self-interest of hundreds of millions of people are concerned, we should not stand on pride and vanity. We attempted to befriend China, but we had a set back. While our Foreign Minister was still in China, they invaded the friendly nation of Viet Nam in a manner which reminds us of what happened in 1962. It is a set back, but we will try to overcome that set back.

I thought the Chinese ought to remember that though Viet Nam is much smaller in size than China, though its population may be much less than that of the Chinese population, China should not forget that in courage and determination ,the Vietnamese are not small. One of the most powerful, if not the most powerful super-power of the world, tried

(Shri Ashoke Krishna Dutt.)

to curb Viet Nam for several years militarly with the most sophisticated and most brutal and cruel weapons, but the Vietnamese stood up to that. They will show it again and the present Chinese aggressors will have to go back. It is very unfortunate that the Chinese are not realising the situation, as they should. I think the Vietnamese will teach them that lesson, and the Chinese will have a proper perspective.

The Presidential Address also mentions another very significant aspect about external affairs. We found that many of the highly developed countries of the world, particularly of the European Economic Community, who for years pretended to be the patrons trying to help us in our economic development, recently launched on a programme of protectionism, which is definitely damaging the growth of not only India but of all developing countries in South East Asia and Africa. Our Government have taken a lead in raising this issue in international conferences so that a tremendous public opinion has been created, and now the developed countries are re-thinking about their policy of protectionsm.

The President's Address mentions about defence preparedness almost at the end. Though it comes last, it is not the least. I was here two days ago when the Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister in reply to a question clearly reminded the House that the India of 1979 is not the India of 1962. Just after the debacle of 1962 I had been to many of the South East Asian countries and I had seen the amount of contempt that the people of those countries had for India. Again, very recently I visited those countries hardly a month ago, and I found that everywhere Indian foreign policy and Indian defence preparedness is being viewed with a new respect. We do not like to spend a tremendous amount on defence expenditure. In a developing country like ours, suffering under poverty, where 70 per cent of the people are still below the subsistence level, thanks to the last 7 or 8 years of misrule and two years of emergency, it is very difficult for us to spend a large amount on defence.

Some of my friends in their exuberence talk about nuclear development, talk about sophisticated weapons, but if we just calculate the tremendous cost that modern weaponry involves, we shudder to think what will happen to national development if we spend so much on this unproductive expenditure. But in spite of that, we have got to be prepared, we always hope for the best, but we must remain prepared for the worst that nothing like 1962 happens again and that preparedness is there.

I have toured throughout the length breadth of the country in the last two years seen many of the Defence establishments and everywhere the morale of the Army has reached new heights. Our Army today has the finest discipline and finest morale and our preparedness is there. We are manufacturing sophisticated weapons ourselves and we are also importing necessary weapons which we cannot manufacture here, with such a programme that within the immediate future we will be able to manufacture those things ourselves.

Sir, I think my time is coming to an end. Before I conclude, I appeal to all section of the House to remember that we are standing at the cross-roads of history. Our nation which has reestablished democracy and is now fighting the greatest evil of poverty has got to stand united. We have got to make a concerted effort, a great effort, and great efforts are never easy. We have tremendous amount of hard work before us and that can be successful only if we combine together.

The President has fervently appealed to a spirit of united national endeavour. Sir, I believe he has echoed

the thousands of years old sayings of the Upanishads :

समानो मंत्र: समिति: समानी
समानं मन: सह चित्तमेषाम्

Sir, with these words I commend the motion to the House and I appeal to all sections of the House to unanimously adopt the motion that has been so ably moved by my friend just before me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved :

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1979.'"

Hon. Members may now move their amendments.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the efforts being made by the Government to mobilise opinion in various countries about the establishment of a World Constituent Assembly for drafting a Constitution for the 'Federation of Earth' of a World Government." (1)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in pursuit of our foreign policy of improving relations with our neighbours, no mention has been made in the Address about our normalising relations with China by suggesting a formula that China recognises the McMahon line in the Eastern sector and accepts the *de jure* sovereignty of India over Aksaichin while India gives a ninety-nine years' lease of Aksaichin territory to China like China's lease of Hongkong to the British." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to condemn the virus of casteism and hatred being injected into the body politic of the nation by actions and utterances of leaders of various parties in recent months thereby striking at the root of Indian nationhood and shattering the very basis of formation of a classless and casteless society." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to remove the various regional imbalances so far as development is concerned in the Sixth Five Year Plan and of giving a raw deal to Orissa by not including it in the special category of States for Central plan assistance." (4)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the need for registration of political parties under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and publication of their annual accounts duly audited by a Chartered Accountant." (5)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the date line by which the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill will be passed and the institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta will start functioning to look into the grievances and complaints of private individuals." (6)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the prevention of Harijans, Girijans and other weaker sections in exercising their vote freely."(7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the growing number of atrocities prepetrated on Harijans and Girijans and the failure of the Government to prevent them."(8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to keep the prices of cash crops at remunerative level."(9)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the need for conversion of Katpadi—Tirupati metre gauge into broad gauge." (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no concrete measures have been spelt out for solving the problem of unemployment."(11)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to delink the newspapers from the big industrial houses."(12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to reduce the monopoly of a group of families over industrial houses." (12).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the increase in the cement prices and its scarcity." (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Drought Prone Areas programmes which was intended to develop such areas has been disbanded."(15).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference in the Address regarding the inadequacy of foodgrains distributed under Food for Work scheme and for not converting this scheme into Food for Full Employment to wipe out unemployment in the rural areas thereby increasing the purchasing power of the rural poor and to effect integrate rural development".(16)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the Reserve Bank restricting the cooperative societies not to issue loans to those who are not having any debt in the societies and to the new members if the societies are having more than 25 per cent of overdues and the difficulties caused by this policy." (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following beadded, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to supply essential commodities at reasonable rates in the rural areas." (18)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Addres that the Harijans, Girijans and other weaker sections are prevented from exercising their right of vote." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in preventing atrocities perpetrated on Harijans by upper classes." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the failure of the Government in formulating uniform policy for giving loans to the rural areas by the Nationalised Banks and allocating at least 40 per cent of the finances of the Nationalised Banks to the rural areas."(94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added. namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the failure of the Government in creating machinery and necessary funds to give remunerative prices to agricultural commodities."(95)

That at the end of the motion. the following be added, namely:--

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the failure of the Government in reducing the interest rates on the loans given to the agriculturists."(96)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added; namely:

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the failure of the Government to keep down the prices of steel and cement."(97)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no reference has been made in the Address regarding the failure of the Government in protecting the handloom weavers."(98)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the failure of the Government in implementing family planning programme successfully."(99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regarl that no mention has been made in the Address about discouragement being caused to the scientists and technologists in the country."(100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the tilt of genuine non-alignment policy into alignment policy in foreign affairs."(101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be aded, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the failure of the Government in adopting the policy of self reliance."(102)

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the failure of the Government in modernising the defence equipment." (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the chaotic conditions prevailing in the universities and the steps to be taken to set right the affairs." (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for establishment in the first instance of a National Insurance Fund against the vast damages caused by periodical, natural calamities like hailstorms, storms, floods, droughts, conflagrations, which create the problems of compensating the peasants and workers for the loss of their crops, homes and means of living and rehabilitating their social economy especially in rural areas." (238).

That at the end of the motion, the following be aded, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing disparity in the economic condition of the rural and urban people and Government's failure to alleviate or moderates the crash in agricultural prices." (239)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the establishment of Agricultural Development Bank to finance development activities in agriculture." (240).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no reference has been made in the Address regarding the murders of Congress (I) workers and leaders and victimisation of persons belonging to Congress (I)." (391)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the absence from the Address of clear and concrete steps to be taken by the Government in effectively rooting out corruption which continues to corrode the life and progress of the community and the country." (19)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about continued heavy wasteful expenditure in several governmental departments and agencies, and about the positive measures to be urgently taken to reduce such expenditure." (20)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain an specific reference to the alarming situation of constant physical assaults on, and injuries and insults of all sorts being inflicted upon, the Harijans, Girijans and other economically weaker sections of the community." (21)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no reference whatsoever to the near chaotic conditions including closures of several university campuses and academic institutions in different parts of the country." (22)

That at the end of the motion, following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no sufficient emphasis in the Address on the cruical and urgent need of electroal reforms with a view to ensuring free and fair elections as well as eliminating the evil of money power in our electroral and political processes and practices." (23)

That at the end of the motion, the following be aded, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain a clear, bold and pragmatic policy of development on the economic and industrial fronts in the country." (24)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address takes no notice of recurrence of authoritarian trends in the country and gives no definite indication of governmental and national endeavours for combating them energetically, quickly and purposefully so as to keep in tact and enhance the democratic fabric of the polity." (25).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the nation's anxiety about brain drain and the steps taken by the Government to stop this phenomenon, speicially the emigration of brilliant and youthful scientists, because of dismantling of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Reserach, and because of lack of coordination between different scientific and research institutions in the country, and also beacuse of wasteful overlapping of scientific efforts in the country." (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not include in the Government's Legislative Programme the Adoption Bill, which has been kept in abeyance for nearly 24 years now, though the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights declares the right to a family as a fundamental right, and that 1979, moreover, is the International Year of the Child." (177).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain a clear and firm policy of the Government regarding nationalisation of industries." (178).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the much-needed review of about 5000 Collaboration Agreements between Indian and foreign firms in the country." (179)

That at the end of the motion, the folliwing be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give the Government's plan and strategy to protect and exploit the 200 miles economic and exclusive zone of the Indian seas." (180)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to point out the necessity for a self-imposed ban on the expression of personal views and opinion in public by prominent leaders in office, especially on delicate international and national issues, which has led to some kind of corrosion of the nation's image abroad and also to the loss of valuable human lives within the country, besides destruction of and damage to public properties, on account of popular demonstration being held from time to time against such public expressions of views and opinions." (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give a definitive and clear format of Government of India's Nuclear

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

Policy, in the background of patent violation of the Agreement by the United States in regard to the supply of enriched Uranium." (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the concrete steps taken by the Government to avert the deepening crisis in the Rail transportation of basic agricultural inputs like fertilisers, movement of coal to Thermal Plants, Steel Plants, etc., movement of essential commodities like foodgrains, especially when all restrictions have been removed." (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is silent about the worsening congestion at all the Ports of the country, particularly in Bombay, where more than 100 ships are waiting on high seas, for several weeks, which has led to the weakening of faith in the international shipping world about India's capacity to handle imported cargo efficiently and speedily." (184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to the measures adopted for fair distribution and economic utilisation of electric power within the country in the form of modernising the ramshackle Load Despatch Centres with modern equipment like computers and telemetres, especially when it is claimed by the Government that the electricity generation has gone up by 13 per cent." (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is silent about the setting up of Agricultural Development Bank, and about the concrete and time-bound [illegible] for strengthening that [illegible] of the country's economy, sustaining 75 per cent of the population in the form of crop planning, marketing of agricultural products and farm price structures." (186)

श्री केशव राव सोमले (नांदेड़) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं : कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जावे, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महाराष्ट्र-कर्नाटक सीमा के मामले में 10 लाख मराठी भाषी लोगों के साथ न्याय करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश भर में दलित और पदवलित आदिवासियों पर किये जाने वाले अत्याचारों और अन्याय का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।"

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि भ्रष्टाचार, साम्प्रदायिकता और भ्रष्टाचार के कारण संसदीय लोकतंत्र में लोगों का विश्वास डगमगा गया है।"

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में विशेषकर नांदेड़ से उदगीर और मेगाखेड से बोधन तक नई रेल लाईन के निर्माण का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि कई राज्यों के उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों और मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के औरंगाबाद तथा पूणे में उच्च न्यायालय की बैंच स्थापित की जाये, जैसा कि विधान सभा ने सिफारिश की है।"

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक समिति स्थापित की जाये जो राष्ट्रीय गान में बदलती हुई क्रांतिकारी परिस्थितियों के अनुसार "अभिनायक" और "भाग्यविधाता" आदि शब्दों में परिवर्तन करे और उसके स्थान पर एक नया राष्ट्रगान तैयार करे।"

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये कि, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि वर्ष में एक बार संसद का एक अधिवेशन आन्ध्र प्रदेश की राजधानी हैदराबाद में किया जाये ताकि भावनात्मक और सांस्कृतिक एकत्व हो और शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो सके।"

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नव बौद्धों को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के समान सुविधायें देने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं।" (33)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है किअभिभाषण में देश के किसानों की उनके उत्पादन के उचित मूल्य देने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है और किसानों की इस मांग को जानबूझकर अनदेखा करने से उनमें भारी असंतोष पैदा हुआ है।" (34)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक के विरुद्ध, जो पूंजीपतियों का साथ देने वाला प्रतिगामी विधेयक है, श्रमिक वर्ग में व्याप्त असंतोष का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। (35)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:— '.

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जात पात, रंगभेद और धर्म के आधार पर व्याप्त विषमताओं को समाप्त करने और इन त्रुटियों से मुक्त समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करने तथा हिन्दुओं की धार्मिक पुस्तकों में से जात-पात, रंगभेद और धर्म के आधार पर अस्पृश्यता और असमानता को बढ़ावा देने वाली बातों को मिलाकर क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन करके सम्पूर्ण क्रांति लाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (36)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हमारे ग्रामीण जीवन और व्यवस्था को आधुनिक बनाने और देश के ग्रामीण पददलितों और उपेक्षित लोगों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए किसी क्रांतिकारी और समाजवादी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (37)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के युवा वर्ग को वैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण देकर राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए उन्हें एकत्र करने की किसी योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है। (38)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में, संविधान में क्रांतिकारी और सामाजिक परिवर्तन करने तथा कार्य का अधिकार सम्मिलित करने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (187)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक प्रवृत्तियों को उकसाये जाने के कारण अलीगढ़ तथा अन्य स्थानों पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (188)

कि प्रस्ताव में अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों पर दिये गये सुझावों पर सरकार के निर्णय का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (189)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गोवा, दमन और दीव तथा पांडिचेरी के लोगों की पूर्ण राज्य सम्बन्धी मांग का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (190)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 23-12-78 को नई दिल्ली में हुई विशाल किसान रैली में उठाई गई न्यायोचित मांगों के बारे में सरकार की नीति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (191)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में समाज के दुर्बल वर्गों को सुविधाएं देने के लिए जाति के स्थान पर आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को आधार बनाने सम्बन्धी नीति तैयार करने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (192)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने और रोजगार देने तथा प्रत्येक बेरोजगार को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने हेतु रोजगारी गारंटी योजना के लिए विधान बनाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं।" (193)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय मजदूर नीति, राष्ट्रीय मूल्य नीति, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, राष्ट्रीय कराधान नीति, राष्ट्रीय सिविल संहिता नीति, एक राष्ट्रीय भूमि सुधार नीति और राष्ट्रीय नगरीय भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा नीति बनाने में सरकार की असफलता और उपेक्षा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (194)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक संगठनों द्वारा धर्म और संस्कृति के नाम पर जन-विरोधी और समाज विरोधी गतिविधियों के कारण भावनात्मक और राष्ट्रीय एकता को उत्पन्न खतरे और उन्हें रोकने में सरकार

[श्री केशव राव सोरेंग]

की असफलता जिसके कारण देश भर में व्यापक असंतोष है और सरकार पर समाज विरोधी शक्तियों के प्रभाव से विस्फोटक स्थिति होने और उस और सरकार की निष्क्रियता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (195)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना और समाजवाद के प्रति सरकार का आकर्षण न होने तथा लोगों पर होने वाले अन्याय को रोकने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (196)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की उपेक्षा और करोड़ों बच्चों पर उसके विपरीत प्रभाव तथा बच्चों की उपेक्षा कर के वयस्क शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन देने और प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा के कार्यान्वयन में सरकार की असफलता का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (197)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने और चलते न्यायालय बनाने और अति जटिल एवं महंगी न्याय प्रक्रिया को जिसके कारण गरीबों को न्याय नहीं मिलता, समाप्त करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (198)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के आश्रित रिश्तेदारों को वित्तीय सहायता तथा पेंशन देने में सरकार की उपेक्षा और इन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के रिश्तेदारों पर होने वाले अन्याय के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (199)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कार्यालयों आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रों तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र आदि में बढ़ रहे भ्रष्टाचार और सामान्य जीवन से इस बुराई को निकालने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (200)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बढ़ती हुई मुनाफाखोरी, अपमिश्रण, चोरबाजारी और सुखोरी को समाप्त करने में सरकार की असफलता का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (213)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में उचित स्थानों पर ग्रामीण विद्यापीठ की स्थापना कर ग्रामीण शिक्षा को समाप्त करने के लिए शिक्षित युवा शक्ति का उपयोग करने की नीति का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (214)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अणु विस्फोटों और अणुशस्त्रों के निर्माण में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में असफलता का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (215)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देकर सरकार की पूंजीपतियों का पक्ष लेने की नीति तथा समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था को अपनाए जाने की मांग के प्रति उसकी घोर उपेक्षा अपनाए जाने की नीति की निन्दा किए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (216)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यूनिवर्सल सर्विस कमीशन में त्रुटिपूर्ण नियमों के कारण छात्रों, विशेषकर निर्धन और गरीब छात्रों को न्याय दिए जाने के प्रति सरकार की उदासीनता का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (217)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशी कम्पनियों के व्यापार और उनकी राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों तथा उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे शोषण को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (218)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज, महात्मा फूले, डा० बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर, महात्मा गांधी तथा अन्य महान व्यक्तियों के जन्म और मृत्यु दिवसों को सार्वजनिक छुट्टी घोषित किए जाने की लोगों की बड़े दिन से चली आ रही मांग का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (219)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों द्वारा बोई तथा अन्य कृषि उत्पादों की एकाधिकार खरीद से किसानों को होने वाली हानि तथा उनके उत्पादों का उचित मूल्य न दिए जाने तथा किसानों की संरक्षण प्रदान करने के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार की घोर उपेक्षा का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (220)।

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकार द्वारा ग्राम में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने में उसकी असफलता का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (221)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण उद्योगीकरण की सरकार की प्रभावहीन नीति का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (222)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में समाज में व्याप्त अज्ञानता, अशिक्षा, जातीयता और धार्मिक अन्धविश्वास की बुराइयों को, जो सदियों से हमारे समाज को खा रही हैं तथा जो संविधान और समानता के सिद्धान्त के विरुद्ध हैं, दूर करने में सरकार की उदासीनता तथा अकर्मण्यता का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (223)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भारतीय सभ्यता के नाम पर देश में व्याप्त अस्पृश्यता, जातीयता, वर्ग भेद आदि की बुराईयों का, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र-संघ के मानवीय संकल्प के विरुद्ध हैं, उल्लेख नहीं है।" (224)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद अवैध तरीके से राजनीतिक, सामाजिक शैक्षिक, धार्मिक, तथा सहकारिता समितियों सम्बन्धी नेताओं द्वारा इकट्ठी की गई चल और अचल सम्पत्तियों की जांच, उन्हें जब्त करने तथा अपराधियों को दण्ड देने के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयत्नों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (225)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में उपलब्ध धन के बल पर, करोड़ों रुपये की चल और अचल सम्पत्ति का इकट्ठा इस उद्देश्य से कि उसका उपयोग कमजोर वर्गों के उत्थान में किया जा सके, और अपराध के आम पर इस लूट को रोका जा सके, अपने हाथ में लिए जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (226)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूमिहीन मजदूरों की दशा के सम्पूर्ण सुधार करने और उन्हें जीवन में स्थायित्व प्रदान करने की किसी योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (227)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जातीयता, भेदभाव, अस्पृश्यता के उल्लेख पर, स्कूल और विश्वविद्यालय की पाठ्य पुस्तकों में सदैव के लिए प्रतिबन्ध लगाए जाने की मांग का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (228)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बड़े भारतीय अथवा विदेशी पूंजीपतियों के उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की मांग का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (229)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, नागालैण्ड, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बिगड़ती हुई कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति तथा जनता की सुरक्षा तथा अन्य सुविधायें दिए जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की निन्दा का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (230)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीन द्वारा वियतनाम पर खुला सशस्त्र आक्रमण कर सम्पूर्ण मानवता के प्रति घोर अन्याय किए जाने तथा चीन को आक्रमक घोषित किए जाने और मात्र चीनी सेनाओं को वापस जाने को कह स्वतन्त्रता प्रेमियों की निराशा का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (231)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के दलित, आदिवासी, हरिजन और गरीब वर्ग की बस्तियों में आधुनिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता तथा उन्हें आदर्श रूप से पुनर्वासित करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (361)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में लोगों में अनुशासन, निर्भयता और सुरक्षा की भावना की कमी, जिससे राष्ट्रीय प्रगति में बाधा पहुंचती है, का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (374)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति और उस बारे में सरकार की नीति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (375)

[श्री केशव राव सोंदेर]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भारतीय जनता की मूल जरूरतों जैसे रोजगार, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पानी, आवास तथा अन्य छोटी-छोटी सुविधाएं देने में सरकार की असफलता और इस प्रकार लोगों के मूल अधिकारों की उपेक्षा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (376)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के एक बी० के० कोपले विद्यार्थी पर विदेश के एक विश्वविद्यालय में हुए दुर्व्यवहार और बर्बर आक्रमण जिससे उसे विदेश छोड़ने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा , कोई उल्लेख नहीं और अनेक भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार की शिकायतों के प्रति सरकार की उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति ।" (378)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में डा० बाबा-साहेब अम्बेदकर की मृत्यु की जांच के लिए नियुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित करने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (379)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र से महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषद् के लिए अलग शिक्षक चुनाव कालेज की मांग का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (380)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आपातकाल का विरोध करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जेलों में तथा उनके बाहर किये गये अत्याचारों के लिए महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने और उनके द्वारा आपातकाल में अत्याचार करने और तानाशाही का खुलेआम समर्थन करने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का उल्लेख नहीं है। " (392)

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : मैं प्रस्तावित करता हूं :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जो ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी पदों पर कुछ गिने चुने उच्चजातीय लोगों का प्रभुत्व समाप्त करने और उनमें पिछड़े वर्गों को प्रतिनिधित्व देना सुनिश्चित करने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (71)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार, असम, मेघालय तथा देश के अन्य पूर्वी पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का द्रुत विकास करके क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन दूर करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है । (72)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में शिक्षा संस्थाओं में व्याप्त अव्यवस्था और असंतोष समाप्त करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (73)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में व्याप्त बढ़ता भ्रष्टाचार रोकने और नौकरशाही के बढ़ते प्रभुत्व को कम करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (371)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जनता सरकार के दो वर्ष से सत्तारूढ़ होने पर भी बेरोजगारी और गरीबी दूर करने के लिए किसी रचनात्मक और समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं है।" (372)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: (Barrackpore): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret the absence from the Address mention of gruesome happenings at the Assam-Nagaland border and concrete steps to be taken by the Government to sort out the Assam-Nagaland border dispute." (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address makes no reference whatsoever to recent happenings in Jammu and the concrete steps to be taken by the Government to solve the problem of regional imbalances between different regions of the border State of Jammu and Kashmir." (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address makes no reference whatsoever to the industrial unrest in different parts of the country including the continued strike in the jute industry and the

threatened strikes in the textile and coal industries and concrete steps taken by the Government to create a better industrial climate." (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address makes no reference whatsoever to the plight of the Dandakaranyas deserters in Sunderbans and the concrete steps taken by the Government to solve the residual problems of the refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan." (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address makes no reference to the problem of sharp fall in prices of agricultural commodities and concrete steps taken by the Government to ensure a fair price for agricultural commodities." (122)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address makes no reference to the urgent need for implementing the land reform laws." (123)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not contain any specific reference to the increase in assets of monopoly houses and concrete steps taken by the Government to prevent further concentration of wealth." (124)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the rising trend and increasing intensity of communal violence against the Muslim minority in several parts of the country like Aligarh, and fails to indicate what specific steps the Government propose to take to maintain law and order and also to promote communal amity and harmony." (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not assure that the Muslim minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University will be duly restored in deference to the most justified persistent demand for the same." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the recommendations of Gujarat Committee for Urdu and of the need to give Urdu its due and just status." (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any proposals to enable the Muslim minority to secure economic and educational justice and fair participation in Government and other services." (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the hardships faced by those who intend to go abroad for employment and the pressing need for revision and relaxation of emigration laws and rules." (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the recent thoughtless and arbitrary cancellation of a large number of trains in the Olavakot Division of Southern Railway leading to public indignation and widespread agitation." (140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the reports

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

and recommendations received by the Government from the Minorities Commission, especially reports with respect to Aligarh riots, riots at Pernambet (Tamil Nadu) and Aligarh Muslim University." (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that the Minorities Commission will be expeditiously armed with adequate statutory powers." (142)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to extend greetings to the people of Iran for their glorious and successful revolution for democratic rights." (370)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address makes no reference regarding the sub-plan for tribal areas of the country which aims at to eliminate all forms of exploitation of tribal people by the State Governments as well as by the Centre." (241)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any concrete step for solving the problem of administration, both financial and developmental ,in tribal areas of the country which is the responsibility of the Centre and States." (242)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention the planning, programmes, allocation and implementation for the upliftment of the the tribal people and development of the tribal areas to bring them in the mainstream of the national life." (243)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the role of the Government, particularly of the Central ministries, regarding the sub-plan for tribal areas of the States and indication of the allocation by the Ministries for these areas in five year plan and annual plan." (244)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not recognise the fact that due to failure of the Government to implement the land reforms, the problem of the landless people of the country increased and the discontentment among these people is increasing and they are the victims of the vested interest people."(245)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not indicate a clear, bold and pragmatic socio-economic policy for the Adivasis, Harijans and backward class people of the country" (246)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not make any reference about the district and block level planning and implementation." (247)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the tribal languages and scripts and their preservation and development by the Government by providing necessary help to these written tribal languages." (248)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of allocation earmarked for tribal areas, backward areas, hilly areas, border areas, drought prone areas, and the undeveloped areas and the strategy adopted for the development of these areas to bring them at the level of developed areas in the States."(249)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no sufficient emphasis in the Address on the crucial and urgent need of the weaker section of the people particularly of tribal and Harijans." (250)

SHRI INDER SINGH (Hissar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about implementing the Government Award, 1976 about the distribution of Ravi-Bisa waters between the States of Punjab and Haryana." (151)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the transfer of Fazilka and Abohar areas of Punjab State to Haryana State in accordance with the Central Government Award in 1969." (252)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the rationalisation of the prices of Agricultural produces so as to bring them at par with the prices of industrial commodities." (253)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the implementation of land reforms measures." (254)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Addres there is no mention about eradication of poverty and unemployment in the country and for giving unemployment allowance to the unemployed educated youth." (255)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the measures being taken to check steep rise in the prices of agicultural inputs, implements, insecticides and pesticides and steep fall in the prices of agricultural commodities like cotton, sugar and potatoes which has adversely, affected the agriculturists." (256)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about rampart corruption, nepotism and favourtism in the country." (257)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the transfer of the control of the Irrigation Head Works located at Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur to the Bhakra Management Board to ensure a fair measure of water and power supplies to Haryana." (258)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the nationalisation of big and key industries and ending of monopoly houses in the country." (259)

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the improvement of the position of Labour Management Relations and that some of the provisions of the Industrial Relations Bill are against the interest of the workmen." (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace." (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the number of unemployed people is increasing day by day." (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the disturbances in Border areas of Assam, Nagaland and Tibet." (320)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that in spite of our cooperation with the neighbouring country like Bangladesh there has not been a happy settlement in regard to distribution of Farakka waters." (321)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that if the Chinese forces do not withdraw from Vietnam the Government shall bring this matter before the Security Council for immediate settlement of the issue as peace in Asia, particularly in South East Asia, is in great danger." (385)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion.

Sir, the President's Address is supposed to be and ought to be the State of the Union Message to the Nation. It should not be party document, it should fully and faithfully reflect the conditions existing in the various sectors of the nation. So, in approaching this Address, the touchstone should be whether the important areas concerning the nation have been adverted to, whether through the report a truthful picture of the nation has been truthfully placed before us, and whether a very correct picture of the conditions obtaining in the country has been presented to the Parliament. My own assessment is that this is a very laconic Address, full of complacency, absolutely unjustified, and if I may say so, Sir, this Address is guilty of *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri*. Half-truths have been spelt out, truths have been kept back, important areas in the national life....

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, I will request you for one thing. He is not doing well. So, he should be allowed to speak while sitting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can sit and speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If I feel like that, I will seek your permission.

This is what I have to say primarily about this. The social tensions mounting in our country, the law and order problem in our country, the unemployment problem in our country, the conflicts which are developing in our country, the conflict between State and State and States and Centre which is now assuming proportions in our country, the tendencies of disintegration that are setting in in the different regions of our country, and the very dangerous situation in which, in the international context, we are today placed – these have not been adverted to at all. The President should have adverted to these. That there is

this deficiency in the President's Address is acknowledged by quite a number of Members from the ruling party itself, if one goes by the amendments that they have given notice of. Therefore, I will be untrue to myself if I am to say that I am thankful to the President for presenting a true, faithful and honest assessment of the situation in our country.

Complacency has crept into the Government. Governments may come and governments may go, but this sort of complacency is absolutely dangerous. Of course, conditions were very favourable when the Government took over. We had the foreign exchange reserves, we had surplus foodgrains with us, production was very much on the high side, we had inflation contained, things were fairly all right, technologically our country had come to the third place in the comity of nations, industrially we had advanced to the eighth place in the comity of nation. The foundations had been laid, and we could have taken off, we were on the take-off stage. These two years, the weather God has been very kind to us and therefore the targets which were fixed by the Fifth Five Year Plan—we are on the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, let us remember that —have been reached.

My hon. friend was saying that 125 million tonnes of foodgrains have been produced. I would just remind him that if you go through the projections in the Fifth Plan, for 1978-79 food production was projected to be 126 million tonnes. You can go through every item, I have done that exercise. Therefore, I am saying that the achievement which has been attained is nothing unexpected. This was projected, and there were projections for the next two Five Year Plans also. Once we are on the take-off stage, we can go on to that area. If my friend claims that the 126 million tonnes of foodgrains just dropped from the air out of the effort made in the last 12 months and irrigation came up just like this, I have nothing more to say.

I was also astounded when the mover of the motion said that in the last year 6 1/2 lakhs of hectares were distributed. I would just remind him that 6 1/2 lakhs of hectares distributed was upto November, 1978, from 1951 onwards. I do not blame my friend because it is spelt out like that in the Address, it is given in a manner which would give the impression that this was given in the last one year.

Take the economic conditions. The President has given a picture of all is well and all is smiling, but there are certain very vital aspects which the nation must take note of. I have with me the Report on Currency & Finance of the Resereve Bank of India, a very authoritative document. They say:

> "While the growth attained during the year was better than the annual average rate of about 5 per cent envisaged in the draft Plan, its composition was strikingly unbalanced which may suggest difficulties in sustaining the rate in the remaining years of the current Plan period. The growth for 1977-78 was considerably on account of agriculture and the record agricultural output in turn followed principally from the favourable climatic conditions."

In had a discussion with certain persons of the Planning Commission. The Fifth Five Year Plan had projected that our development will be of the order of 5.7 per cent or so. The current Plan said that it is not possible to attain that level. They had, therefore, brought it down. We said that unless we attain a growth rate of 5.7 per cent, we cannot reach full employment. Anyway, we are not going to reach it. That is what they have said. The Reserve Bank document has this to say:

> "In contrast the industrial growth rate was disappointing. The spread effect of agricultural production was felt to some extent in industry, especially in the sugar industry. But

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the over-all indutrial growth was only about half of that attained in the previous year. In the last report certain features were cited as influencing substantially the growth in the industrial output recorded that year. During the year relevant to this report, some critical sectors were principally responsible for slowing down the pace of industrial growth, not necessarily in the order in which they have been listed."

Therefore, when we say that there is a national income explosion coming up and all that, we must not forget the fact that there is a weightage, which is a factor you take into consideration when you are fixing up the indices. Agricultural part has got a substantial weightage. When that goes up the indices of national income goes up. What is the positive effort made for having idustrial advancement is the question? There the Report says that there has been a slide back.

"Sluggishness and uncertainty mar the psychology which prevailed during the year as a whole. According to the provisional estimates of 1977-78 made by the Reserve Bank, despite money incomes growing at a higher level than in the previous year, the aggregate domestic savings showed a decline of 5 per cent. As in the past two years, aggregate savings exceeded domestic investment in 1977-78 also."

So we have got a picture of the domestic savings coming down and the investments still coming down. These are the figures: 1975-76 domestic savings 15.6 per cent investments 15.8 per cent 1976-77—17.9 per cent and 17.1 per cent, 1977-78—15.6 per cent, savings has come down and the investment has come down still further to 14.2 per cent. Investment has come down although there was higher national income and all that, although there was wealth in the country; although there was saving, no investment was taking place. This is the bleak picture that we have got to see.

"A feature of consequence to the economic outlook for the immediate future is the pronounced slackening in the pace of accretion to the reserves in the last quarter of financial year. In the quarter, April—June 1978, the Reserve Bank's foreign currency assets rose by Rs. 19 crores only while the increase in the immediately preceding quarter was Rs. 501 crores and that in the corresponding quarter of the previous year was as much as Rs. 719 crores. The growth in exports in 1977-78 is placed at 4.5 per cent. This was sharply down from the wrowth to 27.3 per cent in the preceding year At the same time the prospect in respect of non-merchandise receipts which have contributed substantially to the growth in the reserves in recent years is somewhat missed."

Here I may mention one thing, about foreign exchange expansion. Export balances, we have got, remittances, we have got and then income from tourism and other non-perceptible incomes, these are added upto constitute our foreign exchange balance. But the particular matter that is emphasised today is that remittances from Indians abroad are fast dwindling and the deduction by the Economists is that this shows that the money is being funnelled through smuggling. It is not that people are not remitting, not that people are not going abroad, they are earning, but the earned money is now being remitted back by underhand deelings and the Reserve Bank is not getting the foreign exchange. I am not making that allegation. I am only saying that there is an allegation. But the fact remains and it has been shown by the report placed on the Table of the House that the public sector which has earned such a substantial profit for one or two continuous years has today started incurring a loss. This position gives credence to the allegation. And remember that Public Sector is the only area where we could make any progress forward.

You will have to lok at the black money and the blackmarket. What is the money supply position? In the last year's President's Address, which is before me, a very great claim was made that money supply was brought down. This was the great claim made by the Government in the last year. What is the position today? This is what the Reserve Bank says, I again quote:

> "The period between end-June 1977 and end-June, 1978 was characterised by unprecedented expansion in money supply with the public and money supply with the public expanded by Rs. 3100 crores between end-June 1977 and end-June 1978 surpassing the previous highest expansion rate of 17.3 per cent registered in 1972-73."

The money supply was brought down..this was the claim made last year. But today nothing is mentioned about it. Money supply has rocketed up and in an explosive manner money supply has gone up. This is the position. What are the inferences from this? I am saying that blackmarket is today flourishing. You look at the prices of real estate in any city. They are rocketing up, look at the blackmarket prices of cement, of commodities like soda ash. Blackmarket is flourishing.

Smuggling is therefore mounting up. This is the position regarding balance of trade.

> "For the year as a whole imports registered an increase of 19.6 per cent while in the previous year they have declined to 1.6 per cent. As the policy of liberalisation is extended and its effect....imports may be expected to continue to rise."

After commenting that the present level of foreign exchange appears to be comfortable, the document has mentioned so many factors and concluded:

> "Seen in this light the country's foreign exchange reserves cannot be considered to be abundant. The recent developments of the quantum of export-import trade and the pace of reserve accreation underline the need not to be complacent about external payments position."

This is the picture which the Reserve Bank of India has given. They have also commented about all the inducements given to the capitalists, all the inducements to the industries and observes: "industrial licence requirements have been released, import libiralised, revival of new issues through tax benefits for investment in new capital issues, lowering of the interest rate structure has brought down the cost of credit."

Still, the investment is not coming up. And they comment:

> "However, it is only, as the public sector investment outlay as proposed under the Plan gained momentum and their spread effect is established that the economy would be fully freed from the present state of sluggishness."

What is the condition of the public sector? About the public sector, a report has been placed on the Table of the House and an extract was published in the *Patriat*..I saw that I checked up with it. That shows that there is a loss of Rs. 14 crores as against the profit of Rs. 390 crores in the previous year. There is an allegation that this Government is not favourably disposed towards the public sector. Now, this is a matter which we have got to take note of. If you go to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, you will find that the smuggled goods markets which had earlier completely disappeared—are today flourishing. Smuggling has become a respectable job. Now openly these transactions are taking place and valuable foreign exchange is being smuggled away. This is an appalling position which we are witnessing today.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: Much less than during the Emergency.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Forget about it. You can carry on your *mantras* about Emergency. But how long can you do that? Every year in the President's Address, one after the other, you go on saying "democratisation, giving freedom to the press, lifting the Emergency". But on the other hand this is the position. Behind this smoke-screen, this is what is happening. Should I not point out that? I am just pointing out that this is what is happening. I am not saying this. I am reading from the Reserve Bank Bulletin. Let us remember that everyone of us is sitting on the crater of volcano. May be I am responsible, may be you are responsible or may be all of us are responsible. I am speaking of the unemployment problem. Morarjibhai stated his regime with a promise of wiping out unemployment within ten years.

Now, two years have gone by. Should he not tell us, should not the President tell us, to what extent, in what manner, in what area, unemployment problem has been tackled, educated unemployment problem tackled, rural unemployment problem tackled? The persons who are depending on the rural economy, should in a healthy economy, progressively shift away from the rural areas to the urban areas. Has that happened? Has unemployment come down to any extent in rural areas or urban? Should not there be some reference about it?

What is the tremendous size of the unemployment problem? Here is in my hand the present Five Year Plan It says:

> "The labour force in 1978 is expected to be 265 millions .... an annual addition to labour force of the order of 5 millions. Assuming the present-day unemployment, in March, 1978, it should be 20.6 million persons yearly, 16.5 millions in rural areas and 4.1 millions in urban areas.

These are clearly the most conclusive figures. This is the size of the unemployment problem that we are facing today. Every year, 7 million hands are being added on and a substantial part of them, educated unemployed, are going about searching for jobs. They are not getting the jobs. I am not blaming anybody. But as a Parliament of the nation, we have a ponsibility to take note of the fact and to realise that the things are not that easy. There is no justification for complacency. The youngmen who had educated themselves are going about with a begging bowl for a job of Rs. 80/-, doing whatever they chose, getting nothing. They have no meaning for democracy they have no meaning for Parliament. This is the position that has come about. Let us realise that.

The President has not cared to point his finger to that, to what extent this has been done. I have checked the figures on live employment register. It shows a pick-up, not a fall. In the last two years, the figures on live registers show a pick-up in the number of people who are waiting for employment. Therefore, the unemployment problem is terribly back again on our neck.

Much has been said about price stabilisation. The indices are there for the wholesale prices. Everybody is speaking about the wholesale prices. But what about the consumer prices? My hon. friend, Prof. Mavalankar and others were shouting at us when we were in power, saying. "There is rocketing of prices." That was in 1974-75 when the inflation was at the peak. In 1974-75, the consumer price index was 317 for industrial workers; In 1977-78, it was 324 and in June, 1978 it was 327. I just now went to the Library and checked up that in September 1978 it was 336. This is the way the consumer price index for industrial workes and manual employees is go-

ing. It has crossed and gone far ahead of the worst peak ever. It is higher now than what was ever before. This is how it is going on.

You have claimed stabilisation in the wholesale prices and that is because of the weightage manipulations there. The agricultural prices are lower because there is bumper production. The Reserve Bank speaks of the considerable effect on the wholesale price index by the bumper production in sugarcane and the consequent fall in the price of sugar. The cane grower does not get his price. The pice is low. Therefore, the whole thing has slumped down. As against this low level of the prices of primary articles on the one side what is the position in that group known as industrial goods on the other? We have to see these two groups separately.

As far as primary articles are concerned the prices are going down. As far as agriculturists are concerned, the cane grower does not get his price; the paddy grower does not get his price; the cotton grower does not get his price. These people do not get their price. On the other hand, as far as the agro-industrial products are concerned, if you look at their prices, their prices are moving up. What does it mean? It means that the rural area is being exploited. The money is being drawn out from the rural areas and pumped out to the urban areas. Much is spoken of special protection to the rural sector.

It is only lip-servicing. The rural area in business is only lip-servicing. Talking of industrial materials, in the case of paper there is 8.8 per cent increase, in the case of leather 10.2 per cent increase, in the case of rubber products 20.4 per cent increase, in the case of industrial materials 13.4 per cent increase, in the case of mineral products 14.4 per cent increase, in the case of basic metals 12.9 per cent increase and in the case of textiles, 12 per cent increase. The cotton price goes down but the textile price goes up! Where does it go? Who takes the money? It is a case of the agriculturists being exploited. And for that purpose, Rs. 400 crores has been paid to import cotton, just to sustain the textile magnates.

About rubber, the Keralites know about the case. When a slight increase in rubber took place, immediately rubber import took place. Even at a higher price rubber was imported, just to suppress the price of rubber.

So, this is the policy followed. For primary products there is a particular price level, for industrial products there is a particular price level. The consumer cost of living is moving up but the whole-sale price is being illusorily kept steady—because of the heavy weightage from agricultural products that you obtain. This is the economic condition that one can see. Therefore, all I am saying is that there is absolutely no scope or justification for complacency.

Now, leaving alone the economic situation—the economic situation is not good but is appalling—in the meanwhile, we attempted the experiment of gold sales. Is there any mention about this? Such a furore was raised in this country. but there is no mention about it. It was said that gold was imported; is there any mention about it? What happened to that gold? Why was it imported and why was it sold? There is no explanation; the president does not make any mention at all.

Therefore, as far as the economic condition is concerned, we are in for an inflationary spiral. The moment the weather God ceases to smile and he starts to frown, then the inflow of the money supply, the lack of foreign exchange, the smuggling which is operating, the black-money which is mounting, the tunnelling way of the foreign exchange remittances, the importing which has assumed a considerable level, will together start suffocating us and the flood gates of in-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

flation will open. Liberalisation of imports was attempted; at whose cost, I am asking. When liberalisation of imports of consumer goods was attempted, did the Government make an assessment of the small industries that were affected by these imports, of the small industries that have been closed because of these imports, of the small industries which are not able to stand up to the competition because of import of consumer goods which could be produced here? There are umpteen such industries.

Now, there is a wonderful piece which I saw in this speech, saying that for employment purposes District Industrial Centres have been started. What I understand about the District Industrial Centres is that they are an expert body assigned the task of giving expert advice. But the President is given some other impression: the President is given the impression that these are employment-generating industrial organisations. That is the ignorance that is being displayed. The District Industrial Centre is not for that purpose at all. Anybody who knows anything about the District Industrial Centre knows enough—to know that it has employment potential just for the clerks and the people who are employed there; nothing more than that. Nothing else would be forthcoming from that. It is absolutely clear.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Prime Minister and the Members of the ruling benches not to be complacent. The point is, even if everybody went to sleep, production would have been there. But how you make use of that is the question. There, if you look at the export figure, if you look at the foreign exchange figure, if you look at the remittances figure, if you look at the money supply figure, if you look at all these, you will find there is mis-management of economy.

Coming to the national scene, the past year was a year of tension and strife. Can there be any denying of that? Social tensions, language tensions, territory-to-territory tensions, interest-to-interest tensions, fights and conflicts, communal clashes, and so on. It was yesterday that the Home Minister told us in this House that, in 1978, a total of 412 Harijans were killed and 478 Harijans were raped. This was the answer the Home Minister gave to Parliament yesterday. It is a matter about which you can be complacent? 412 Harijans were murdered and 478 Harijans were raped! This is what is should here. The Janata Party, in its National Committee Resolution, has said that any Government which is not able to protect the life and property of its citizens does not deserve to be there, does not have the right to rule. It is a first class dictum! May I ask you this: are the Harijans human beings or not? Are their properties not the properties of humanbeings? Or, are they chattels? Is it that only if somebody else is attacked and killed, then alone murder of humanbeings takes place? If that is the standard, which Government would have the right to continue, I ask. Can you continue?

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): Speak about the Andhra MLA.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Don't come out so feverishly pleading for them! Shall I speak of West Bengal? You are not in the dock for the time being.

Now, Sir, if it is Andhra, if it is Karnataka, if it is Bihar, if it is U.P., well, if you have got the responsibility, report to the nation. That is what I am saying. Why suppress this in the President's Address? That is what I am asking. Is it not a matter of serious importance to be reported to the nation? If that has happened in Andhra, report to the nation, if that has happened in Karnataka, report to the nation; if that has happened in West Bengal or U.P. or Bihar, report to the nation. The President's Address should not have left out mentioning the murder of 412 Harijans and the rape of 478 Harijans. Do not treat them as if they are not humanbeings at all.

I am only saying that human tensions have been mounting up, atrocities have been taking place: Communal clashes, not only in Aligarh but also in other areas, have taken place. Language tensions have been taking place and the Prime Minister, in his own way, has been adding on a little ember to the fire. I do know that somebody was killed in Pondicherry. Who was responsible for that, I am asking. Now, the Prime Minister went and said there that it was going to be merged, and subsequently he says that it is his personal opinion! I do not understand this. Is the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Moarji Desai, a 'personal opinion man?' Can be merge Pondicherry on that basis? It is only the Prime Minister who can do that. Now, as a result of firings that took place, I think two or three persons were killed, and property was also looted. Even my friend Mr. Bala Pajnor was harassed about it. These things took place. I am only asking why is this tension taking place.

Last time when we adjourned, we adjourned taking a very serious note of the atmosphere of violence prevailing in this country. It was I who spoke almost last, I did not take a partisan-stand on that, I said, this was a matter which should be taken note of. Subsequently, what happened? Somebody goes and attempts to murder Mr. Charan Singh, somebody goes and attempts to murder Mr. Yadav in U.P. Political murders are being attempted. Political murder is becoming a cult of our life. Tensions have been taking place. Therefore, I say, this tension is a matter of very great importance.

15.00 hrs.

Now UP, Bihar and then backward and forward community tensions are taking place. Sir, I do not find fault with the forward community people in resisting. I do not find fault with the backward community people demanding, because there is so little to go around. Everybody is in need of some job to sustain himself. Unemployment is rampant. Therefore, every job is valuable. And when reservation takes place, people fight one another. But I am asking: what is your policy in dealing with these social tensions? The problems of social tensions and your policy have led to a certain situation in which law and order has broken down, people have been killed, educational institutions are affected, communications have been disrupted, people have been murdered—all these are taking place everwhere. The way you handle the social tensions is the most damaging and dangerous way. This is nothing that is creditable for the government. That is what I am saying.

Another point is corruption. I am seeing, in the last Presidential Address there was this magnificent dictum spelt out:

> "People earnestly yearn for cleaner politics and cleaner administration at all levels. Unless there is faith in the probity of the holders of high offices, the future of constitutional government will not be secure".

What a magnificent dictum! But did you apply this dictum last year? May I ask this question to the Cabinet Ministers sitting here? What was the thing that created the whole Cabinet tension in 1978? This is the dictum and Mr. Morarji Desai defends his son! I am not saying that he is corrupt or he is not corrupt—that is not my job—but I am taking the total fact that his Home Minister said. In order to clear the air, there must be an inquiry' and the Rajya Sabha passed a resolution that there must be an inquiry. He resisted; as a result, subsequently, Mr. Charan Singh had to go. Mr. Charan Singh said, 'I was surrounded by corrupt people in the Government'. Mr. Charan Singh has not withdrawn his statement. Mr. Charan Singh has come back and the corrupt people in the government being there, corruption-accusing Mr. Charan Singh is back sitting among the corrupt people again. Corruption is there. If this dictum is applied, where are we? I am

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

asking. Corruption has to-day become the law of the land. If you are not corrupt, you are not smart enough. That has come to that. It has come to that situation. And the poor man, the jobless man who is hunting for a job, looking at all these luxuries is feeling desperate, and frustrated. This is the point I am emphasizing and if non-corruption is the standard, would Morarji Bhai, the honest man that he claims to be, claim that his government is free of corruption? Would anybody claim that? I do not want to add anything more to that. I would rather leave it at that.

Again, the most disastrous aspect of it is that we are fast losing the sense of one-ness which must knit this country together, South is speaking of south; north is speaking of north. Take the North-eastern area. Wonderful. I have got a resolution to-day by somebody. Assam Rifles and everybody there going to Meghalaya, capturing some property and sitting over there. And Meghalaya demanding their evacution and they say the Government of India does nothing. A State sending its forces to another State, driving out the people from there, taking over the property and sitting there and running the administration! A boundary dispute, not between India and China, but only between Meghalaya and Assam and Assam and Nagaland and between different States and the States taking the law upto themselves! I am saying segment consciousness is developing. Every body becomes acquisitive because everybody is feeling unsafe and everybody is feeling unsafe as everybody is developing an acquisitive consciousness, one against the other..... (*Interruptions*).

Well, Sir, again I may say here that it so happens that in the Government of India to-day that hemisphere of India which is South of India is not represented here. Of course Mr. Ramachandran is there. But that is not enough; that is not the representation in Government here. The people in South to-day have started tasting as to what is going to happen; what will happen if the North assumes the power and runs the whole country? I am saying about the major responsibility in this respect. I am not trying to foment on the South-North feeling. But, the fact of life lies there; the fact of life is that the entire South is away from Government.

Now, against that background when you are saying that we are looking into the problem of Hindi—you said there will not be Hindi imposition—they are now feeling that the Hindi imposition is being done. This is a question of getting away of one from the other. There is an attack on Harijans. There is insecurity. Landless labour are afraid—no sense of security; minorities are afraid because there is no sense of security. When brutality prevails, others have no sense of security. If this happens in a large country like India which has got its own diversity it can be held together only by a sense of fairness all-round, justice all-round —whether big or small, whether major or minor. If that does not happen, that is the bad day for the country. I am seeing the signs of development of that sort of a feeing of alienation and therefore I say it is time that we take note of this also.

Now, Sir, finally, when all these things are taking place what is the way out? The way out is that there must be a proper leadership. The leadership there must be—can you claim anywhere that type of leadership—we are getting? Well, Sir, before you ask me this question, let the Prime Minister say whether his leadership in the Cabinet itself is accepted or not. Is anybody prepared to take up the position and say that the country must have that lead? There is no homogenous concept in the Cabinet itself. They are pulling in different directions. Honestly they believe in different political and economic philosophies; honestly they pull against one another; honestly tension is mounting; honestly they are parting companies; honestly they are coming back

again in order that they remain together. This is what is happening today. (*Interruptions*). That is not the leadership the country needs and when that leadership is not forthcoming, what happens? The organised sector gets the upper hand; big money gets the upperhand. Definitely it will get the upperhand. The organised political forces get the upperhand. That is why the whole Jan Sangh section—R.S.S.—is getting a complete hold on the life of this country because there is an anarchical condition prevailing; everybody is depending on somebody else. They know their job; they are going ahead and they are making themselves felt. When Morarjibhai protested in Rajya Sabha to any reference to anybody, Mr. Advani decided that he must chip in. He did it. Morarjibhai said a Committee of three is coming; send it to somebody to look into it. In the U.P. also they decided that and they got it done. They are going to do that in Bihar everywhere. They are demonstrating everywhere that they who are masters matter in this country because they are the organised section. That organised section has finally complete hold on the economy and in the national life of this country. This is the basic danger on the political and social life which we are facing. And on the other hand, the other people become desperate, despondent. They are going helter skelter and the nation is at the cross roads. I entirely agree with Mr. Dutt when he said that the nation is at cross roads. It is on the cross roads on the financial basis, economic basis, industrial development basis and planning programme basis. On every basis we are at the cross roads and the biggest danger is the menace of a fascist take-over starting in our face. I am very clear about that. That is the danger that is starting us in our face. It is time we awake to that.

Therefore, the total picture that presents itself to us is not one for complacency. It is one for great thinking and for great acting.

Democracy you are speaking about! My friend, the mover of the motion, charged me for boycotting the President's Address. Well may I ask him what his party did in Andhra Pradesh? The Governor, a very weak and sickly man form my State—a very respected guru of ours—who could not stand up to it spoke one sentence then the second sentence and then had to drop it and go. Why? Their party prevented, raised noise, created obstruction and he was prevented. What happened in Karnataka Obstruction took place. How long! Trritrivably obstruction took place. In different areas it took place. (*Interruptions*). . .

Well, Sir, we are the Opposition. You are the ruling party. You are now telling me and, therefore, I am telling you behaved that way when you were in the Opposition. You behave that way even today when you have assumed power here. Wherever you are in Opposition you behave that way. Whereas we had only lodged our own protect. (*Interruptions*).

Would you not concede that in the matter of the resolution passed against our leader we were deeply aggrieved? And yet we merely protested in silence. What was your standard of behaviour? On the one hand, a resolution passed by Rajya Sabha government does not accept. On the other hand a majority here puts out member who is elected here. On the one hand government ignores the decision of Rajya Sabha and on the other hand the majority here ignores the decision of the electorate. Wherever you are in majority you use it in order to ignore and to curb the Opposition even if they have got the right to protest. Here you ignore the electorate and there you ignore Rajya Sabha. Government ignored Rajya Sabha, majority ignored the electorate. This is democracy! You are doing that in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and you are speaking of democracy. This is the democratic set-up! Well, carry on with your democracy. You can carry on with the democracy but a situation in which a person elected by the people will not be permitted to sit that sort of democracy will have its

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

soil eroded from under-neath. That is why on the expulsion motion seasoned parliamentaries like Shri Kamath and Prof. Mavalankar refused to vote for that and said that they have being to do with this. That attitude they took Well, this is the beginning of the erosion of democracy. By what you did in Karnataka, what you did in Andhra Pradesh and what you are doing in different areas, what you did in Rajya Sabha and what you did in Lok Sabha you are putting the axe on the trunk of democracy in this country. We have to protest against it. We acted. We did not come and make noise. We know many friend on the other side who, I remember, thumped and prevented the speech taking place. We know that. But we quietly kept out. We went to the President and presented a memorandum and told him that we will not be able to come, Sir, because of this concientious difficulty. What is undemocratic, about it? Absolutely none. If we did not do it we would not have been true to our conscience and so we exercised our right.

Therefore, Sir, this document is a master-piece of *suppressio veri* and *suggestion fall*. It is master-piece of suppressing facts and issues that concern the nation. It is a masterpiece of evading issues which should have been brought to the notice of the nation. It will remain as a document which is not honest to itself, not honest to the nation. It will remain as a document which has given a wrong picture of complacency to the country and this spirit of complacency that underlines the document is the Government. This being the truth about this document it represents all the elements that will prove to be the benumbing illusion overshadowing beginning of the end. With these words, and for these reasons I oppose this Motoin

सभापति महोदय : आप अपनी बात 10 मिनट में कहने की कृपा करें ।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति जी, यह तो मेरे साथ सरासर अन्याय है

सभापति महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा दिये गये भाषण का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। माननीय स्टीफन का जहां तक सवाल है उन्होंने कहा कि यह भाषण का विरोध करते हैं। हम ऐसी आशा थी क्योंकि विरोध पक्ष का नेता बनने के पूर्व यह इन्दिरा गांधी का भी विरोध करते रहें हैं। और जब विरोध पक्ष के नेता बन गये तो इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रति उनमें प्रेम पैदा हो गया, उनके समर्थक हो गये। इसलिए समय समय पर इनके विभिन्न स्वरूप होते हैं। कोई रचनात्मक आलोचना से इनका वास्ता नहीं है। इनका एक ही काम है कि सरकार के कार्यक्रमों की आलोचना करें। और जितने भी सम्मानित सदस्य यहां हैं वह जानते हैं कि जब यह विरोध पक्ष के नेता नहीं थे तो उससे पूर्व इनकी भाषा का तारतम्य कुछ दूसरा ही था। इसलिए अगर वह हमारी सरकार की आलोचना करें तो मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

जहां तक कानून व्यवस्था और अन्य चीजों का सवाल है इन्होंने कहा कि पूरे देश में एक वातावरण तैयार किया जा रहा है कि इस देश को इनके अलावा और कोई नहीं चला सकता, और पूरे देश में एक मनोवैज्ञानिक वातावरण तैयार किया जा रहा है कि इन्दिरा गांधी ही एक मात्र ऐसी नेता हैं जो देश को सही हुकूमत दे सकती हैं। सभापति जी, मेरी एक अपनी कल्पना थी और मैं ऐहसास करता था कि इन्दिरा गांधी ने जो कुछ किया अपने बलबूते पर किया और उसके लिए वह खुद जिम्मेदार हैं। लेकिन इनकी जो भाषा है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि इन्दिरा गांधी का दिमाग खराब करने वाले यही लोग हैं। हर वक्त बारबार यह कहना कि एक नेता है, पार्टी में कोई तारतम्य नहीं है। इसका क्या अभिप्राय है? पूरे लोकतंत्र की बुनियाद एक व्यक्ति में निहित कर दी जाय, और कोई मतलब नहीं है। और यही कारण है कि देश में जो कुछ हुआ इन जैसे ही लोगों ने इन्दिरा गांधी का दिमाग खराब किया। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह पूरी प्रक्रिया को एक बार सोचें, इन्दिरा गांधी को सजा हो या न हो, कम से कम इन लोगों को दण्ड देने का जरूर इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिये। संजय गांधी का बुद्धि से कोई वास्ता नहीं था, मोती लाल नेहरू जवाहर लाल नेहरू और इन्दिरा गांधी से जोड़ कर और देश के सामने एक नक्शा पैदा किया कि इस देश को नेहरू परिवार के अलावा और कोई नहीं चला सकता। इस प्रक्रिया को शुरू करने वाले इन्दिरा गांधी नहीं यही लोग हैं।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का सवाल है वह हमारी पार्टी का आन्तरिक मामला है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी किसी व्यक्ति को लादने के पक्ष में नहीं है। अगर

वहां के विधायक यह कहते हैं कि अमुक व्यक्ति खराब नहीं है और उसको बदलना चाहिये तो उसमें किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी मेम्बर जो लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं जब कभी प्रधान मंत्री से उन्होंने चर्चा की तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम अमुक व्यक्ति के काम से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री ने सदा यही कहा कि वहां के विधायकों के द्वारा मुख्य मंत्री को परिवर्तित करने का अधिकार है, उन पर मैं अपनी बात नहीं थोपना चाहता। लेकिन आपके यहां एक आदमी को थोप दिया गया और आपने उसको स्वीकार किया। कमसे कम जनता पार्टी में यह सब नहीं चल रहा है, इससे आपको सबक सीखना चाहिये। हमारा मुख्य मंत्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी की तरह संजय गांधी की चप्पल उठाने वाला नहीं होगा। हमारा मुख्य मंत्री हरिदेव जोशी और ज्ञानी जैल सिंह की तरह नहीं होगा हमारा मुख्य मंत्री विधायकों की भावनाओं का प्रतीक होगा और जब भी वे उस पर अविश्वास प्रकट करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से उसको जाना पड़ेगा। यही लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया है, जिसको इन लोगों को सीखना पड़ेगा।

मैं श्री स्टीफन साहब को कायदे का आदमी समझता था। उनके विरोधी पक्ष का नेता बनने से पहले यह अहसास होता था कि उन्होंने जो गलतियां की हैं, उन्हें वह स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन जब से वह विरोधी पक्ष के नेता बने हैं, तब से उनके रुख में परिवर्तन हो गया है। अब वह बार-बार कहते हैं कि आपातकाल सही था और इस देश को केवल मिसेज गांधी ही बचा सकती हैं। मैं उनसे करबद्ध प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस देश में जो इतना बड़ा पाप हुआ है, वह अपने आप को उसमें शामिल न करें। हिन्दुस्तान में अब मिसेज गांधी कभी भी सत्ता में वापस नहीं आने वाली हैं। अब वह इस बात को समझ लें और इस राग को अलापना बंद कर दें। बार-बार इन बातों को दोहराने से कोई लाभ नहीं है।

जहां तक देश की समस्याओं का प्रश्न है, आप भली-भांति जानते हैं कि इस बीच में प्रकृति का प्रकोप इस देश पर हुआ। इतनी भयंकर बाढ़ आने के बावजूद हिन्दुस्तान में चहुंमुखी विकास हुआ है और जितना भी कार्य हो सकता है, वह सरकार ने करने का प्रयास किया है। मैं इस सदन की तरफ से उन सभी संस्थाओं और मित्रों का हृदय से शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने बाढ़ के समय आगे आ कर लोगों की सहायता की और इस देश को एक विकट संकट से उबारा।

माननीय सदस्य ने हमारी सरकार की नीति के बारे में कहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी नीतियां और नीयत दोनों साफ हैं। इन लोगों की नीतियां भले ही ठीक हों, लेकिन इन की नीयत ठीक नहीं है। इस लिए इन्हें हमारी नीतियों की आलोचना करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यह इस देश की पहली सरकार है, जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान के गत इतिहास को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह अहसास किया है कि कृषि को हिन्दुस्तान के विकास का प्रमुख साधन बनाया जाये। इसी लिए उसने कृषि की उन्नति को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। आपको जानकारी है कि विगत तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में सिंचाई पर 530 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे, जबकि अब 890 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं, जो कि पहले से दुगनी रकम है।

इस के अतिरिक्त किसान जो कुछ पैदा करता है, और जिन चीजों को किसान खरीदता है, उनमें सरकार एक तारतम्य स्थापित कर रही है।

आज हमें इस बात पर बड़ा घमंड है कि हमारी सरकार किसी दूसरे देश पर निर्भर नहीं करती है। थी आर नाट पैरासाइट्स। आज हमारे देश में इतना खाद्यान्न है कि सरकार को किसी दूसरे देश से गेहूं मांगने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आवश्यक उपभोग की चीजों पर भी नियंत्रण हुआ है .....।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य आठ मिनट तक बोल चुके हैं। अब वह समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें। और भी बहुत से सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : मैं कह रहा था कि आवश्यक उपभोग की चीजें लोगों को उचित मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो रही हैं। देश के 5004 ब्लाकों में से 2300 ब्लाकों को अत्योदय योजना लागू करने के लिए चुना गया है। इस योजना के द्वारा यह प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि समाज के अन्त के लोगों का —सब से कमजोर व्यक्तियों का—उदय हो। काम के बदले अनाज देने की योजना भी एक अच्छी प्रक्रिया है, जिससे लोगों को राहत मिलगी।

श्री अशोक मेहता की अध्यक्षता में पंचायत राज के सम्बन्ध में जो कमेटी बनी थी, हमें उसकी रिपोर्ट पर नये सिरे से विचार करना चाहिये, ताकि देश में सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो। एक जगह पर सत्ता इकट्ठा होने से जो दुष्परिणाम होते हैं, उससे हम परिचित हैं। इस लिए हमें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, जिससे नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तारतम्य स्थापित हो। प्रधान मंत्री ने बार-बार मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुला कर कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने पर जोर दिया है। भूमि-सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में भी प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते रहते हैं कि राज्यों को तत्काल इस बारे में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

जहां तक कुटीर उद्योगों का सवाल है बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है और अब तक 250 ऐसे केन्द्रों को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर गई है जो एक खुशी का विषय है। विकास के कार्यों

(श्री रामजी लाल सुमन)

का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, 1 हजार से अधिक आबादी के गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ दिया गया है और हर गांव में बिजली पहुंचाने का कार्य यह सरकार कर रही है।

परिवार नियोजन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है इस देश में एक मनोवैज्ञानिक वातावरण ऐसा तैयार हो गया था कि परिवार नियोजन एक बुरी चीज है क्योंकि जहां जायज लोगों का परिवार नियोजन होना चाहिये था वहां कुछ ऐसे लोगों को भी आप ने बेकार कर दिया जिस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान में नये सिरे से एक मनोवैज्ञानिक वातावरण तैयार किया जा रहा है कि छोटा परिवार ही उत्तम है और इस दिशा में सारे कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि इस देश की शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन लाया जायगा और निश्चित रूप से आगे आने वाले समय में यह जो सड़ी गली शिक्षा नीति है उस का खात्मा होगा।

मुझे एक मिनट केवल और लेना है। मैं एक दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं नैपाल में दो लोगों को तत्काल फांसी दी गई है और वह सिर्फ इसलिए कि वहां प्रजातांत्रिक और समाजवादी मूल्यों की क्षतिश्री हो जाय। मैं सम्मानित सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि चाहे वह नैपाल की सरकार पर मनोवैज्ञानिक असर डाले या चाहे कुछ भी करे लेकिन जहां जहां जनतांत्रिक और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया शुरू हो रही है, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को उन सब लोगों को समर्थन देना चाहिये। समय कम है। मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिंह (पटना): सभापति महोदय, मैं बीमार आदमी हूं इसलिए बैठ कर बोल रहा हूं और आप ने भी इजाजत दी है, इस के लिए मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

जो भाषण राष्ट्रपति जी का हुआ है उस के लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूं। साथ ही साथ इस बात के लिए उन को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने कहा है कि चीन वियतनाम सीमा पर अभी हाल में जो घटनाएं हुई हैं उन से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और स्थायित्व को जो खतरा पैदा हो गया है उस से हम गंभीर रूप से चिंतित हैं। लड़ाई तत्काल बन्द होनी चाहिये और पहला कदम यह हो कि चीन की फौजें वियतनाम से हट जायें। इस के लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत ही काफी होशियारी का काम किया है और दोटूकपन दिखलाई है चीन के खिलाफ यह आवाज उठा कर। मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

साथ ही साथ मैं श्री जती महोदय को भी जो वाइस-प्रेसीडेंट हैं, धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से हिन्दी में राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण का अनुवाद सुनाया। इस के लिए वह हमारे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

यहां पर इसलिए नहीं बोलने के लिए आज खड़ा हुआ हूं कि मैं कोई आलोचना करूं। राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है मैं उस की ताईद करता हूं और मुझ को विश्वास है कि उन के प्राइम मिनिस्टर, माननीय मोरारजी देसाई अच्छी तरह से गांधी जी के रास्ते पर काम करेंगे। पर साथ साथ मैं बहुत नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस भाषण में गांधी जी की बात नहीं है। साथ ही मोरार जी देसाई ने जो नशाबंदी की बात की है उस पर भी जोर नहीं दिया गया है। यह होना चाहिये था। स्टीफेन साहब की ताईद मैं नहीं करता हूं। उन की पार्टी का मैं नहीं हूं। मैं तो जनता का हूं और जनता का रहूंगा और हमारे और जनता के बीच में कोई भेदभाव नहीं है

उठ गया परदा दुई का दर्मियां से देख ले।
अब तेरी तस्वीर मैं हूं तू मेरी तस्वीर है।

जनता और हम में फर्क नहीं है। मगर स्टीफेन साहब को शायद फर्क मालूम पड़ता हो। फिर भी एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि जहां तक ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल है, बिहार को ही ले लीजिए, बिहार में क्या हो रहा है? बिहार की हालत बहुत नाजुक है। अंग्रेजों ने तो हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को लड़ा कर राज्य किया और उसकी हम निन्दा करते हैं। जब हम अभी पटना से चलने लगे तो प्रोफेसरों ने आकर मुझ से कहा कि यहां घर घर लड़ाई हो रही है, जात जात की लड़ाई हो रही है, शहर शहर की लड़ाई हो रही है, नगर नगर की लड़ाई हो रही है, डगर-डगर की लड़ाई हो रही है और रास्ते-रास्ते की लड़ाई हो रही है। किस लिए? मैं यहां पर डिमोक्रेसी की दुहाई देने के लिए नहीं आया हूं। हम डिमोक्रेट हैं, हमने डिमोक्रेसी की रक्षा की है। उन लोगों के चंगुल से डिमोक्रेसी की रक्षा करके यहां पर जनता की सरकार कायम की है। फिर भी मैं आप से नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो बिहार में दिन दहाड़े खून होते हैं, प्रोफेसर मारे जाते हैं, अच्छे आदमी मारे जाते हैं, बच्चे मारे जाते हैं, स्त्रियों का स्त्रीत्व नष्ट किया जाता है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी राष्ट्रपति जी को कुछ कहना चाहिये था।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि बिहार में एक तरह की अराजकता है। यू० पी० में भी सुनते थे कि अराजकता थी। मैं किसी दूसरे प्रदेश के बारे में कहना नहीं चाहता, मैं अपने प्रान्त के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अंग्रेजों ने हिन्दू-

बयान पर ताज्जुब किया, कई सौ वर्षों तक, हिन्दू मुसलमानों को आपस में लड़ा कर लेकिन हम यह नहीं करना चाहते। हमको ऐसे कार्य करने चाहिये जिससे आपकी ईर्ष्या तथा ईर्षा मिट जाये और हम सभी एक हो कर हिन्दुस्तान को प्रजातन्त्र के रास्ते पर ले चलें और दुनिया के सामने एक मिसाल बना कर खड़ा कर दें।

इसके अलावा गांधी जी की बहुत सी बातें हैं जो कि होनी चाहिये थीं लेकिन वह नहीं हुई जिसके लिए मुझे दुःख हैं। वह बातें यदि रहतीं तो आज हमारी छाती फूली नहीं समाती। तब हम स्टीफेन साहब से कह देते कि यह प्रजातंत्र है और हम गांधीवादी हैं, हम गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चल कर हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद रखेंगे। लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज गांधी जी की बातों से हम दूर निकल गये हैं। लेकिन मैं क्या कहूं :

ए मेरे जख्मे जिगर, नासूर बनना है तो बन
क्या कहूं इस जख्म पर मरहम लगाना है मना।

इसलिए मैं धन्यवाद देते हुए, बधाई देते हुए, अभिनन्दन करते हुए गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलने के लिए सभी से आग्रह करूंगा, करता रहूंगा और राष्ट्रपति जी के कदमों में भी आग्रह करूंगा कि वे ऐसी रीति और नीति रखें जिससे यह देश गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चल कर संसार में एक मिसाल कायम करे और हम सभी आपस में मिल जुल कर काम करें। केवल इतना ही आज मुझे कहना है, ज्यादा नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Saugata Roy, your party has been allotted one hour and 30 minutes. You should try to confine yourself within this time.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I will speak for half an hour.

MR. CAIRMAN: Now you eau start.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the Congress Party in Parliament, I rise to oppose this Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. If there is anything distinguished about this President's Address it is in the fact that it is most undistinguished. If there is anything noteworthy in the President's Address, it is in the fact that there in nothing noteworthy in the Presiden's Address- It is like a publication published by the DAVP, a patch work of different things sent by different Ministries to the President. This does not reflect the state of the nation at all, this is not an honest appraisal of the state of the nation at all and I am sorry to say that it has deprived the President of his personal honesty. Is it not the same President who has gone on record saying in public that he was distressed to see every day somebody was being fired at? Is it not the same President who, though his government did not appeal for clemancy for Bhutto, went on his own and appeared for clemency to Bhutoo? It it not the same President who unveiling a portrait of Rajaji in the Central Hall said that Rajaji did not have any 'son problem', the present government probably had? Is it an honest appraisal? Does it bring into focus the the tensions that had been building up in society is it forward-looking? Let say that it is not. Unfortunately our President has totally folowed the letter the address prepared by his Government. A discussion on the President's Address, I know, is not actually a discussion on the opinion of the President. It is a discussion on the performance of the government. I want to remind this government that in their time they will have five President's address; with this three are over; only two more are left. They have done a major part of their job now it is time for the furture. In the first year they were doing away the emergency excesses. Here also the President's Address mentions the 45th amendment to the Constitution. Nowhere does it mention that the Opposition totally cooperated with the government in passing the 45th amendment. It mentions special courts. I have no objection to special courts being set up. But has not Justice Krishna Niyer in his judgement said that special courts should not only be limited to emergency excesses, to those who committed excesses but also extended to cover all those in high positions. Does the proposed Bill bring forward this fact? It does not. The government must give strenth to the political, social and economic life in the country. The President's Address

[Shri Saugata Roy]

shows that this is a lack-lustre government. Even after three years the janata government does not have a coherent philosophy, coherent guidelines. That is why the President's address is a patchwork; the government itself is a patchwork; its policies are a patchwork and the bureaucracy is a patchwork. Government should be forward looking and it should plan for the 21st century, for the future generation. Here we have a government of obscurantists, of faddists, people who live with their fads and who will go to grave with their fads, leaving millions of people unemployed in this country. It is with this thought that I open my comments on the President's Address.

I am sorry that the President's Address has gloated over tensions that have grown in this country. Nowhere has it mentioned about the communal riots that took place in Aligarh or that RSS people butchered innocent Muslims; nor does it mention about the atrocities committed on Harijans all over the country, especially in North India. It has failed to mention that regional tensions are again on the rise. It has failed to mention the gruesome incidents on Assam-Nagaland border where a large number of people were killed in broad daylight, not by outsiders, within our own territory. Nor does it mention about the tension that exists in the crucial border state of Jammu and Kashmir where the people of a whole region are up in arms against a dishonest government fighting for correcting the regional imbalances. It does not mention all these things anywhere.

On the other hand it gives a very rosy picture on the economic front. Before discussing the economic front, I ask: can this government claim to function as a government? Don't you remember that in June 1978, after Mr. Charan Singh was sacked, in this Parliament we discussed his correspondence in which he said that he was surrounded by corrupt men? Don't we remember that on the day before the kisan rally Mr. Charan Singh, the present Deputy Prime Minister made a statement on the floor of this House that the Prime Minister had treated him like a servant, and that the relationship between the Prime Minister and his cabinet colleagues was master-servant relationship? The same Mr. Charan Singh is back in the Government. The President says, well, Mr. Charan Singh is back in the Government and all is right with the world. It is not.

Mr. Chairman look out, everything is not right with the world. Even in Delhi, on the D.T.C. Bus fare issue, when people were agitating, the police lathi charged the innocent students including the girl students of Jawaharlal Nehru University. Nobody has said a word about it. About the plight of the refugees at Marichati where innocent Dandakaranya deserters on the supposed instruction of the Central Government were being butchered by the local State Government people in West Bengal, nobody has mentioned about that. Nobady has mentioned about the residual problem of rehabiliation that exists in Dandakaranya and Marichati.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम (शाहजहांपुर) इमर्जेन्सी में दिल्ली में कितने गरीबों को उनके घरों से हटा दिया गया ?

श्री सौगत राय : इमर्जेन्सी के बाद तुगलकाबाद में क्या हुआ श्री सिकन्दर बख्त ने क्या किया ? क्या इमर्जेन्सी के बाद तुगलकाबाद में डिमोलीशन नहीं हुआ? आप लोग इमर्जेन्सी की बात बोलते हैं। अब इमर्जेन्सी नहीं है, फिर भी क्या वहां स्टूडेन्ट्स पर लाठी चार्ज नहीं हुआ ? मैं यही पूछ रहा हूं। आप को इजाजत दी गई थी कि शासन कीजिए। आप शासन नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप नहीं जानते कि कैसे शासन किया जाए ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : सच्चाई सब को बुरी लगती है।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: That is why, as I was saying, this Government came to power on the moral movement of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan for establishing a non-corrupt regime in this country and this Government has failed to give the country a clear line on the corruption issue.

On the Kanti Desai issue the Prime Minister has not till today agreed to the Rajya Sabha Resolution to refer all the charges against Kanti, though it has been raised on the floor of both the Houses, to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

I do not say that Kanti is guilty. People say that he has built a house in Ahmedabad and he has shares here and there. All that I wanted is that the Prime Minister should have referred it to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Three days have passed but he has not done so. They say that the condition of the country is good and people have faith in Government.

Before me the Leader of opposition, Mr. Stephen, dealt at great length the economic situation. I shall not go into the details of the economic situation. But it seems that the Government has gloated over the fact that last year we had production of 25 million tonnes of food grains. All right, so far so good. But what happens to the farmers? To-day Rice is selling at Rs. 40.00 per quintal in Tamilnadu. Sugar cane is selling in Andhra Pradesh at Rs. 7.00 per quintal. This Government is supposed to look after the rural economy. The leader of the Kisan, Mr. Charan Singh, is in the Government and this is the deal that you are giving to the poor kisans. When there was slump in the price of wheat in the North, Mr. Charan Singh said, the Food Corporation went forward to purchase. Now when there is slump in the price of rice in the whole of South India, in the price of sugar cane, this Government does not go forward. The Food Corporation does not ago forward. The farmer does not get relief.

Again you say that you will reduce unemployment. You are taking great strides to solve unemployment. I quote from the recent survey of a book made by Prof. P. R. Brahmananda. This is the finding of Prof. P. R. Brahmananda on the famous book 'Planning for a Futureless Economy':

> "Prof. Brahmananda finds on an examination of the detailed data from 60 regions in India, that many of the Janata Plan's promises are invalid. Thus for example, improvements in per hectare productivity of crops does not significantly affect rural unemployment. Similarly rural electrification and rural roads do not affect rural unemployment significantly. The provision of house hold industries is negatively correlated with rural employment. The staggering implication of these findings is that many of the leading hypotheses of the Janata Party's New Economic Strategy are not merely invalid but there is the possibility that the pursuance of this strategy, in the absence of other countrevail ing elements will lead to worsening of the employment situation....."

You say that you have gone in for rural employment. Let me ask the Prime Minister. Ten years hence what will happen to him, I do not know.

The Prime Minister has promised that he will wipe off unemployment from the country. Can he give to the people of this country any figures to say how much unemployment has been wiped off. But I have got figures to show that unemployment has not declined. In fact, both on the live register and people who are not on the live register, unemployment has shown an increase and this so-called money spent in rural areas will have only a marginal effect on the total question of unemployment.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

The Janata Party has coined a few new slogans like rolling plan, small technology, rural industrialisation, prohibition, etc. These have become facades of inaction as well as ineffective governance. This country is being governed badly economically and the rolling plan is a plan for a futureless economy. Government have to be reminded that in twenty years, the population of this country will reach the 100 crore mark and in twenty years, the number of unemployed in this country will become 120 million or 12 crores. What is the projection in your plan? Your sixth plan says that you will do a big leap forward in wiping out unemployment. As a famous economist, Dr. Wagle has pointed out, Mr. Morarji Desai has promised to overcome unemployment within a decade and raise the living standards of the poorest. The Sixth Plan draft has gone a stop ahead and has even provided for an employment rate which will not only absorb the annual additions of about five to six millions to the labour force but also take care of a substantial part of the backlog of 20.6 millions unemployed in the country. Over the past 21 months, however, there has been no spurt in employment, no upturn in capital formation. In fact, the available jobs, being relatively few, are easily engulfed in a rabid controversy of priorities and reservations. "So, the Government has a small cake to offer and now it is making us fight for that small cake. Reservationists and anti-reservationists, Muslims and Harijans, ex-servicemen and other unemployed persons are made to fight for that small cake and the Government has not introduced any new employment. Mr. Fernandes thinks that his plan for district industrial centres is the be-all and end-all. I would like to tell him that in the last one year, one thousand foreign collaboration plans have been approved. In the last one year, Birlas have been given an increasing number of licences. I would like to refer to the famous—BHEL agreement, entered into with Siemens. There is need to ensure that any foreign collaboration into which the. BHEL is entering does not erode the technological and scientific base of one of the most dynamic and successful enterprises—the Public Sector—nor blunt its thrust towards self-reliance. Mr. Fernandes has got love for Siemens and he has got love for foreign collaboration. The Industries Minister is not Minister for India but he is Minister for Libya and West Germany where he spends most of his time, when he is not in Chikmagalur.

I would like to mention that in the last one year, the economy has shown a sharp downward trend. During the last 10 years our exports were going up and up. Last year was the only year in which the exports had gone down. You say, you have a comfortable balance of payment. But it is not because of you but because of the poor people who are working in the Gulf countries and sending all their remittances to this country. Otherwise, today you are importing anything and everything. If there is a slight rise in the price of rubber, you import rubber. If there is a slight rise in the price of oilseeds, you import oilseeds, as a result of which your foreign exchange reserves get depleted and the domestic farmer does not get a proper price for his produce. This is the mad import policy that the Janata Party is pursuing. Import anything and perish while not exporting! This is what you are doing today in your management of the economy.

I now come to the other important thing. The President has very glibly mentioned 'The Industrial Relations Bill now before Parliament constitutes a comprehensive approach to the establishment of sound labour-management relations. The Bill deserves earnest and early consideration by hon. Members." I am sorry

and shocked to see that about a Bill which has been opposed by all trade unions, by all sections of industrial labour unanimously, the President says that it deserves earnest and early consideration. What is the situation on the labour front? We had a strike on the dock front which continued for 30 days. We had a jute workers strike in West Bengal involving 2.5 lakh workers, which continued for 48 days. The textile workers have threatened to go on strike from 15th. In the whole coal industry, the workers have given notice of a strike. What does this Government do? It gives us platitudes that they will bring the Industrial Relations Bill for the benefit of the labour. The President Address does not take into account the increasing labour unrest in this country. You cannot go on saying that it is the Emergency backlog.

Again on the front of population Control, today in this House, Mr. Rabi Ray admitted that on the front of population control, there has been a sharp decline in the last two years when Mr. Raj Narain was the Health Minister. He said that he wanted to tone it up. He openly admitted that there was a set back. Today unless something is done on this issue, the country will soon reach an explosion point. As I mentioned, by the year 2000, we will be one hundred crore, strong. Is the country in a position to feed such a large number?

Now I will come to the more important line i.e. science and technology. Today the scientists and technologists in this country believe that this Government is a Government of backward looking people, of faddists and science and technology is going to the dogs. The best Scientist in the country who was responsible for the Pokaran explosion, Dr. Ramana, has been sent to the dog house in the Defence Ministry, taken off from the Atomic Energy Commission. The Prime Minister has his own favourite and apologetic scientist, Dr. Atma Ram. He is a formaldehyde Chemist who poses as a big scientist. He has gone ahead and said that the Electronics Commission is no good, we will wind it up. All along, scientists are committing suicide in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. They are feeling desparate and despondent. This is mainly because of the Prime Minister's backward looking policy on the nuclear issue.

Who has heard of a Prime Minister who goes to a foreign country, waits there for four days to meet the President of that country? Then he goes to the United Nations and without anybody asking him, he declares that India is not going to make any nuclear explosion. Nobody has asked him. He mages this statement voluntarily. I want to ask him: did the country or the Parliament or his own Cabinet give him permission to make such a statement? Today, we know that for Tarapur also, the uranium fuel shipment is pending. This Government has no courage to speak openly that we will break down the treaty obligation, contractual obligation with the United States. Over and above that, we have been fed a sweet pie by Carter. The Prime Minister without asking anybody has again allowed a joint panel of Indo-US scientists to go into the question of full scope safeguards. Yesterday in reply to a question he said that this joint panel is under negotiation. They will inspect all our nuclear installations. It is for the first time foreigners will be allowed to inspect our nuclear installations. This is the self-respect this Prime Minister has given to the country. Whatever little we have built up, whatever our scientists and technologists have built up through their effort, today that prestige and self-respect is being undermined by the off hand and off the cuff remarks by the Prime Minister, not only about Pondicherry but also about the nuclear policy, which affects the whole nation.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

Government have waxed eloquent about the success of our foreign policy. I would say that nowhere has the failure of the Government been more evident than in the field of foreign policy. The Government have failed to take note of the rising mass upsurge in different countries of the world. The Government have no eyes to see. They have failed to take note of the mass upsurge in this country and also in Pakistan that we should ask for clemency for Mr. Bhutto from Mr. Haq. This Government have not responded to the appeals of so many Members of Parliament to ask for clemency for Mr. Bhutto.

When there is a coup in Afghanistan. Shri Vajpayee rushes post has to the Shah to assure him that India supports the new regime and that the relationship with Iran will not be disturbed. When the Shah abdicated the position and made Bakhtiar the Prime Minister without asking anybody, he sends a letter congratulating Bakhtiar on becoming the Prime Minister. How long did he last? He has gone and Mr. Bazargan has come. I yesterday saw that the Indian Ambassador has gone there and eulogised the new regime. What was the need for congratulating Mr. Bakhtiar? There was no need. But this Government does not see, this Government does not understand. This Government, again, failed to recognise the revolutionary regime in Kampuchea.

16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

This Government thought it can bring about a thaw in India-China relations. I would be the first to support any move if India-China relations were sought to be improved. But this visit to China was a publicity gimmick and it is only to give a dramatic flair to the activities of Shri Vajpayee. If Shri Vajpayee went to China to improve our relations, I want to know what is the result of his visit. Has he solved a single one of our border problems? Have we got back Manasarover? Has he solved any single outstanding issue?

AN HON. MEMBER: He has got noodles.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This Government does not see the changes that are taking place all over the world. We have surrendered ourselves to Carter's diplomacy and allowed the inspection of our nuclear installations and thus we have lowered the prestige of India abroad.

Then he goes to China and does not know that China is going to attack Viet Nam. He says "I was in Hangchou, how could I know?" It is the business of the External Affairs Ministry to know it; it is the business of the Indian Ambassador to know it. But this Government does not open its eyes. As one of my colleagues said in Parliament so well, it is the Prime Minister who makes the foreign policy, the Foreign Secretary implements it and Shri Vajpayee translates it into Hindi. This is the way this Government goes on.

So, as I have said, this President's Address does not give any realistic picture of the actual situation obtaining in this country, nor does it project the future for the country. I would again remind the Janata Benches that this is the third President's Address and you will have only two more.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Are you sure?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Either you improve or perish; the maximum you have got are two more.

The moment Shri Charan Singh comes back here in the Cabinet, the

drama starts in U.P. The moment that drama is over, it starts in Bihar and once it is over in Bihar, it starts in Himachal Pradesh. This is not the way to run this country, this is not the way to govern this great country. For that you need foresight, some amount of cohesion and you have to be forward looking. Unfortunately, that is lacking in the approach of the Government and that is why this Government is showing miserable failure on all these fronts.

With these words, I again oppose the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address.

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ (फरीदाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव पर बहुत चर्चा हुई है। हमारे अपोजीशन के साथी स्टीफेन साहब ने लगभग पौन घंटे तक काफी बातें कहीं। उस में एक प्रमुख बात यह कही कि चौधरी चरण सिंह को मोरार जी भाई ने वापस ले लिया जिन्होंने इतनी सारी बातें करप्शन की बतायी थीं और उन्होंने यह कहा कि हरिजनों के ऊपर बड़ा अत्याचार हुआ, सोशल टेंशन बढ़ गई। इन दो तीन बातों पर मैं खास तौर से हाउस की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं।

बहन इंदिरा गांधी जी ने बहुत खुल्लमखुल्ला यह बात कही है कि हम जनता पार्टी को मजबूत देखना चाहते हैं, हकूमत मजबूत रहनी चाहिए, उस को तोड़ने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। ठीक है, शायद उसी इरादे से ये काम किए गए कि एक मुअवस्ता जेल से भेजा गया कि किसान सम्मेलन में पहुंचे। उसी इरादे से यह भी किया गया कि एक नवासे की, बच्चे की पैदाइश हुई चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के यहां तो तुगलक रोड पर भी वह पहुंच गई जनता पार्टी को मजबूत करने के लिए। ऐसे ही मजबूत करने का ख्याल इन का है। अब अंगूर खट्टे हैं, वह बात तो हाथ नहीं आई। एक बार रेल में दो आदमी जा रहे थे एक बुजुर्ग था, एक लड़का था। लड़के ने कहा कि बुजुर्ग महोदय, कहां जाओगे? कहा बम्बई जाऊंगा। कहा मैं भी बम्बई जाऊंगा। फिर कहा कहां से आ रहे हो? दिल्ली से। अरे भाई, कमाल हो गया मैं खुद भी दिल्ली से आ रहा हूं। दिल्ली में कहां रहते हो? कमला नगर में। भाई वाह, मैं भी कमला नगर में रहता हूं। कमला नगर में कहां रहते हो? 119 बी में। अरे भाई, कमाल हो गया, मैं खुद भी 119 बी में रहता हूं। तो जो और सवारियां बैठी हुई थीं हमारे अपोजीशन के साथियों जैसी, उनसे नहीं रहा गया, उन्होंने कहा यह क्या तमाशा बना रखा है? उन्होंने कहा इस में तमाशे की क्या बात है, हम बाप बेटे वक्त काट रहे हैं, इस में आप को क्या आपत्ति है? तो भाई भाई कभी अलग हो जाएं, कभी मिल कर बैठ जाएं इस में आप की इतना क्या हो गया जो आप इस बात को लेकर चल पड़े। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि यह जो चीज है यह क्यों है? इस की वजह और गहरी है और यह गहरी वजह यह है कि चरण सिंह जी का वापस यहां लौटना बहुत बुरा हुआ। अब तो उन के सब ख्वाब खत्म हो गए। उधर दूसरी तरफ वह जो झूठी मूठी बात दो कांग्रेस में चल भी रही थी वह भी खत्म हो गई। तो इस से बुरा दिन कौन सा होगा? चरण सिंह जी का आना और स्वर्ण सिंह का जूतमपैजार करना, इस से बुरा दिन कोई हो नहीं सकता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने "ग्रोथ-रेट" की बाबत जिक्र किया। वाह, क्या बात है, कहां पसीना माथे पर आया है—

सब उन पे है तसद्दुक, वह सामने तो आयें,
शोलों से भी जो खेलें, दामन को भी बचायें।

ग्रोथ रेट की बाबत उन्होंने कहा—लेकिन उन्होंने खुद पिछली पांच योजनायें पूरी करने के बाद इस देश को कभी भी 3 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा ग्रोथ रेट नहीं दिया, बल्कि "जीरो" पर भी पहुंच चुके थे, लेकिन आज वह ग्रोथ रेट की बाबत कह रहे हैं। क्यों कह रहे हैं? इस लिये कि वह चरण सिंह जी की सरकार में आना मुनासिब नहीं समझते हैं। वह जानते हैं कि चौधरी चरण सिंह आ जायेंगे, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हो जायेंगे तो जरूर किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाने की बातें बोलेंगे और हम ने जो 30 सालों में गल्तियां की हैं, वे हमारे सामने आयेंगी। उन में से एक तो प्लानिंग की बात है—यह हमने रूस से सीखा है कि कैपिटल गुड्स को बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया जाय। लेकिन, जनाब, रूस की स्थिति दूसरी थी, यानी उन के यहां भूख की बात नहीं थी, फूड-प्राबलेम उन के सामने नहीं थी, इसीलिये उन्होंने इण्डस्ट्रीज पर जोर दिया, लेकिन हमारे यहां तो फूड-प्राबलम बेसिक प्राबलम थी। तो फिर 30 सालों की प्लानिंग का क्या नतीजा हुआ? एक गांव में एक आदमी की आमदनी 1960–61 में 419 रुपये थी, जो 1975–76 में घट कर 392 रुपये रह गई स्टैण्डर्ड प्राइस के आधार पर। लेकिन इस के मुकाबले शहरों में क्या हुआ? 1960–61 में 392 रुपये आमदनी थी जो बढ़ कर 822 रुपये हो गई। यह जो उल्टी गंगा बह रही थी कि शहरों की आमदनी बढ़ रही थी और गांवों की घट रही थी, उस को रोकने की बात चौधरी चरण सिंह आकर कहना चाहते हैं और यही उन की ज्यादती का कारण है।

आज उन को हरिजनों का ख्याल आ रहा है कि इस हुकूमत के दौरान इतने हरिजन मारे गये—बहुत खूब। हम इस बात को मान कर चल रहे हैं कि उन की ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिफाजत होनी चाहिये, लेकिन कई युग पीछे या पिछले 30 सालों में क्या ऐसा नहीं हुआ है जिस में हरिजनों या दूसरे कमजोर वर्गों के साथ इतना ही या इस से भी बड़ा अत्याचार नहीं हुआ है। अगर वक्त हो तो मैं उन सब की मिसालें भी दे सकता

हूं, लेकिन मैं उस की जरूरत नहीं समझता, क्योंकि वे इन को खूब जानते हैं। क्योंकि मुझे यह भी मालूम है—

जो चुप रहेगी जबाने खंजर,
लहू पुकारेगा आस्तीं का।

इन्हें सब पता है, इस लिये हरिजनों की बात को यहां पर लाना गलत है। उन को पता है कि उन्होंने हरिजनों का कितना फायदा किया है और उस का मेरे पास सबूत भी है—हरिजनों के एक नेता जो तीस सालों से इन के साथ थे—बाबू जगजीवन राम—उन्होंने यह महसूस किया कि इन के यहां न लोकतन्त्र है न हरिजनों की रक्षा है, न किसी गरीब को उठाने का मकसद है—इसलिये वह भी आप को छोड़ गये। इस लिये आप का हरिजनों की बात को उठाना गलत है।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—यह जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपना एड्रेस पेश किया है—कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि यह राष्ट्रपति बेचारे की परसनल बात नहीं है। आप की यह बात ठीक है। हम ने पश्चिमी जम्हूरियत से यह सीखा है कि पहले राष्ट्रपति से भाषण करवायें और उस के बाद उन को थैंक्स दें और उस में उन के खिलाफ उल्टा-सुल्टा कहें। मैं भी यही समझता हूं कि उन को बीच में लाना ठीक नहीं है। उस का मतलब यही है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने सरकार की बात आप के सामने रख दी है और सरकार उस के बारे में जवाब देगी। राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो कहा है वह सरकार की ही बात आप के सामने रखी है।

मैं एक-दो बातें और आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—स्टीफन साहब इस वक्त मौजूद नहीं हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि अप्रैल, 1976 से इन्वेस्टमेन्ट में कोई फर्क नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—पहली योजना में खेती पर 37 परसेन्ट खर्च किया गया था, दूसरी योजना में 17.3 परसेन्ट और उस के बाद जब तक कांग्रेस सरकार यहां रही, 23 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा कृषि पर, सिंचाई पर और दूसरी एलाइड-चीजों पर खर्च नहीं किया गया। इस के मुकाबले में पहली प्लान में 4.9 पर सेन्ट खर्च किया गया था, उद्योग और खान पर, दूसरी में 24 पर सेन्ट और उस के बद कभी 23.7 पर सेन्ट से नीचे नहीं रहा। इस से बराबर ऊपर ही रहता रहा है। 1974-75 में उन का उस पर 22.6 पर सैन्ट खर्चा था, 1975-76 में 27.5 पर सेन्ट इंडस्ट्री पर और 1976-77 में 276.82 पर सेन्ट खर्च था और इस के मुकाबले में कृषि पर बराबर गिर रहा था और वह 1974-75 में 21 पर सेन्ट, 1975-76 में 19.4 पर सेन्ट और 1976-77 में 20 पर सैन्ट था। इस के माइने यह हुए कि 1975-76 और 1976-77 में कृषि से 41 पर सेन्ट ज्यादा इंडस्ट्री पर खर्च किया गया था और 38 पर सेन्ट दूसरे साल में किया गया था। आप जानते ही हैं कि पिछली सरकार ने बड़े से बड़े मामले में देश हित को नहीं देखा। एक-चौथाई भूमि जो सायल इरोजन और कटाव से बर्बाद हो जाती थी, उस को रोकने के लिए सन् 1951 से 1973 तक यानी 23 साल में केवल 47 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च किये गये थे। इस तरह की बुनियादी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिन पर उस सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया।

मैं एक बात और बताता हूं। इस्पात का उत्पादन क्षमता का क्यों रहा पांचवी प्लान में और वो प्रोडक्टिविटी की उस के 38 पर सेन्ट काम रहा। फिर ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपया 1974-79 के लिए और रखा गया, पर्वतीय प्लानिंग के लिए रखा गया कम के तरीके पर। आप ने कहा कि बड़ा जुल्म जनता सरकार कर रही है। आप के ख्याल में कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों को यह इजाजत दे दी जाए कि किसी की टोपी उछालो और जो चाहे सो करो। जो कांस्टीट्यूशन में है और कानून में जो है, उस के मुताबिक काम करना चाहिए लेकिन यह याद रखिये कि हम ने देख रखा है :

लोग कांटों से बच निकलते हैं
हम ने फूलों से जख़्म खाए हैं।

हम इसे भूल नहीं सकते और इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूं कि फूल को भी ऐसी इजाजत नहीं देंगे क्योंकि हम ने फूल से भी जख्म खाए हैं और होता यह रहा है :

जमाना देखता रहा तीरगी के सरंजाम।
गुनाह होते रहे रोशनी के दामन में।।

अगर ये ज्यादा उतावले न होते और संजय राजकुमार ताज पहनने के लिए थोड़ा सा संतोष करते, तो ये कुछ दिन और बने रहते, पर एक साल में ही सब कुछ होना था। उस जल्दी में सब भूल गये। अब जो कुछ हो रहा है मोरारजी भाई और चरण सिंह का, यह बात दूसरे लेविल की है। एक ने कुछ कहा और दूसरे ने यह माना कि यह कैबिनेट की शान की बात नहीं थी। इसलिए उन्होंने इस्तीफा मांग लिया। ठीक बात है, डेमोक्रेसी है और यह उनका प्रेरोगेटिव है लेकिन जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि चौधरी चरण सिंह बराबर डिसिप्लिन में हैं और कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहते, जो देश में उथल-पुथल के लिए हो और फिर यह भी देख लिया कि किसान समाज उन के साथ है, तो उन्होंने उन को वापिस कैबिनेट में ले लिया। मैं जे०पी० से 4 जनवरी को मिला था। उन को यह बताया गया था कि 5 लाख, 10 लाख, या 15 लाख आदमी किसान रैली में आए थे। कितने ही आदमी हों, मैं उस की बहस में नहीं जाऊंगा कि वह कितनी बड़ी रैली थी लेकिन असली बहस में जाऊंगा कि चाहे वे दो हजार आदमी हों या 20 हजार आदमी हों, वे बेपढ़े आदमी थे और उन्होंने कोई ऐसा-वैसा काम नहीं किया। आज हम देखते हैं कि वर्कर्स जब फरीदाबाद से आते हैं, तो हाय, हाय और मुर्दाबाद कहते चले आते हैं। यहां पर इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोग आए लेकिन उन्होंने किसी की हाय, हाय नहीं की, किसी की मुर्दाबाद नहीं की। मैं ने उन से पूछा कि गांधी जी और आप ने यही तो कहा है कि वह वर्ग ऐसा है जिस में समझ तो है लेकिन अभी चेतना नहीं। अब आप यह देखिये कि उस में समझ ही नहीं बल्कि उस में जो चेतना है वह पहले से ज्यादा मैच्योर हो चुकी है क्योंकि 20 लाख आदमियों ने इतनी शान्ति से प्रदर्शन किया। चौधरी चरण सिंह से भी मोरारजी भाई नहीं चूके। लेकिन जब 20 लाख और 30 लाख किसानों की

देखा, जिन्होंने कि शांति के साथ प्रदर्शन किया था तो जनता के एक नेता को सम्मान देने की हैसियत से उन्होंने यह किया और उनको वापस कैबिनेट में ले लिया ।

आपको याद नहीं है कि जब हैदराबाद में निजाम का शासन था तो उस समय एक शाम को आल इंडिया रेडियो से यह एलान किया गया कि भारत सरकार हैदराबाद में कोई दखल नहीं देगी । लेकिन उस वक्त सरदार पटेल जो कि होम मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने एक प्लेन मंगावा और उसके पाइलट को कहा कि इसे उड़ाओ । ऊपर चल कर मैं बताऊंगा कि मुझे कहां जाना है । सुबह तक वह बात खत्म हो गयी । यह उस समय के रेडियो की खबर थी लेकिन जनता की भावनाएं कुछ और थीं । मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि जनता की भावनाओं के सामने कोई नहीं आ सकता है। आप लोग भी जनता की भावनाओं पर पैर रखना छोड़ दें । यह मैं आपको मशविरा देता हूं । अगर आप ऐसा करने लगेंगे तो हो सकता है कि आप फिर सत्ता में लौट आयें क्योंकि इस देश में जम्हूरियत है । जम्हूरियत में सब लोग सत्ता में आ सकते हैं । (व्यवधान) आपने देख लिया है कि जनता की भावनाओं को कुचलने से क्या हो सकता है । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने 1977 में यह कहा था :—

"Freedom from want and freedom from fear have to be secured. We must unite against the common enemies of mankind. We dare not be timid."

साथ ही उन्होंने नान एलाइनमेंट कन्ट्रीज की मीटिंग के दो-चार दिन पहले यह भी कहा था—

"We have learnt from Gandhiji that there is no nobler quest than to work for justice and a better life for people. He taught us that dedication in the service of one's people must not be a concealed lust for power."

This is a concealed lust for power with you. It will never be a concealed lust for power with us.

जिस दिन हम लोग यह महसस कर लेंगे कि हम लोगों का भला नहीं कर सकते हैं तो हम खुद ही सत्ता को छोड़ जायेंगे । लेकिन आप भी उस बात को छोड़ दो । आप हमारे देशवासियों की भावनाओं से खेलना छोड़ दो ।

किसी भाई ने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की चर्चा उठायी और कहा कि मुल्क टूटने जा रहा है । मैं जनता पार्टी की तरफ से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम तमिल सीखेंगे, तेलगू सीखेंगे लेकिन इस देश को नहीं टूटने देंगे । वे जब तक अंग्रेजी में बोलना चाहें, बोलते रहें, हमें उनसे कोई नाराजगी नहीं होगी । लेकिन किसी के पांव उखाड़ने से राष्ट्र भाषा की उन्नति को नहीं रोका जा सकता है । हिन्दी की बराबर तरक्की होती रहेगी । साउथ वाले अंग्रेजी को इस्तेमाल करें, जब तक चाहें करें । हम न रहें, हमारे-बेटे-बेटियां न रहें, पोते-पोतियां आ जाएं, लेकिन हम उन्हें अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल करने से नहीं रोकेंगे । लेकिन मैं उन से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वे अपनी भाषाओं को ऊपर लाएं । हम भी उनको सीखने की कोशिश करेंगे । आखिर में देश की एकता इन्हीं भाषाओं से होगी । ये सारी भाषाएं चारों तरफ से मिल कर एक सरगम बनायेंगी । साउथ के भाई मेरे भाई हैं । श्री बाला पजनौर साहब मेरे दोस्त हैं । मैं पांडिचेरी में उनके घर पर भी गया हूं । मैं अपने साउथ के भाइयों को बताना चाहता हूं कि हम पेट्रियट लोग हैं, हम देश के टुकड़े नहीं होने देंगे । हमने देश के लिए अपना खून बहाया है, आपने औरों का खून बहाया है । इसलिए ये सब बातें बेबुनियाद हैं ।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं और कहना हूं कि जो साउथ से हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी आए हैं, वे बराबर ऐसी रोशनी हमें बख्शते रहें ।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रागनकर (बम्बई-उत्तर-मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, यह भाषण सुनने के बाद हमारे जैसे लोगों को बहुत निराशा हुई क्योंकि इस भाषण में कोई भी दिशा नहीं बतायी गयी है । और हमें दुख है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जो एक बहुत ही अच्छे आदमी हैं, और उनके ख्यालात हमें मालूम हैं, उन्हें यह भाषण करना पड़ा । यह एक बड़ी ट्रेजिडी है ऐसा हम मानते हैं, क्योंकि इसमें कोई दिशा नहीं है, इतनी कामप्लेसेंसी है कि इससे मालूम होता है कि सब कुछ हुआ है, होने वाला है और हमें कोई कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

जो देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति के बारे में कहा गया है उसका सही चित्रण इसमें नहीं आया है । यहां तो बताया गया है कि हम रुरल इकोनामी की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने वाले हैं, देते हैं, उनके लिए कुछ किया है । लेकिन हमें तो यह कहना पड़ेगा सरकार से कि इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है । हमें दुख है कि देहातों में जो कमर्शियल क्रोप्स हैं उनकी कीमत गिर रही है और बड़ा क्राइसिस पैदा हुआ है । उसका इस भाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं है । अगर ऐग्रीकल्चर की समस्या सचमुच में हल करनी है तो तब तक हम जमीन की प्रोबलम को हल नहीं करते हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा । कुछ फिगर्स उन्होंने रखी हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि हमने लैंड रिफार्म्स बहुत किया है और करने वाले हैं । लेकिन मेरा इस बारे में निवेदन है कि इस दिशा में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । हमारे रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट और दूसरी रिपोर्टस कहती हैं कि तीन करोड़ एक्स जमीन सरप्लस है । लेकिन हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कहा जाता है कि 53 लाख एकड़ जमीन हमारे हाथ में आयेगी । बाद में कहा जाता है कि 40 लाख 4 हजार एकड़ जमीन हमारे हाथ में आयी है । बाद में हमने देखा है कि उनके हाथ में 21 लाख

[श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

एकड़ जमीन ही आयी है । 3 करोड़ 67 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस होते हुए भी वितरित कितनी हुई है ? 12 लाख एकड़ । और यहां भाषण में कहते हैं 16 एकड़ जमीन डिस्ट्रीब्यूट की है । पता नहीं यह फिगर्स कौन देता है । पंचवर्षीय योजना कहते हैं कि 12 लाख एकड़ डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया है, 3 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस होते हुए । आज एक ऐडीटोरियल मैंने पढ़ा जिसमें सरकार कहती है कि सरप्लस जमीन 10 परसेंट जमींदारों के हाथों में है, उन्होंने अपने कुत्ते और बिल्ली के नाम कर दी है । आप को ताज्जुब होगा, लेकिन फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि कुत्ते, बिल्ली के नाम पर जो जमीन है उस पर भी कर्जा लिया गया है । मामूली किसानों ने तो 30 परसेंट कर्जा लिया है, लेकिन बड़े जमींदारों ने 70 परसेंट कर्जा लिया है । परन्तु खेद है कि इसका जिक्र इस भाषण म नहीं है । अगर आप सचमुच में रुरल एम्फेसिस देना चाहते हैं तो सरप्लस जमीन छोटे गरीब किसानों को मिलनी चाहिए । इसके बारे में हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना कहती है कि हमारा जो एक्ट उसमें बदली करनी चाहिए । जमीन के बारे म जो हमारी देहात की पंचायत है और जो इंटरस्टेड हैं जमीन लेने में उनको इस मशीनरी में शामिल करना चाहिए । इस सब बातों का इस भाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं । और जब तक आप यह नहीं करते तब तक आप कितना ही भाषण करें कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । अगर यही स्थिति रही, तो अगले साल बड़ी मुसीबत खड़ी हो जायेगी—एग्रीकल्चरल एकानोमी का कम्प्लीट कोलेप्स हो जायेगा । इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है ।

अगर सरकार वास्तव में रूरल इकानोमी को उन्नत करना चाहती है, तो उसे पहले लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट को लागू करना चाहिये । बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट ने लैंड लैजिसलेशन पास किया, लेकिन अभी तक उसको मंजूरी नहीं मिली है । जब भी कोई पंचायत लैंड की डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करना चाहती है, तो बड़े बड़े जमींदार हमला करते हैं । बिहार में एक लीडर का कत्ल हो गया, क्योंकि वह आन्दोलन करते थे कि लोगों को लैंड देनी चाहिए । लैंड रूरल इकानोमी का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, इसलिए उसके बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । इस बारे में इस भाषण में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है ।

जहां तक प्राइसिज का सम्बन्ध है, होलसेल प्राइसिज के बारे में भी स्टीफन ने कहा है । सरकार कहती है कि सब कुछ सस्ता हो गया है । वह इस लिए सस्ता हो गया है कि फसल ज्यादा हुई है और प्राइसिज कोलैप्स हो रही हैं । गये दो सालों में होलसेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स जितना बढ़ा है, उतना पहले कभी नहीं बढ़ा था । सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार होलसेल इन्डेक्स 1973-74 में 139.7, 1974-75 में 174.4, 1975-76 में 173, 1976-77 में 176.6, और 1977-78 में 185.6 था । आज भी वह 185.8 है । होलसेल इन्डेक्स इससे पहले कभी इतना नहीं बढ़ा था ।

जहां तक कंज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स का सवाल है, 1974-75 में, एमरजेंसी से पहले दो तीन सालों में प्राइसिज सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ी थीं । तब कंज्यूमर इन्डेक्स 317 था । आज भी वह 324 है । इस का मतलब यह है कि कंज्यूमर प्राइसिज 1974-75 से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है । सरकार यह दिखाती है कि अनाज सस्ता है । लेकिन कपड़े का भाव कितना बढ़ गया है ? सब एसेंशल चीजों के भाव बढ़ गये हैं और उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर पाई है और उसका जिक्र भी इस भाषण में नहीं है । टैक्स्टाइल के बारे में इतना कनसेशन दिया गया है, मगर टैक्स्टाइल मैगनेट्स भाव बढ़ाते जाते हैं । कंज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स के बढ़ने के माने ये हैं कि प्राइसिज बढ़ी हैं । इस बारे में भी इस भाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है ।

हमारी इकानोमी की सब बातों के बारे में इस भाषण में काम्प्लेसेंसी दिखाई गई है । गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा गया है कि दस साल में अनएम्प्लायमेंट को खत्म कर देंगे । यह बात छोड़ दें, क्योंकि दस साल यहां कौन रहेगा, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है । लेकिन हमारे पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजिज में, जिन पर गवर्नमेंट का कंट्रोल है, अनएम्प्लयालमेंट सब से ज्यादा हो रहा है । बाबेजा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि कोलमाइन्ज में पचास हजार वर्कर्स को बेकार करने वाले हैं । केरल में कायर इंडस्ट्री में और दूसरी जगह नयी नयी मशीनरियां आ रही हैं, जिससे हजारों लोग बेकार हो रहे हैं । आज जो लोग काम पर लगे हुए हैं, वे बेकार किये जा रहे हैं । नये आने वाले लोगों की बेकारी यह गवर्नमेंट कैसे दूर करेगी । अभी पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइसेस में यह हो रहा है । बबेजा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि 50 हजार कोल माइनर्स कोल माइन्स से अभी बेकार होने वाले हैं और गवर्नमेंट ने इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया को बाकी को तो छोड़ दीजिए । एक यह तरीका निकाला है कि हम स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री चालू करेंगे तो बेकारी दूर हो जाएगी । लेकिन इस से बेकारी दूर होने वाली नहीं है । हमारा देश अब एटामिक एज में है । क्लूर बना कर बेकारी दूर नहीं होगी तो आप कहेंगे कि विमान भी बन्द करो, रेल भी बन्द करो और बैलगाड़ी चालू करो, तो इससे बेकारी दूर होने वाली नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is now 4.30.

Mrs. Rangnekar, do you want to continue or you will take a couple of minutes more and finish?

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: I want to continue.

16.31 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. CHINESE INVASION OF VIETNAM AND THE CONSEQUENT THREAT TO THE FREEDOM OF NATIONS IN ASIA—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the further discussion on Chinese invasion of Vietnam.

Mr. Govindan Nair.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): I rise to join in the condemnation of the Chinese over the naked aggression they committed on the Vietnamese soil and also to express solidarity with the people of Vietnam.

I also join to demand the withdrawal of the Chinese army from the Vietnamese territory.

Sir, on the 17th February at 6.30 p.m. this attack started. All over the world the news was flashed and the whole world was agitated over it. But there were two persons—one our Foreign Minister who was in China at that time and the other, our AIR, completely blind to these developments. Of course, I could understand, I saw his photo before the Buddhist temple. He might have been meditating without knowing what was happening around him. But what happened to AIR? Are we to understand, we should know about these developments from BBC or the Voice of America? We have a network of AIR stations all over the country. I demand an answer from the Government why they blacked out this news.

I am very much angered not because the Chinese behaved in a discourteous manner by not informing our Foreign Minister while he was their honoured guest about the aggression, but about the criminal negligence of our foreign Ministry. I ask what our Foreign Ministry was doing. We have an army of diplomats, we are spending crores of rupees for maintaining them. In what an awkward position was our Foreign Minister put before the whole world? You have diplomatic relations with China. You have an Ambassador there, you have enough staff there. Don't they go through the newspapers? And this morning the Foreign Minister had to admit that he got the information from the phone call of some newspaperman who got the information from this country. Yesterday somebody was asking whether we should withdraw our Ambassador because of the Vietnamese war. I am asking the Foreign Minister, why are you maintaining an Ambassador and his staff there if they cannot give this simple information to you? I want an answer from the Foreign Minister. Now, Sir, it is a matter of disgrace to our Foreign Affairs Ministry that they were ignorant of what was happening all round?

Yesterday somebody said not somebody but our hon. Shri Raj Narain pointed that out—that he had advised him not to go because things are developing in a different way. Whether he followed the advice or not, that is not the point. The point is: I want to know whether our Foreign Ministry is following the developments that are taking place all a round the world and in that region? It shows the complete ignorance of developments that were taking place in the rest of the world. A few minutes earlier somebody pointed out about the letter written by our Prime Minister to Shri Bakhtiar.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Now, he is no longer there.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: In what a ridiculous position we are? Is not the Foreign Ministry responsible for this? I ask you whether you accept this or not. What is this Ministry for I do not know. If they are not informing the Minister about the developments? Anybody with a little intelligence should know what the fate of Bakhtiar Ministry is. Everybody in the world knew this excepting our Foreign Office. (*Interruptions*). Our Prime

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

Minister writes a letter congratulating him greeting him but before that letter reaches Iran—Teheran—that gentleman is out.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: That gentleman is not here.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: You always blame the Minister. I do not blame him because the minister, it seems, is a victim in the hands of the officers and information is supplied by them.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Are you speaking from your experience?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I am talking from my experience. That is why I say you cannot dispute my statement. Now take this attack on Vietnam. It is not known to the world what was brewing there? If our Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Ministers did not know the developments, they are not fit to hold their posts. I ask: was it not in all the newspapers? Forget about that newspaper. A Parliamentary Delegation headed by the General Secretary of the Janata Party,—his boson friend—Shri Madhu Limaye with the Members from all the parties made an on the spot study in Vietnam; they knew what was happening in the Kampuchea—the struggle against the Vietnamese. They must have had all this information. It was a very pitiable sight to see the two mighty nations of the world, America and China, taking the coffin of Pol Pot regime to the United Nations to seek their help to revive it. Now, I was surprised to hear this morning from our Foreign Minister about Kampuchea that things have not settled down there. Even after the attack on Vietnamese he was not sure that the Chinese had committed the aggression. Even today he will not commit the word 'aggression'. In our part of the country, I hope the lady member and the lady Minister will excuse me to say that, women will not call their husbands by name. (*Interruptions*). What do you know Mr. Vajpayee? Mr. Vajpayee is a bachelor. How can he intervene in this matter. Therefore, in the same way even when Chinese Army has gone 30 kms inside Vietnamese territory and there is a wholesale attack with tanks and everything yet to say that Chinese have committed aggression there is some reservation on the part of our Government. Why! So also there is some reservation on the part of 'X' to recognise Kampuchea. Was there in the 20th century a more barbarous government than this Pol Pot government? Even their representative who went to U.N. is now in the hospital due to nervous breakdown. The people of Kampuchea threw him out and they formed a new government. It is the responsibility of this government to recognise it. What stands in the way? I do not know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. There are still many members who are to participate in the debate.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Sir, I come to the main point. The main point is that it is not a question as to whether the Vietnamese will be able to resist or not. A nation of 900 million strong is fighting a nation of 50 million. But that is not the whole thing. There is a big contingent of Chinese in Burma, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and everywhere. The other day the Prime Minister of Malaysia came and complained to you openly that the Chinese government is unresponsive to the request not to incite the Chinese on their soil against the existing regime. Now what is the situation that has emerged? After the visit of the Chinese Vice Premier to USA Mr. Carter has entrusted the responsibility of keeping peace and order in the East with the Chinese. The way they are trying to keep peace is shown by their action in Vietnam. Every other State

in South East Asia is terribly afraid about their security and here is a country, India, which is one of the major nations in this region, are we taking a line of giving some sense of security to these nations?

What is the method and how it is to be done, I am not going into it because I have no time. But do you not consider it our responsibility to see that peace is maintained in this region, to see that no other nation is attacked like this, as they have done in Vietnam? Is it not our responsibility to see that as a nation existing in this region, peace is maintained in this region? The Japanese, the Chinese and the Americans have now joined together. What are the Americans doing now? What they have failed to do is being got done through the Chinese. That is what is happening. Now, the Chinese are acting as the policemen of the East. There was a Policeman in the middle East and that was the Shah of Iran. He was behaving like a Policeman. It has been generally accepted and it is not my coinage. You all know what happened to him. I find that the biggest tragedy of this century is a big nation like China, after fighting against the imperialists and establishing a Socialist Government, is breaking away from the socialist world and becoming a handmaid of imperialism. It is the biggest tragedy of this century and all of us will have to pay for it. But when I speak on China, my thoughts go back to these days, those heroic days, when the Chinese fought against the imperialism of both Japan and America. Millions of people in China laid down their lives to save their country from imperialists. All of them in their grave must be revolting against what is happening today in China. I am quite sure many of the Generals who led that heroic battle will be hanging down their head in shame. I am quite sure the People's Liberation Army which fought against the imperialism will not, for long be loyal to this Government which is now ruling China. Iran is a lesson to all Policeman. I believe in the people, I believe in human values and I am sure it may not be tomorrow, it may not be day after, but the time is not far off when the people in China will rise against the present regime which is behaving like a stooge of American Imperialism and I believe that the peace-loving people of the world will unite in condemning and containing these new aggressors who have come into the field.

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चीन द्वारा वियतनाम पर किये गये हमले की जोरदार शब्दों में निन्दा करता हूं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय चीन को हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। चीन ने जो कारनामा अब वियतनाम के साथ किया है, वह हमें 1962-63 के दिनों की याद दिलाता है जबकि उसने धोखे से, शर्मनाक तरीके से हम पर आक्रमण किया था। उस के पहले जैसी बातें कर के हम से दोस्ती का हाथ चीन में बढ़ाया था और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को अपने चंगुल में लिया था उसको हम भलीभांति जानते हैं। तिब्बत पर उनको आक्रमण करने के लिये छोड़ दिया था। तिब्बत एक आजाद मुल्क हम जानते हैं और चीन को उस पर मनमानी करने के लिये छोड़ना उस वक्त हमारी भूल थी और वह भूल चीन की दोस्ती में फंस कर हमारे उस वक्त के प्रधान मंत्री ने की थी। दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे अब के विदेश मंत्री श्री वाजपेयी जी जो उस वक्त चीन के खिलाफ आग उगलते थे वह भी चीन के चुंगल में फंस गये। उनका चीन जाना किसी भी हालत में मैं जायज नहीं समझता। चीन ने हमारी 50,000 वर्ग मील जमीन अभी भी अपने कब्जे में की हुई है। उसको हमारे यहां आना चाहिये था। हमारे विदेश मंत्री वहां जायें यह शर्मनाक बात है। और जाने के बाद जो इनके साथ सलूक हुआ यह खुद समझते होंगे। इनके वहां रहते हुए ही चीन ने वियतनाम पर आक्रमण किया जिसने दुनिया में इनकी पोजीशन को बहुत हल्का बनाया, और जो इनका स्थान विदेश मंत्री की हैसियत से दो वर्ष से था वह बहुत हल्का पड़ गया चीन जाने के बाद जब इनके वहां रहते हुए चीन वालों ने वियतनाम पर हमला किया। और यह बात और भी पैचीदा हो जाती है जब कम्पूचिया को इन्होंने अभी तक मान्यता नहीं दी। लेकिन जहां तक वियतनाम का सवाल है उसको सबसे पहले मान्यता दे दी। उसी तरह बंगलादेश को मान्यता दे दी थी। इन सब बातों से मालूम होता है कि हमारी विदेश नीति में कुछ गड़बड़ी आयी है। चीन के साथ हमारा सीधा सम्बन्ध यह होना चाहिये कि पहले हमारी भूमि को वापस कर दो। बारबार इस सदन में हमारे रक्षा मंत्री कहते हैं कि हमारी पूरी तैयारी है और जब जब मुकाबला होगा तो हम बदला लेंगे। लेकिन आज 17 साल के बाद

[श्री वी० पी० नरसिंह]

भी 50,000 वर्ग मील भूमि चीन से मांगने की भी हमारी हिम्मत नहीं हुई है, और उल्टे उनके यहां हाजिरी देने के लिये जाते हैं। उनको चाहिये था कि उनसे अपनी जमीन मांगे, और नहीं देने से अगर वास्तव में सदन को मिसलीड नहीं किया जाता है और हमारे पास ताकत है तो हमें चीन पर उस जमीन के लिये वार डिक्लेयर करनी चाहिये। और खासकर इस वक्त में जब चीन दुनिया में एक कंटोवर्शियल देश बना हुआ है और बहुत से देशों के साथ उसका सलूक ऐसा ही रहा है। तो चीन के साथ दोस्ती करने के बजाय हमें साफ कहना चाहिये कि हमारी जमीन दे दो नहीं तो हम तुम्हारे दोस्त नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमारे विदेश मंत्री माननीय वाजपेयी जी उल्टे उनके यहां गये। और इनको कहां कहां भेज दिया पता भी नहीं चला, और इनको पता भी नहीं लगने दिया कि चीन की कार्यवाही वियतनाम पर क्या हो रही है। और बहुत बेआबरू हो कर तेरे कूचे से हम निकले, यहीं इनकी हालत हुई।

जब श्री वाजपेयी चीन जा रहे थे, तो शायद लोगों का अन्दाजा था कि वह जरूर हमारी पचास हजार वर्ग मील भूमि को वापस लेने में सफल हो जायेंगे, इस लिए वे चुप रहे। लेकिन अब मालूम हुआ है कि और सब बातें हुईं, लेकिन बार्डर के बारे में कोई बात चीन ने इनसे नहीं की। यह एक शर्मनाक बात है। जहां तक हम जानते हैं, चीन ने यही कहा कि कान्टोवर्शल इस्यूज को छोड़ दीजिए, दूसरी बातों पर मेल कीजिए। दूसरी बातों के बारे में क्या मेल करना है? अगर अभी तक मेल नहीं था, तो हमारा क्या नुकसान हो रहा था?

हमें 1962 को सदा याद रखना चाहिए—उसको कभी भूलना नहीं चाहिए। हम उस वक्त बेफिक्र थे। हमने वहां सेना नहीं रखी थी। हमारी कोई तैयारी नहीं थी। उस वक्त "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" का नारा लगाया जा रहा था। हमने तिब्बत को भी छोड़ दिया। लेकिन चीन ने किस तरह हिन्दुस्तान को ह्युमिलिएट किया। डेड वाडीज भी इन इस्टालमेंट्स वापस की जाती थीं। हो सकता है कि वियतनाम से भी चीन वापस चला जाये, लेकिन उसका इरादा है वियतनाम है को ह्युमिलिएट करने का।

मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि अगर चीन एशिया में किसी से डर सकता है, तो सेकंड लार्जेस्ट नेशन, इंडिया, से डर सकता है। अब हमारी तैयारी है, इस लिए उसको डर होता। लेकिन जब वह हमारी जमीन को रखे हुए हैं और फिर भी हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर उसके यहां हाजिरी देने के लिए जाते हैं, तो उसका डर खत्म हो जाता है। वह समझ जाता है कि हम कितने पानी में हैं। उसको और किस का डर है? उसने वियतनाम के साथ जो सुलूक किया है, वह इसका उदाहरण है।

मैं समझता हूं कि फारेन मिनिस्टर का वहां जाना किसी भी तरह से अच्छा नहीं था। कम्पूचिया को अभी तक रेकगनीशन नहीं किया गया है। हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर का वहां जाना, और इसी बीच चीन का वियतनाम पर ऐट्रेक करना, मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह दुनिया के सामने हमारी पोजीशन को बहुत कुछ रिडिकुलस बना दिया गया है, और मैं इससे बहुत दुखी हूं।

कुछ माननीय मित्रों ने हमारी प्रिपेयडनेस के बारे में कहा है। हम कहते हैं कि एटामिक हथियार नहीं बनायेंगे। जब चीन जैसा देश हमारी सीमा पर है, तो उससे हमें बराबर खतरा है। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि ऐसे दुश्मन के रहते हुए हमें पूरी तरह से प्रिपेयडनेस रखनी चाहिए, और अगर जरूरत हो, तो अपने डिफेंस के लिए एटम कम बना कर रखाना भी बेजा नहीं है।

मेरे दिमाग में कभी कभी एक और बात आती है। हो सकता है कि माननीय सदस्यों को वह न जंचे। अगर हमारी गवर्नमेंट के लोग हमारे फारेन एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर, यह समझते हैं कि चीन को हमारी भूमि वापस करनी ही चाहिए, तो उनको चीन जाना नहीं चाहिए था। उनको अपनी भूमि वापस करने की डिमांड करनी चाहिए थी। अगर इसके लिये लड़ाई करने की नौबत भी आये, तो वह भी करनी चाहिए थी। और अगर और कुछ न हो सके, तो गांधी जी के बताये हुए नान-वायलेंस के तरीके से हम को लाखों वालन्टीयर्ज को मेकमोहन लाइनन पर भेजना चाहिये गांधी जी ने कहा था कि नान-वायलेंस इज बेटर देन वालेंस, बट वायलेंस इज बेटर देन कर्वाडस। नान वायलेंस कमजोरों का हथयार नहीं है, ताकतवरों का हथियार है हमें इस बारे में कुछ करना ही चाहिये था, बजाय ये इसके कि हम चीन के दरबार में हाजिर हों, और उसने नाजायज तरीके से हमारी जो भूमि रखी है, उसकी बात भी न करें।

वियतनाम पर चीन का जो ऐटेक हुआ है, मैं जोरदार शब्दों में उसकी निन्दा करता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि भविष्य में हमारे मंतरीगण चीन के साथ डील करते हुए जरा बुद्धिमानी से काम लेंगे। विदेश मंत्री की पेट्रियाटिज्म, देशभक्ति, की क्वेस्चन नहीं करता हूं। लेकिन इस बार उन की विजडम तो जरूर क्वेस्चनेबल हो गई है। उनकी बुद्धिमत्ता पर अब मुझे शक हो गया है। मैं कनविन्स्ड हूं कि उन का यह काम अच्छा नहीं हुआ है।

17 hrs.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Satyanarayan Rao. I request him to take only five minutes; unfortunately there can be only one speaker from your party. I am going to call the hon. Minister at 5.30 and there are so many other speakers.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : While sharing the sentiments which the hon. Members had expressed yesterday and today in condemning the aggression committed by China against Vietnam, I would request the External Affairs Minister Shri Vajpayee to join in this condemnation. Just now my hon. friend Shri B. P. Mandal pointed out that when he was the opposition leader in 1962, he was the first person to condemn Chinese aggression against India. The same situation is there in Viet Nam. now. Why he does not condemn it, I do not understand. I think he is undergoing some imprisonment; he is not a free man to speak. Left to himself he may say, like our Prime Minister who always says, while speaking about Sikkim or some other problem, it is his personal opinion. So he can also express his personal opinion; there is that excuse. So he must rise to the occasion. Is it a fact that before going to China he was advised by the experts in the External Affairs Ministry that it was not the opportune time for him to go there and they also gave him the ground for their conclusion? This has been commented upon editorially by papers. It seems that advice was rejected by Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta saying : I know more, you need not advise. This is the impression in this country; it is for the hon, Minister to say whether it is a fact or not.

When the External Affairs Minister was in China, on the last day of his visit, China committed aggression against Viet Nam. Unfortunately he was not aware of that fact. He was very near that border; he was visiting the southern part of China at that time. But he was not told by the Ministry or our ambassador; he came to know from some newspaper correspondent who came to know of it from Delhi that China had committed aggression. He cut short his visit. I am happy about it but it is not sufficient. The Chinese chose their time deliberately to attack Vietnam when he was there. He may say: my visit was decided in October. I will only remind him that when he wanted to go to China in October, it was not political illness, it was God's warning; that is why he made him sick and told him: do not go to China, if you go there you are not safe there. In spite of that warning, not only from the ministry but also from God, he went there. There is a big conspiracy between United States and China. Recently the Chinese Vice Premier went to USA and had talks with President Carter; after discussions with him he came back to China and then they wanted to involve our country and so when our Foreign Minister was visiting China, they wanted to give an impression to the world that not only the United States, Japan and other countries but also India is supporting China. It is a proof. They wanted a proof. They did not know at that time that he will be bold enough to cut short his visit and come back soon and the condemnation Resolution will be moved here and all parties will condemn it. They did not know that. This is the conspiracy and I am happy that this Government did not come in the trap. I expect the same thing from the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Vajpayee.

I know that he went to China under the threat of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is a great critic of Shri Vajpayee. He always says—because of Mr. Vajpayee we are a failure and we are not cultivating friendship with China. With the consultation of the Prime Minister he went to China just as an Ambassador. This was the first time in this history of India that a person who had nothing to do with the Government and was not holding any position in Government was sent to China. In what position he was sent? He forced Shri Vajpayee to follow suit also. That is why he had to go and he is waiting if Shri Vajpayee is dropped from the Cabinet he will be able to fill the vacuum. I know Dr Subramaniam Swamy has disappeared since this debate took place.

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

Again I would like to emphsise the point, to say that we have asked China to withdraw her forces, that will not be sufficient. Just now Shri M. N. Govindan Nair and Shri B. P. Mandal said that these so-called countries--Indonesia, Burma, Philippine, Singapore, Malaysia, Nepal, Ceylon, Burma --are afraid of China. All these countries are small countries. They are not in a position to say anything or condemn aggression because they know that they may be attacked. U.S.A. will joint China and there is nobody to provide protection or security to them. It is high time for us to say that we are all united. If anything happens in South East Asian countries our country will come to their rescue. You start negotiations with other countries and see that this aggression is vacated immediately.

In 1962 China committed aggression against us without any provocation, without any justification. The simple reason was that in the comity of Nations we were having great respect. At that time Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was universally accepted Asian leader. The Chinese did not want that. They wanted to establish their own edgism. This thing was coming in their way. That is why they wanted to teach us a lesson.

They started this thing in 1962 and they are continuing that. They wanted to prove it by committing aggression on Vietnam. Do not think that this will be confined to Vietnam only.

History will know what is in the mind of China? Whenever any country becomes strong, China will attack it. It knows no principle, no morality, no reason, etc.

We also tried our level best at that time to see that China is admitted to U.N.O. We have fought for it and at that time we earned enemity of European and other Western countries.

China has become a great imperialist country. It used to condemn imperialists, colonialists and expansionists and the same country is hobnobbing with those countries. Why is U.S.A. interested? U.S.A. failed in curbing Vietnam. They wanted to take revenge against Vietnam. That is why they found freindship with China and indirectly they are encouraging this. Now they are also very much interested to see that Vietnam is defeated by China. This is the thing.

You say that you want to have friendship with the U.S.A. But be careful. But you should be careful abporting us on anything, whether it is Pakistan, Goa or on any issue. It always wanted to twist our arms. Now also it is doing the same thing. Although you extended your friendship and cooperation to U.S.A., it is supplying sophisticated arms to Pakistan. China also is doing like that. So, keeping in view all these things, it is better you change your policy fundamentally.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, very regrettably the most irrelevant issue like the visit of the Foreign Minister to China, which should have been considered on other occasions, have been brought into this debate. Perhaps most unwittingly many members have forgotton that by what they are saying they are trying to play into the hands of very big power that was persistently and consistently trying to see that the *detente* between India and China is not reestablished because of certain international political relation that have developed in recent decades. I would therefore request now that—already the members have expressed their views—let us concentrate on the issue of the conforntation or conflict that is going on in the border between China and Vietnam. As a free, independent and dignified nation what we should do on such an occasion when a big power attacks a smaller neighbour, the President of India the Prime Minister of India have exactly expressed their views denouncing the aggres-

tive action of China. Our Foreign Minister by very promptly curtailing his scheduled visit and that has also in a diplomatic way and very promptly expressed the views of India and the concern of India regarding the Chinese attempt to over power or terrorise Vietnam. The sympathy of the Indian people and of this House have been ramply expressed in favour of Vietnam. There is another reason for this. The great people of Vietnam, who fought for 25 years one big giant—U.S.A.—have shown how even a small nation, with the spirit and determination to defend their freedom, could accept the challenge of a big power like the U.S.A. That is another reason why we have our sympathy and our respect for Vietnam.

But the issue in this conflict between China and Vietnam is not so simple that it is a conflict between one country and another or aggression by one country against another. Therefore, I would request the Foreign Minister and the Government that they should not indulge in any kind of over-act or making over expression in this very delicate situation. Why I use the word 'dictate' is,—because there is dangerous potentiality of escalation of this limited conflict between China and Vietnam into an international conflagration which may consume not only the South-East Asian countries but millions of people of the world. Therefore, in making our observation on such a delicate situation, a potentially very dangerous situation, we should be very careful. But seeing the way our friends are expressing their views in a lighter and hilarious mood,I do not understand that they have sympathy for Vietnam and have a deeper understanding of the problem and the seriousness of the issue that is involved. I ask one question to those people who are talking aloud and saying why India is not be taking a very bold step in this matter, saying—why India is not coming forward and taking all kinds of initiative in sending the army to Vietnam or open a second line against China in the Himalayan range—some of them would have been very happy if it so happened I would ask one question to them: Today is the sixth day of fighting. What about Russia? What about USA?. Russia has sent a few reconnaissance planes and perhaps two warships are on the way to Vietnam. But why have they not done the international diplomatic thing? Why Russia which is one of the members of the big powers, is not taking initiative in convening the meeting of the Security Council, let alone the question of General Assembly? Why USA which is also taking a lot about it has not taken any initiative whatsoever in convening the meeting of the Security Council. We have to understand the problems. We have to understand the implications of it. We have to understand the politics behind it. As I said, there is a dangerous potential of escalation of this conflict into an international conflagration. That is one aspect. For this reason the big powers are cautious.

There is another aspect. That is the new trend of international politics. Apparantly it is a fight between China and Vietnam but in reality it is a fight between two big communist countries China and Russia by proxy. A new politics has developed. Earlier we used to hear the word capitalist contradiction' and it was the theory that out of capitalist contradiction, all international conflicts developed. What do we see after the Second World War? When so many communist countries emerged, developed, what do we find? We find a new phenomenon in the world, the phenomenon of communist contradiction. This communist contradiction started with the polemics between Yugoslavia and China first. And then what do we see? When the Russian Army invaded other communist country like Hungary and Czechoslovakia, what was the phenomenon? The communist super power wanted to keep them under its thumb. Although they were communist countries it crushed them because they did not follow the dictates from Moscow. Now what do we see here? We did not expect that Vietnam—although I have full sympathy for them—soon

[Prof. Samar Guha]

after its coming out of such a big war, a continuously war would unilaterally send its Army against another communist country. Right or wrong there is an assumption that it was a real communist country and this communist country was suppressing the people. In every communist country how the people are being suppressed, we know it. How the Vietnamese Army entered into Kampuchea? We did not take notice of that. We did not raise a voice at the proper time. We did not say a word that Russia should not enter into the region of South-East Asia in the interest of peace and security there. When the Russian arms Russian policy, Russian diplomacy were trying to create a sense of in security, instability apprehension in South-East Asia, we did not utter a single word. Therefore, I say that when it is a communist contradiction in an ugly form between China and Vietnam, in reality it is a communist contradiction between two big powers —China and Russia. Therefore, in getting into the fury of it, we must be careful. We must carefully analyse what is the implication of this conflict. By giving this note of warning I would say, do not make a very bold face and try to make over-zealous and over heroic statements on the floor of this House. Let us understand what we can do. Let us realise in the perspective of real politik what really we can contribute to this problem, I would use the word, ugly problem, unfortunate problem of Chinese Army entering into the territory of Vietnam. I would, therefore, suggest a few concrete steps.

If our Government really want to adopt a policy of real politik, instead of India initiating any move for convening the Security Council, they should try by all means to see first that this limited conflagration does not escalate into an international conflict. This is the first thing that India should get done. Secondly, we have to see that Russia and USA jointly take the responsibility, and initiative for convening the Security Council. I repeat that we should see that Russia and USA are induced to jointly sponsor and initiate the convening of the Security Council. Thirdly, we should make every effort to see that immediate cease-fire is effected there. Fourthly, we have to see that the conflict does not escalate further. We have to see that an over-all solution of the problem as it obtains today in South East Asia is taken into consideration. The Chinese involvement in Vietnam, the Chinese involvement in occupying some of the Vietnamese islands, the question of the Chinese nationals in Vietnam the question of Vietnamese interference in Kampuchea, the Russian attempt to build up a power base in South East and thereby creating apprehension in the minds of both India and China and also indirectly trying to jeopardise the stability, the sense of security, peace and understanding in South-East Asia where Russia is trying to interefer, all these questions should be resolved, possibly through the UN forum, or otherwise also if possible.

Therefore, I would say in conclusion that our Government and our people should act in a dignified spirit of a country which is already independent for 30 years, with a sense of real politik, with a look to safeguard our interest of the freedom and dignity of the other nations as well.

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO (Mahboobnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the statement made yesterday by our Foreign Minister has, I am afraid, been overtaken by events. Sir, the Foreign Minister will excuse me if I were to say that this statement had better not been made at all. In fact, his visit to China was also overtaken by events. History, in a sense, has passed him by.

We must understand at this point, or rather we should try to recall, what we mean by non-alignment. By non-alignment we mean that we do not have any pre-conceived, prejudged attitudes, that we are not aligned to any of the big powers that we decide our policy on each issue on

merits and the basic principles we stand by. When naked, brutal and massive aggression has taken place, we are not non-aligned, but we are aligned with that country, and the people of that country, against whom there has been massive and brutal agggression.

It is with great concern and anguish that I refer to the invasion of Vietnam by China. The President's comment that the Chinese forces should be withdrawn is certainly most welcome. It is good as far as it goes; but it is not adequate. We should understand the perspective in which the Chinese forces moved into Vietnam. It reminds me of our own experience in 1962. It is very similar It is most unfortunate that this aggression took place when our Foreign Minister was in China, exploring the possibility of normalising our relations. The Foreign Minister may feel it is not an insult to him or to this country, but our Chinese friends did not have even the common courtesy, the common decency of informing him of what was taking place even after Peking Radio had announced this news of the Chinese army moving into Vietnam. Our Foreign Minister had to learn of this from an Indian correspondent who heard it, I am told, on the long distance telephone from India.

The Chinese action in Vietnam while our Foreign Minister was there to explore possibilities of normalising relations of finding a way to settle outstanding issues, itself shows that they are not interested in normalising relations. They want to tell us and they want to tell all the neighbouring countries that they would like to settle all matters only by the use of force. This is no new attitude of the Government of China. It is the ancient attitude of the Middle Kingdom. Every one outside the Middle Kingdom is a barbarian and has to be disciplined and civilised. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wonder sometimes whether it is not better to be human and barbarian rather than civilised, conceited and self-centred. The people of Vietnam after a long struggle have achieved independence, have achieved freedom, have achieved liberation and they have embarked, on peaceful economic reconstruction. The Chinese donŠt want Vietnam's economic reconstruction. They want by this action to prevent Vietnam's social and economic reconstruction. They want Vietnam to remain backward and become a Chinese vassal State.

17.27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My friend, Prof. Samar Guha, talked about new Communist politics and contradictions. As far as the Vietnam-Chinese relationship is concerned, I see no communism or communist contradictions. The history of this area shows that this has been a conflict inherent in this area. For 2000 years the Chinese always wanted to expand southward, have always wanted to incorporate the areas of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia into the Chinese State. They wanted to incorporate the other States of South-East Asia in their empire and the only power that has through history resisted this and resisted them successfully over these decades and centuries has been Vietnam and what is happening now is a repetition of these historical events. There is nothing new in this, and there is nothing specially communist about it.

In the moment of Vietnam's agony and trial it is very easy to pass resolutions expressing our sympathy, but I do not think, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that is enough. I feel it is necessary that we stand solidly by the suffering people of Vietnam. I am not saying that we are a major military power to comparable with the military power of China. Certainly not. Nor am I suggesting that we send armed forces to Vietnam, but certainly what prevents us, Mr. Foreign Minister, from flying out to Vietnam tomorrow or the day after a medical mission to show to the people of Vietnam that we stand by them and help them with

[Shri J. Rameshwar Rao]

our doctors and nurses to treat the wounded of the heroic Vietnamese armed forces who are fighting for the freedom of their country against massive foreign invasion? There can and should be no difficulty about this.

Vietnam has a treaty of peace, friendship and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union. I have no doubt that the USSR will assist Vietnam. We also have a Treaty of peace, friendship and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union. We should consult with the USSR and also take counsel with other friendly countries on what is happening in Vietnam, and find out what these Governments are thinking, what the other countries are thinking and decide what should be done to stop this conflict. We would like to hear from the Foreign Minister if any attempt had been made in this direction or if he feels the time is not ripe to disclose what action he has taken or is proposing to take, we shall not press him for an answer, but we shall expect that he will take necessary steps in this regard.

There is one thing I would like to say before I conclude.

Yesterday my friend and colleague Shri R. Venkataraman asked the Foreign Minister if he could find out through his diplomatic and other sources whether the United States Government had any prior information about Chinese aggression on Vietnam. I hope my friend, Mr. Venkataraman will forgive me when I say that it is a rather native question indeed. Mr. Deng Hsiao-Ping the Vice premier of China, was in Washington only a few weeks ago. Are we to believe that he had not discussed this matter with President Carter? Are we to believe that this question had not been cleared with the State Department and the Pentagon? Are we to believe that the Chinese moved into Vietnam without some kind of prior assurance from the United States tha there would be no intervention by them or that they would try and prevent any intervention by the USSR. This is indeed a dangerous game, and those of us who feel friendly towards the United States should caution them not to play this dangerous game because war games have an uncanny way of boomeranging. I hope adequate note will be taken by our friends of this caution. But I must support him, Venkataraman's suggestion that we move the little Assembly at the United Nations.

As I conclude, I am asking the Foreign Minister to tell us that does he take serious note of what has happened in Vietnam. I am voicing the feelings not only of my party, but I hope, of this House and of the people of this country when I say that our Government has to make it known to the people of Vietnam that we all of us, solidly stand by them in their hour of tial and need.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He will not require half an hour to reply.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. This is not a debate, I will not allow.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Faridkot): A party of six members is given time, but my party is not given time. I request you to kindly give me some time.

MR. SPEAKER: For a discussion under rule 193, we have given 31/2 hours.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: My party has nine Members.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a party question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We devoted a whole day to blacking. There have been precedents when dis-

clarified under rule 193 has gone on and on.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Every party has been given, why not my party?

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. Though the debate was intended to be a short duration discussion, it has turned out to be almost a full-fledged debate.

The subject matter of the debate was the Chinese attack on Vietnam and the threat to the independence of nations belonging to this region. I wish hon. Members who participated in the debate had confined themselves to this subject.

I need hardly emphasize that there is complete unanimity in the House as well as in the country in our desire to express our solidarity with the brave and valient people of the Republic of Vietnam who are facing a new crisis. We have nothing but admiration and appreciation for the people of Vietnam who fought against imperialism and intervention, who secured their independence and who have now undertaken the task, if I may say so, the Herculean task, of economic reconstruction.

It s a matter of great regret that at this time when Vietnam and its neighbours, Cambodia and Laos, who were ravished, are trying to utilise every ounce of their energies and every resource available to create a better life for their people, they are facing armed conflict....

AN HON. MEMBER: Aggression.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Just now, my hon. friend, Mr. Rameshwara Rao, used the word "massive incursion".

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What you are trying to say.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not trying to say anything.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Is it an aggression or not?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not prepared to deal with the matter in the manner in which the hon. Member would like me to deal with.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You answer my question. I am not bothered about the manner in which you deal with it. You will face the consequences. That is a different thing. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): You expressed admiration for the brave people of Vietnam but you have not expressed indignation against the Chinese aggression. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: A Foreign Minister has his own language. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are raising unnecessary controversies. The People's Republic of China is guilty of committing aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. But I do not understand the insistence on using a particular word. When we demand that the Chinese forces should withdraw from Vietnam, what does that mean?

The position of the Government is clear and categorical. The world at large has no doubt, no suspicion. But unfortunately, suspicions are being created by some of our friends. They are not helping the cause of Vietnam they are playing politics. As Mr. Venkataraman rightly pointed out, at least on certain issues we should speak with one voice, and this is one of those issues. Yesterday my friend—I do not find him here— Mr. Raj Narain talked of the unanimous resolution adopted by both the Houses of parliament in

(Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.)

1962. He also criticised Nehru but forgot that the Resolution was adopted under the leadership of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ever since I assumed office, I have never approached the question of foreign policy in a partisan manner. Even in China, while replying to the banquet speech made by the Foreign Minister Huang Hua, I expressed the distress, the sense of profound sorrow and personal hurt that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had felt, clearly and unequivocally. I did not speak on behalf of any party, nor as an individual, I spoke on behalf of this country.

On the question of Vietnam there is no difference of opinion. Only this morning I met the Ambassador of the Republic of Vietnam. He congratulated the Government of India and the people of India for the massive support that we have extended to the people of Vietnam. May I request the Hon. Members to keep this question above party politics? There are many questions on which we are at logger-heads, but not on this question. (*Interruptions*).

No country, however big, no nation however strong, has any business to act like a policeman of the world. Gone are the days of punitive expedition, gone are the days of gun-boat diplomacy. Really, I am shocked that those who want to teach a lesson to others forget those very lessons when the time comes for them to act upon those lessons.

Unfortunately, my visit to China has been mixed with the Chinese attack on Vietnam.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Was it a matter of chance?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is room for speculation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is your opinion?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Various conjectures have been made. For example, Deng Hsiao Ping had come back from abroad, Norodom Sihanouk had arrived in Peking, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong had gone to Kampuchea; but as soon as I came to know about the massive attack, I informed the Chinese authorities in Peking through their Ambassador who was accompanying me that what had been done was a matter of grave concern for us. And I decided to cut short my visit. This is the civilized way to act, to protest.

I would like the hon. Members to consider my visit to China separately on merits. Now, there are differences. Some hon. Members said that I should not have gone at all. Then there were others who said that I should not have gone at this juncture. (*Interruptions*). Having accepted the invitation, and having postponed the visit once, not because of any diplomatic illness—my friend, Mr. Satyanarayan Rao said that, perhaps, God wanted then that I should not go to China....

AN HON. MEMBER: Which God?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The God in which he believe. I know, you do not believe in God.

Does that mean that this time, because I was quite all right, I was hale and hearty, God had wanted me to go to Peking? Let us not drag God into this. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, I decided to visit Peking because there are outstanding problems. I do not want to say things which will not be very palatable to my friends sitting on the opposite....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Some of those things were said by Mr. Mandal. What did we do in the last 18 years to get back our territory? If

I may say so, the entire issue was put in cold storage, and now I have brought it to the fore. I am not saying this in order to boast. If there has to be normalisation of relations, the boundary question must be solved. You go through my speech and all the press reports. Apart from the boundary question, there are other problems also, and we have to talk....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That, we shall discuss separately.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Alright. But please do not draw the conclusion that the visit was a complete failure simply because China decided to attack Vietnam....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It was a great success! We shall discuss the success later. Let us now talk about Vietnam.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Venkataraman made a very constructive suggestion. I would like to congratulate him on his speech, though....

AN HON. MEMBER: ..he is in the Opposition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: .....we sit face to face. I used to be there for 20 years. Now I am at the receiving end. I do not mind it. He wanted the government to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations under the uniting for peace provision. That can be done only if the Security Council fails to act. Unfortunately, in this case the Security Council has not yet met. We are not there. We are not a Member of the Security Council. Then there are five members with a negative vote. There was a meeting of the Security Council on Kampuchea. All the non-aligned nations who are currently members of the Security Council had voted for a particular resolution but that was vetoed. That may be repeated. But I would like to assure the House that we are in consultation with all friendly countries. Within these two days we have had meaningful exchange of views with the Ambassodors of Malaysiya, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Nigeria, Zambia, Kuwait, Yugoslavia, Bangladesh, Thailand and also with the Ambassadors of Japan, Australia, UK and USA. We are constantly in touch with the Ambassador

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Not of USSR?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, with USSR also. But it will not be possible for me at this stage to indicate....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: ..their reaction.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: ....whether any initiative can be taken. But we are considering all possibilities.

Sir, the situation has got to be defused. We stand on a precipice. If there is escalation there will be global repercussions. All countries and particularly, the great powers have to exercise restraint and put pressure on the People's Republic of China to withdraw from the Vietnamese territory. Sir, an aggressor cannot be allowed to enjoy the fruits of his aggression. If there are any problems....

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, you get it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I know there are problems.

The problems should be discussed...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: ..bilaterally.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: ..bilaterally and in a peaceful manner. They should be solved through negotiations. The use of force must be ruled out and those who want to use force must be condemned universally. May I request the hon. Members that if they have any concrete suggestions to make, they should do so.....

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There was a specific suggestion about sending a medical mission to Vietnam.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That I have noted. Unfortunately, the Health Minister is not here. We have to ascertain from the other quarters also whether such a Mission is needed and whether it will be of any use.

We seek to normalise relations with all countries. I went to Peking in pursuance of that policy of improving relations with all neighbours. But, I would like to assure the House that normalisation will not be at the cost of established friendships. The dialogue must continue and a proper climate for such a dialogue has to be created. Unfortunately, what happened on the last day of my visit has been a set-back.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We sympathise with you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I need your support—not sympathy. That won't do. On another occasion, not while we are discussing the President's address, there will be a debate on the demands relating to my Ministry.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The debate will be about your visit?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not mind.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It was agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't commit me to anything. All agreements will be on record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I thank the hon. Members.

SHRI P. VENKTASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): On one question I want to seek a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No question.

Let us go to the next item.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is only a clarification. We were not able to participate.

MR. SPEAKER: No clarification. Now, Dr. Karan Singh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have not been able to participate.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): That question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Like that many questions will remain unanswered. Now, Dr. Karan Singh.

17.37 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise in deep anguish and distress to place before this honourable House the situation that is prevailing in the northern most State of the Union.

Sir, at the very outset, I would like to clarify the viewpoint through which I will present the problem. Certainly I come from Jammu; I am elected from there. I am a Dogra and I am proud of my heritage. Also I have deep links with the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir which my ancestors founded and of which I was the head for 18 full years including Kashmir and Ladakh, and their welfare is equally dear to me as that of Jammu. But, above all Sir, I stand here as an Indian who seeks to safeguard the national interest at all costs; what ever problem any region may have, any State may have, the national interest has got to be foremost and it is in that context that I will place before you and the hon. Members the unfortunate situation that has developed in Jammu and Kashmir, and appeal to you for your support at this difficult juncture.

Sir, before coming to the immediate events, it is necessary to give briefly a broad background. Jammu and Kashmir State is a composite State consisting of many regions, many religions, many groups and many areas built up over the last century. There were five broad regions, but after the aggression in 1947 when the ceasefire was signed on the 1st January 1949, two of those five regions were no longer in our control Muzaffarabad-Mirpur and Gilgit-Chitral passed under foreign occupation, and to this day they remain under foreign occupation. The remainder of the State consists now of three clear-cut geographical, cultural and administrative regions—the Kashmir valley with 42 seats in the Assembly; the Jammu region with 32 seats in the Assembly and the Ladakh region which comprises two-third of the whole area of the State but which has only two members in the State legislative Assembly. These are regions which are administratively and culturally distrinct. It is not a religious division, I want to make it very clear. In the Kashmir Valley there may be preponderance of Muslims but there is an important though small population of Hindus and Sikhs. In Ladakh the population is almost evenly balanced between the Muslims and the Buddhists. In Jammu one-third of the population is Muslim and they are the most neglected people in the State. Vested interests are trying to make out that there is some communal motivation behind tthis movement, so, I would like to very clearly refute that.

Had Jammu and Kashmir come under the purview of the States Reorganisation Commission, maybe the problem would have been rationalised.

18 hrs.

But there were special problems in Jammu and Kashmir. Article 370 is there. The State has a special constitution and, therefore, we are stressing that when you have got a special constitution for Jammu and Kashmir it is necessary that in that constitution there should be safeguards for the Ladakh, Jammu and the Kashmir regions. We do not want the domination of any region over the other. All we are asking for in a fair deal for these three regions. Imbalances have been there for a long time. There are imbalances of many kinds; there are imbalances of economic development, administartive representation in the services, educational facilities and educational opportunities. There are cultural problems and imbalances, and there is the all important aspect of political imbalance.

There are certain special problems in Jammu. For example, there is the problem of the ex-servicemen. There are a few ex-servicemen in the Valley, whereas in Jammu there are thousands upon thousands. There is the problem of the refugees which is confined to Jammu. From 1947 till 1971 after every war that has been fought there have been refugees, the people of Jammu have been uprooted, and even on account of the great Bankladesh victory 25,000 refugees from Chhamb area are still wandering on the streets. There is the problem of the Harijans. There are no Harijans in Kashmir, because there are hardly any Hindus and if there are some they are pandits. Similarly there are special problems in Ladakh. The member from Ladakh, Shrimati Parvati Devi, is not here otherwise; she could placed before the hon'ble members the special problems that Ladakh is facing. So, what is required is a balanced, sympathetic understanding attitude towards these problems.

These have always been there, but in the last decade or so with the growth of political awareness the younger generations have been more restive, and as a result of this in 1967 the government of Jammu and Kashmir set-up a Commission of Enquiry headed by a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Shri P. Gajendra-

[Dr. Karan Singh]

gadkar, with Shri Badrudin Tayabji and Shri Shankar Prasad as members. They made a number of recommendations in 1968. Some were implented, some were not implemented, unfortunately. For example, the Gajendragadkar Commission recommended that a convention should be established that if the Chief Minister belonged to one region, there should be a Deputy Chief Minister belonging to the other region. By another convention, the number of Cabinet Ministers belonging to the two regions should be equal. Today, there are 7 Cabinet Ministers. There is one from Jammu and there are 6 from Kashmir. The Gajendragadkar Commission laid down certain guidelines. Unfortunately, they were not fully implemented. In 1975, there was a political agreement with Sheikh Abdullah. It was debated in this House. I do not want to go into the matter. But I would like to point out that even at that stage I wrote a letter to the then Prime Minister pleading that along with the agreement with Sheikh Sahib, there should be built-in safeguards for the regions, otherwise there will be trouble in the years to come. That letter is on file. Unfortunately my advice was not heeded.

Then in 1977 political changes took place as a result of which the balance of forces was upset. Sheikh Abdullah's party came into power, a predominantly Kashmir party belonging to one region with hardly any roots in the other regions, and unfortunately instead of his understanding the problem, realising the difficulties of the people trying to be sympathetic to the genuine problems that were there, he attempted an attitude of authoritarianism and his entire regime, I am very sorry to say, became authoritarian and nepotist. As a result of this, the trouble spread. The difficulties that were inherent in the State were revived, the delicate balance of forces that has been created over the last some years was upset. At that time also, we raised the problems. What did Sheikh Abdullah do? He rushed through the mini-MISA, the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act was passed under which even today people are arrested and kept in detention without trial. He repudiated when Gajendragadkar Commission's report was referred to in the State Assembly, and got up and said "I do not accept the Gajendragadkar Commission's Report because I was not a party to that." He started a revengeful attacks on political opponents. You know what happened to the ruling party. The Janata Party Office was unceremoniously thrown out over night in Srinagar, all the belongings of the office were thrown out on the road.

You know what happened to Mirza Afzal Beg. He was thrown out of the meeting. His meetings were attacked. You know what happened to Shri Shamim Ahmed Shamim. He was thrown out of his house, his possessions were thrown on the road. I am just giving examples. Nowhere in India has this type of authoritarianism taken place. Nowhere such intolerance was shown to the political opponents, and that in a State which is such a delicate and sensitive State. You will be surprised to know that Members of the State Assembly belonging to the ruling party were made to swear the oath of allegiance not to the Constitution, but to their great leader with the holy book in their hands.

हल्फे-वफादारी-जनाब शेख अब्दुल्ला के हक में—

Has this ever been heard of in any democratic system? Has there been any example in the history of the world where this has happened?

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी ऐसा कराया था।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : हम ने उन के लिये कोई हल्फ नहीं लिया था। राष्ट्र के विधान के लिये हल्फ लिया था, किसी व्यक्ति के लिये हल्फ नहीं लिया था।

So, as a result of this authoritarianism, as a result of misconceived nepo-

tism and corruption in the Government, the whole problem exploded in Poonch. As you know, Poonch is a very sensitive area. It is within one thousand meters of the Cease-fire line. It is a Muslim Majority district of Jammu. There was certain nepotism shown in the appointments by the local Deputy Minister and his relations as a result of which there was widespread disturbance among the students. They naturally protested. They rose as one man. The people of Poonch, Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims rose as one man. On the day of Muharram there were processions of Muslims where Hindus, Sikhs and others saying *Ya Hassan Ya Hussain* joined and went in the streets. Nowhere in the whole of India this has happened. There is total communal harmony there, but what happened? There was suppression, there was firing and one boy was killed. Then, the same Deputy Minister was sent to hoist the national flag on the twenty-sixth. Naturally, there was a lot of resentment, there was again trouble, more firing and more people were killed. The city had to be handed over to the army. There were repercussions in other parts of the Jammu region, in Udhampur, in Kathua, in Jammu city with the students in the vanguard. A lot of violence was there, largely because of the provocation caused to peaceful citizens.

The All Parties Committee was then formed in Jammu. What are the demands of that Committee? I would like the hon. Members to kindly take note of the demands and of the principles. There are five principles that have been put forward by the All Parties Committee. First, strengthening national integration and the unity of the State. Please mark this, because an attempt is being made to say that this is some way directed to the division of the State. The other principles are: promoting communal harmony, maintaining the identity of the three regions of the State, ensuring a sense of equality among the people of the three regions, and safeguarding the interests of minorities, scheduled castes, socially and educationally backward classes, economically backward sections, backward areas, displaced persons and ex-service men. I ask you, is there anything wrong in these principles? In order to achieve these, the demand is that another Commission under a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—because Justice Gajendragadkar was a retired Chief Justice—should be set up and in the State Constitution, there should be inserted amendments to ensure that the safeguards are built in.

When Sheikh Abdullah was fighting his political battle, he talked about Article 370 of the Constitution and the special position and the requirements of Jammu and Kashmir, and everybody agreed. Even though there had been some differences, everybody said: "Yes". We accepted that because of the special circumstances. At that time he had said that in the same way he is asking for special reservations as far as the State is concerned, he would give special reservations to Jammu and Ladakh regions. All that we are asking is, in the same way as Jammu and Kashmir State is governed by Article 370 because of the special situation, similarly within the State Constitution let there be statutory safeguards for Jammu and Ladakh. What those safeguards are is a matter that could be worked out. Once the Commission is appointed, each Party would be free to present their case before the Commisison. This is not directed against any region. The people of Ladakh have their problems; the people of Kashmir have their problems; the people of Jammu have their problems. We want unity, but we want unity with honour and justice. We do not want unity with domination by one region over the other. That cannot be there. The best way to destroy unity is to have a sense of unfairness and insecurity among the regions.

Therefore, these were the demands we put forward. We put forward the five principles and the demand for a Commission. What is

[Dr. Karan Singh]

the response? The response firstly is massive police repression. The hon. Members will be shocked to learn that in Jammu the police went into the University, into the library, beat up professors within the library and the students in the class rooms. The hon. Home Minister is there. We presume his intelligence services are still functioning and he would be able to tell us whether this has happened or not. A procession of girl students in Jammu went. The girls were lathi-charged and teargassed and beaten up; and the legs of two girls were broken. Is this the way? People have been detained. One of our colleagues, Shri Bhim Singh had been detained under the Jammu & Kashmir Public Saftey Act. He has been on hunger strike for eight days. He has got an enlarged heart. His life is in danger. We have been shouting for his welfare. No. reply. He is an elected MLA of the Jammu region. He is in detention and the situation is serious. This is the response.

What is the second response? There is an abuse on the Press, that pressmen are distorting things. The sort of abuse that the great leader has heaped upon the Press is something of which every Indian should be ashamed. Those sort of things have been said about the press and the radio.

And what is the third response? There is a massive propaganda and vicious assault against me. First of all, they accuse me of wanting a division of the State. I have again and again said that I do not wish this. My ancestors built up this State. I have more love for this State than anybody, if I may say so. Why should I destroy something that is the legacy of my own family? But he insists on that.

फैज सहाब का शेर था—

वह बात सारे फ़साने में जिस का ज़िक्र न था
वह बात उन को बहुत नागवार गुज़री है।

I made a statement. I said that if the rule of the Dogras over the Kashmiri was wrong, the rule of the Kasmiris over the Dogras is also not correct. We should have a fair distribution of power. That is all I said. That has been twisted. A campaign of vilification and calumny has been started with all the resources of the Jammu & Kashmir Government.

Then the second charge against me is this. I was the Governor of the State sitting over his head for 18 years. He cannot forgive me for that. I do not want to go into personalities. There can be a great deal that can be said. There is a great deal I know about the eminent personalities who are involved in this whole matter. But I will not do anything or say anything that will weaken the national interest. My shoulders are broad enough. I am prepared to share the abuse. I will not hit back. Sheikh Abdullah is older than me by 30 years. He has been abusing me every day. Let me not go into that.

The second point is this. There is a Dharmarth Trust. I am the sole trustee because I am the only male descendant of Maharaja Gulab Singh who started the Trust. It is not my personal property. It is public property. Temples are there. Accounts are audited there also. Let me say that Hindu religious and endowment matter is not a regional matter. There are Hindus in the valley and the Hindus in the valley are more concerned about this than in Jammu obviously because they are handful. He is trying to exploit that also saying that I want to safeguard it. I am a worshipper. When I go to the temple, I always go with something. We never go to the temple empty handed. This is our tradition. We never take anything from the temple. We always give something to the temple if we go there. He is using that argument every day. Even today

he has repeated that as you may have seen in the papers.

And then the greatest irony is this. He said that I want to revive dynastic rule in Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, from the age of 18 I have adopted a democratic procedure and for 18 years, I was the Head of the State. For 10—12 years, I have been a Member of this hon. House. I have taken my stand with the people of India. I will stand and fall with the people of India. This is the sort of allegation against a Member of the House. He said the other day, "Who is Karan Singh? I do not recognise him." I do not seek any recognition from any person howsoever great he might be. As long as the people of India and my colleagues in this hon. House recognise me, I do not need any other recognition from anybody.

AN HON. MEMBER: History is there.

DR. KARAN SINGH: He has now come up with a brilliant thing. He is putting up 14 members committee of legislators with himself as Chairman to look into this matter. Have you ever heard of a situation where the main person against whom all these complaints are, whose mishandling, whose authoritarianism, whose megalomania has caused this, he himself is the Chairman of that committee. He says, "I will not have any impartial probe; this committee will solve this problem". How is that possible? After all he was presiding over the 76 member House for 4 years. If that could have solved the problem, the whole House would have solved the problem.

We ask for an impartial probe by a Supreme Court Judge. There is no retired Supreme Court Judge from Jammu and Kashmir. Only the Government of India can do; therefore let us do so. The support for the commission demand has come from Kashmir Valley also: Mirza Afzal Beg of the Ittehadul Millat National Conference, Maulvi Farooq of the Awami Action Committee, Maulana Masoodi of the Janata Party, Shamim Ahmed Shamim of the Jammu Kashmir Peoples' Conference are all leaders from Kashmir and they have supported this. Parvati Devi and other people from Ladakh have supported this. I would appeal in all earnestness to the Government of India: they must intervene. The hon. Home Minister went there for half a day; he was not able to go to Poonch or Udhampur. We were expecting a positive announcement. What is it we now want? Appointment of the Commission under the retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; release of political prisoners and judicial enquiry into police excesses.

The situation is still tense. All educational institutions in Jammu region are closed. Peaceful satyagrah has started from 20 to 28th; on the 1st there will be a peaceful bundh. Thereafter the second phase of the movement will begin. I can assure you on my own behalf and on behalf of the people that none of us want a confrontation. We realise that it is a difficult problem, a delicate problem. All we seek is justice. I particularly appeal to the Members of this House that moral pressure has got also to be exerted. That is why I took the liberty of writing to Shri Jayaprakash Narain; he has been good enough to send an emissary. I appeal to the Prime Minister to take a hand in this and to get these demands conceded. The battle against authoritarianism is not over in Jammu and Kashmir even today there are arrests, detention without trial, flagrant repression of citizens and students; there is a blatant personality cult; there is suppression of legitimate opposition; the Press is being bullied. Finally, all the hon. Members of this House say with great pride that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. I should like to ask; do civil liberties end on this side of the Ravi? Does democracy not extend beyond? How long are the fifty lakh Indian citizens going to be deprived of their legitimate rights and

[Dr. Karan Singh]

civil liberties? In all humility I demand an answer to these questions from the hon. Members and from the government.

श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील (बारामुला) : जनाबेवाला, डा० कर्ण सिंह साहब की तकरीर में ज्यादा जज्बात थे और हकीकत बहुत कम थी। और जज्बातों से मामलात को हल करने के लिये इनकी इस ऐवान में कोशिश और उसके साथ मामलात को गलत तरीके से पेश कर के ऐवान को मिसलीड करने की एक जबरदस्त कोशिश शेख अब्दुल्ला ने लेजिस्लेटर्स में जाती हल्फ लिये, सरासर गलत है। और ऐवान को मिसलीड करने के लिये डाक्टर साहब ने यह मौका चुना और यह एक इत्तिला आपको दे दी। किसी लेजिस्लेटर से, किसी मिनिस्टर से शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा जाती हल्फ लेने को न कहा गया और न ऐसा सवाल पैदा हुआ है। किसी ने नहीं ली, और न किसी ने मांगी उनसे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अखबारों में तो था ऐसा।

श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील : अखबारों में काफी कुछ आपके मुताल्लिक भी कहा जाता है। और मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं, आप जरा सुनिये यह गलत इत्तिला है।

दूसरी बात जो डाक्टर साहब ने कही, मिर्जा अफजल बेग के साथ आये दिन के क्या मामलात हैं, हमें मालूम नहीं, कब तक डाक्टर साहब उनके साथ उसी तरह मुखालिफ थे जिस तरह से आज शेख साहब के साथ हैं। मिर्जा मुहम्मद अफजल बेग जब तक नायब वजीरेआला की हैसियत से कुर्सी पर खड़े थे तो डाक्टर साहब से उनकी वैसे ही अनबन रही। 1978 के दरम्यान तक तमाम सिफारिशात, हुकूमत के तमाम फैसलों के साथ मिर्जा अफजल वापस्ता में। आज डाक्टर साहब कैसे उनके दोस्त बने और वह कैसे इनके दोस्त बने, यह वैसे ही मुझे याद आता है कि आज से 2 साल कब्ल डाक्टर साहब इन्दिरा जी को कहते थे—यू आर इंडिया। (व्यवधान)

डाक्टर कर्ण सिंह : नैवर। (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील : इन्होंने कहा है, हमेशा कहा है (व्यवधान) भई कहा है, बरुआ साहब ने कहा था, डाक्टर साहब ने इसकी हमेशा ताईद की। (व्यवधान) मैं मामलात को ज्यादा तूल नहीं देना चाहता।

दूसरी बात डाक्टर साहब ने यहां कहा कि सिविल लिबर्टीज को सप्रेस किया जाता है, मारधाड़ किया जाता है, हकायत से बहुत दूर यह मामला है। आज डाक्टर कर्ण सिंह जी रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर में जहरी आजादी को मलियामेट करने के लिये खड़े हुए हैं। याद है उनको, जब 18 साल यह वहां हमारे सदरे रियासत रहे, पूरे काश्मीर में इनके दस्तखत से 20-साला डिटेन्शन एक्ट कायम हुआ। मुतवातिर हमें 20 साल जेलों में रखा गया, यह डाक्टर साहब की मेहरबानी थी। यानी 5 साल, फिर 5 साल, फिर 5 साल और फिर 5 साल बराबर 20 सालों तक डिटेन्शन एक्ट जम्मू-काश्मीर में इनके दस्तखत से कायम रहा। जब इन्हीं की वसातत से 1953 का नरमा हुआ तो हजारों इन्सानों को गोलियों से उड़ा दिया गया। यह हमारे सदरे-रियासत थे। हम यह नहीं कहते कि अगरा इस वक्त कहीं ज्यादती हो रही है, (व्यवधान) हम बदला नहीं लेना चाहते हैं और न उसकी ताइद करते हैं, लेकिन एक चीज इस ऐवान में आपकी वसातत से मैं हर मेम्बर से कहना चाहता हूं कि जज्बात के आड़ में मामलात को उलझाने की कोशिश न कीजिये, काश्मीर के पुर अमन माहौल को तबाह करने की कोशिश मत कीजिये। यह कहा जाता है कि वहां मारा जाता है, लाठी चार्ज किया जाता है, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पुंछ में हाउस-टाप से फायरिंग कर के सी० आर० पी० के जवानों को मारा गया? क्या यह दुरुस्त नहीं है कि जम्मू में डाक्टर साहब की वसातत से ऐसा माहौल कायम किया गया कि काश्मीर के तमाम मुलाजिमों ने अपने अयाल को काश्मीर वापिस कर दिया? क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि जम्मू का हर दुकानदार आन्दोलन नहीं चाहता है, लेकिन उन पर पत्थर बरसाकर उन्हें मजबूर किया जाता है। (व्यवधान) यह खुद कर रहे हैं। जहां तक जम्मू के लोगों का ताल्लुक है, हम पूरे इतमिनान से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि लोगों ने इसके साथ कोई इशतराक नहीं किया। एक ऐसी मसनूई हवा पैदा की गई है, जिससे यह दिखाई देता है कि काश्मीर और जम्मू जल रहे हैं। मिर्जा अफजल बेग की कहानी एक तलख कहानी है। उनको एक तन्जीमी डिसिप्लिन की खिलाफवर्जी के कारण रुखसत किया गया था। शमीम अहमद शमीम साहब को डा० कर्ण सिंह मुझ से ज्यादा जानते हैं। वह महज टिकट न मिलने के कारण हम पर बरस रहे हैं। उनकी अपनी साख क्या है? अपने इलाके से ही एसेम्बली सीट के लिये इलैक्शन लड़ने में उन की जमानत जब्त हो गई। ऐसे लोगों को मिला कर डा० साहब सिचुएशन का फायदा उठाते हुए इस हाउस में यह जाहिर करना चाहते हैं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर जल रहा है और मर रहा है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : (बहराइच) उनकी बातों का जवाब दीजिए।

श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील : मैं जवाब दूंगा। ये बातें उन्होंने कही हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि वहां पर लोगों को मारा जाता है। किसी को मारा नहीं जाता है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि काश्मीर के एक इन्सान की वहां पर बेइज्जती की गई

मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि खान लोगों ने बेइज्जती की, लेकिन ऐसा कराया गया है। एक कुदरती बात है कि जब जम्मू में कुछ हालात ऐसे चल पड़े, तो काश्मीर में उसका रीएक्शन जरूर होगा। हम यही कहते हैं कि हमें उससे फायदा उठाना चाहिए। हमारा मकसद यह होना चाहिए कि हम मुल्की इत्तिहाद, आपसी इत्तिहाद की जेरे-नजर रखें। इस मामले को बातचीत के जरिये, टकराव के जरिये नहीं, हल करना चाहिए।

पहली बात उन्होंने यह कही कि डिसक्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है। हाल ही में हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने एक पैमफलेट निकाला है : "रिजनल इमबेलेंसेज ? लेटफैक्ट्स स्पीक"। डा० साहब ने उसको पढ़ा होगा।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : आपकी गवर्नमेंट मुझे कहां भेजती है ? मैं मेलिंग लिस्ट में नहीं हूं।

श्री अब्दुल गनी वकील : मैं इसमें से चन्द फिगर्ज पेश करना चाहता हूं। 1975-76 में शेख साहब ने हुकूमत सम्भाली। उस वक्त उनका पालिसी ब्यान यही था कि जब तक रियायात जम्मू-काश्मीर की सब इकाइयां तरक्की न करें, तब तक मुल्क और रियासत तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं, और हमें उस जानिब तवज्जुह दे कर यकजहती, अमन और आश्ती से कदम मिला कर आगे बढ़ना होगा।

काश्मीर की आबादी 24 लाख के करीब, जम्मू की आबादी 20 लाख के करीब और लद्दाख की आबादी 1.05 लाख के करीब है। डा० साहब ने कहा है कि लद्दाख का एरिया पूरी रियासत का दो-तिहाई है, लेकिन उसके नुमायंदे सिर्फ दो हैं, जबकि काश्मीर के 34 नुमायंदे हैं। इसकी वजह यही है कि लद्दाख की आबादी सिर्फ 1.05 लाख है। इस सिलसिले में जो फिगर्ज हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने आज की हैं, उनकी तरदीद आज तक किसी क्वार्टर से नहीं हुई है। 1975-76 में हमने जम्मू पर 1812 लाख रुपये, काश्मीर पर 1753 लाख रुपये और लद्दाख पर 272 लाख रुपए खर्च किये। 1976-77 में जम्मू पर 2271 लाख रुपए और काश्मीर पर 2388 लाख रुपए खर्च किये गये। 1977-78 में जम्मू पर 3102 लाख रुपए और काश्मीर पर 3584 लाख रुपए खर्च किये गये। 1978-79 में 44 करोड़ जम्मू पर और 49 करोड़ काश्मीर पर। पर कैपिटा हिसाब अगर हम लगाएं तो काश्मीर को ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन पर-कैपिटा छोड़ कर हमें यह एहसास है कि जम्मू में कुछ ऐसे एरियाज हैं जो कम तरक्कीयाफ्ता हैं, लिहाजा हमने जम्मू की तरफ ज्यादा कदम रखा और उसकी तरफ ज्यादा पैसा खर्च्या। तो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन अगर आ गई तो इन फैक्ट्स के होते हुए कहां डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है ?

अब रेकूटमेंट का मसला इन्होंने उठाया। रेकूटमेंट जम्मू और काश्मीर में एक मखसूस तरीके से होता है। इसकी गवर्नमेंट ने जिलाई सतह पर रेंकूटमेंट बोर्डस बनाए हैं और जो जिलाई सतह के असामियां खाली होते हैं। जिस को पूरा करना होता है उसके लिए उसी जिले से दरख्वास्त मांगी जाती है, किसी दूसरे जिले का आदमी उस में दरख्वास्त नहीं कर सकता है। सैलेक्शन उसी जिले के अन्दर से होता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि बिलकुल फूलप्रूफ उस में एक चीज होती है। स्ट्रेस एण्ड स्ट्रेन्स आते हैं। इसी तरह डिवीजन के पूरे इलाके में, जम्मू का डिवीजन हो या काश्मीर हो उस के लिए एक डिवीजनल रेकूटमेंट बोर्ड है हैडेड बाइ ए डिवीजनल कमिश्नर। उस के लिए सिर्फ उस डिवीजन से ही दरख्वास्त की जाती है और डिवीजन के लोगों से ही वह जगहें पूरी की जाती हैं। दूसरे डिवीजन के आदमी उस में नहीं लिए जाते हैं। सैक्रेटैरियट लेवल पर असामियां खाली होते हैं तो उन को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के जरिए पूरा किया जाता है।

अब पूंछ के इलाके का मसला उन्होंने उठाया। आज तक शहरों के लोग जो थे वह तालीमयाफ्ता थे उन को नौकरी मिलती थी। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने यह फैसला लिया है कि दूर दराज के इलाकों में टीचर्स की जगहें जो हों उन में वहां के लोगों को भी एनकरेज कर के लोकल टीचर रखा करें क्योंकि वहां के मदरसों में दूर वाले मास्टर नहीं जाते हैं। तो गवर्नमेंट ने उन को भी अपना हिस्सा दे दिया। गांवों में तो अब पढ़ाई शुरु हो गई है, तो उस में गांवों में मैट्रिकुलेट्स को हम ने टीचर बनाया। तो शहर वाले बी०ए० कहते हैं कि गांवों का मैट्रिकुलेट क्यों लिया गया, मुझे क्यों नहीं लिया ? अब हमारी पालिसी यह है कि गांवों के मैट्रिकुलेट को इन्करेज करें तो यह बी०ए० वाला तो रह ही जाएगा। यह मानी हुई बात है। या तो आप गांव वालों को एनकरेज न करें, वहां के मैट्रिकुलेट्स को एन्करेज न करें और अगर करते हैं तो फिर यह बात होती है। तो ट्रबल वहां से स्टार्ट होती है। उस के बाद भी गवर्नमेंट ने यह कहा है कि अगर कुछ ऐसे लोग रह गए तो There are other posts and they will be adjusted.

दूसरा प्वाइंट उन्होंने गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन के बारे में रखा। गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन बनाने के वक्त डाक्टर साहब खुद मसीज में थे, कांग्रेस पार्टी वहां राज करती थी। 1964 से 68 और 77 तक इन्होंने उस डायरेक्शन में क्या किया, यह हमें नहीं बताया। यह हमारी फराकदिली और फैयाजी है कि हम जम्मू को काश्मीर की निस्बत से डवलपमेंट में ज्यादा पैसा देते हैं। फिर भी हम से यह गिला है कि हम वफादार नहीं।

अगर इसी मामले पर मसला हल हो जाता तो डाक्टर साहब से मुझे जबदस्त यही शिकायत है और मैं ने इन के साथ अलाहिदा भी बात की। आप काश्मीर को जानते थे, आप के बात करने से मसले हल हो जाते। अगर शेख अब्दुल्ला ने बयान दिया तो आप ने आग के ऊपर तेल डाल कर हालात को मजीद खराब किया। मामलात ऐसे हल नहीं होते। इसी सदन में डाक्टर साहब ने यह कहा।

[श्री अब्दुल सहद वकील]

I appeal to all Members. I also appeal to all the Members that they should take both the versions dispassionately and decide for themselves.

श्री कीरत राय (बैरकपुर) : भीम सिंह को रिलीज कर दीजिए, वह मर जायेंगे बेचारे।

श्री अब्दुल सहद वकील: हम 20 साल डाक्टर साहब की जेल में रह कर नहीं मरे तो दस दिन जेल में रहने से कौन मर जाएगा ?

जहां तक कमेटी बनाने का ताल्लुक है, कमेटी बनाने के लिए जो रेफ्रेन्स है, उस कमेटी में 14 लेजिस्लेटर्स हैं जिसमें से 8 अपोजीशन के एम एल एज हैं। उनका काम है इस बात को देखना कि अगर जम्मू के साथ नाइंसाफी होती है कि तो उसको कैसे रफा किया जाए। लद्दाख के साथ नाइंसाफी होती है तो उसको कैसे रफा किया जाये। इसी तरह से अगर सर्विसेज में कहीं कोई गलती है, कोई इम्बैलेंस है तो इस कमेटी में अवाम के नुमाइन्दे हैं वे बता सकते हैं कि कहां पर लूपहोल को प्लग करना है। चार्ज शेख अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ नहीं है, अगर कोई चार्ज है तो यह है कि पुराना गजेन्द्रगडकर वाला मामला आगे नहीं बढ़ा। अगर नाइंसाफी हो रही है तो उसको रफा करने के लिए हकूमत ने 14 एम एल एज की कमेटी बनाई जिसमें से 8 एम एल एज अपोजीशन से ताल्लुक रखते हैं तो इसमें हर्ज क्या है ?

Let Dr. Saheb go and guide him, consult him, give the material and co-operate with him.

लेकिन इसके बाद भी वे जम्मू में एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं जिससे यह दिखाई दे कि जम्मू जल गया। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं, जनता पार्टी ने अपने एम पीज का डेलिगेशन वहां भेज दिया। We will hear them. Our respected Home Minister went there. He must have his own assessment. We welcome that.

एक बात आप नोट कर लें, जहां जनता पार्टी के साथ हमारे एकतलाफात हैं, वहां जनता गवर्नमेंट को हमारी पहली मुबारकबाद है कि बीस साल के अरसे में जम्मू काश्मीर रियासत में पहली दफा लोगों को आजादाना इन्तखाब मिला तो वह जनता गवर्नमेंट थे। जब डाक्टर साहब वहां पर सदरे रियासत थे तब कोई अपोजीशन नहीं हुआ, कोई शख्स फार्म भरने की जुर्रत नहीं करता था।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : पहला एजेक्शन शेख साहब के मेरे एक्शन हुआ था।

श्री अब्दुल सहद वकील : आप भी उनके साथ हैं।

इस ऐवान में पहले हमारे नुमाइन्दे नामिनेट आया करते थे। आज मुझे यकीन है कि जनता पार्टी गवर्नमेंट की वजह से शेख अब्दुल्ला की नेशनल कांफ्रेन्स को जो मेजारिटी वहां मिली, जम्मू काश्मीर के अवाम ने आजादाना माहौल में जमहूरी फैसला दिया उस फैसले को डाक्टर साहब और उनके साथी ताकत से बदल पर प्रैसीडेन्ट रूल कराना चाहते हैं उसे आपको नोट करना चाहिए। क्या इस ऐवान के मुकद्दस मैम्बरान जम्मू काश्मीर के अवाम के फैसले को ताकत से बदलने की किसी कोशिश में शरीक होंगे ? जम्मू काश्मीर में जो जमहूरियत बीस साल के बाद शुरू हुई है उस प्रोसेस को क्या आप मिटाना चाहेंगे ? आज आपको यहां पर यह फैसला करना है। आपको किसी को भी अनहर्ड हैंग नहीं करना है।

Dr. Karan Singh is the representative of the people. I heard him very patiently. I am also placing my views before you. Now it is for this august House to decide. बीस साल तक हम यह कहते रहे कि हम को आजादाना इन्तखाब दे दो, हम को पाकिस्तानी कहा जाता था जेलों में डाला जाता था। अब मैं यह दोहराना चाहता हूं कि हम वहैसियत हिन्दुस्तान के एक हिस्से के इस मुल्क के जम्हूरियत के प्रोसेस में पूरी तरह शरीक होकर, आप के साथ शाने-ब-शाने चल कर, रियासत की तामीर करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस में एक शर्त है। रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर की लोकेशन ऐसी है जिस को नजर-अन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता। यह भी सही नहीं है कि जम्मू के खित्ते में ही जंगें हुईं। मेरा पूरा जिला इस से इफक्टेड रहा है। आज भी बारामुला का एक तिहाई हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है। हजारों लोग रिफ्यूजी हो कर आये। तीन जंगें लड़ी गई और इस वक्त भी जब 1965 में जंग हुई, इन्फिलट्रेशन हुई —

It was a Kashmiri Muslim who first leaked out that information. फिर भी हम पर यह फतवा है। डाक्टर साहब अपने आपको शहीद पेश करना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह शहीद नहीं हैं। बराबर बीस साल तक उस प्रोसेस में वह शरीक रहे हैं। रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर के पूरे हुकूक तामाल किये गये। आज अगर जनता पार्टी ने हमें ये हुकूक दे दिये, जबान दे दी तो मुझे पूरा ऐतमाद है कि आप लोग, मोअजिज मैम्बरान, रियासते-जम्मू काश्मीर को नाजुक सूरते हाल को मेरे नजर रख कर हर ऐसा कदम उठायेंगे ताकि हमारे दुश्मनों को उस का कोई फायदा न पहुंच सके।

श्री कीरत राय : लेकिन इन्दिरा पार्टी ने शेख अब्दुल्ला को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया था, जनता पार्टी ने नहीं बनाया था।

श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील : मैं 1977 के इलेक्शन की बात कर रहा हूं।

The fact is that when Parliament elections were to take place in Jammu and Kashmir State in 1977, Indira Gandhi requested for three seats, knowing well that Congress would get no seat, for having no political base and a clean public image in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

इसलिए आप से यह इलतिजा है, जनाब स्पीकर साहब की वसातत से, कि उस रियासत के हालात की नज़ाकत को ज़ेरे-नज़र रख कर, वहां की सियासत को ज़ेरे-नज़र रख कर, मुआमलात को उलझाने के बजाय सुलझायें। हम आप के साथ हैं, डाक्टर साहब को भी चाहिये कि उस में हमारी मदद करें।

उन्होंने मौलाना फ़ारूकी का ज़िक्र किया। मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि पर्सेनेलिटीज़ में जाऊं लेकिन उन से गले मिलने का क्या मतलब है, वह क्या चाहते हैं— He openly advocates the cause of Pakistan.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : प्लेबिसाइट की बात तो आप का फ़ण्ट भी कहता था।

श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील : [प्लेबिसाइट फ़ण्ट को डिसबैन कर के उस को नैशनल कान्फ्रेन्स में तबदील किया गया। अब डाक्टर साहब उन को गले लगायें तो मैं क्या कह सकता हूं। मैं आप से यही अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं—इस पर्दे के पीछे क्या हो रहा है, आप लोगों को उस पर्दे को हटा कर देखना चाहिये और हर चीज़ को उस के असल रूप में देख कर अपनी मालूमात का सही जायज़ा लेना चाहिये।

श्री नवी अहिल्या पी० रांगने कर : (बम्बई-उत्तर-मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव आया गया है, इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में दोनों बाज़ू अभी हमारे सामने आये हैं। हमको यह ध्यान में लेना चाहिये कि यह जो काश्मीर-वैली है, यह बहुत महत्व की जगह है। यह बात भी सही है कि आज तक जो रूल वहां चलता रहा है, उस में वहां के लोगों की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और यही कारण है कि वहां पर इमबैलेंस हुआ। लेकिन जो फ़ैक्ट अभी दिये गये उन से तो ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि वहां कोई इमबैलेंस है, वहां के प्रतिनिधि ने जो भाषण दिया, बहुत अच्छा भाषण था, लेकिन उन्होंने भी एक चीज़ के बारे में नहीं बतलाया कि जब आप लोकशाही को इतना मानते हो, तो वहां पर रिप्रेसिव-मेजर्स क्यों हो रहे हैं, मीसा को क्यों लागू किया गया है, लोगों को जेल में क्यों बन्द कर रहे हो, वहां पर गोलियां क्यों चलती हैं? इन दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस में सब को साथ देना चाहिये—20 साल तक जब आप लोगों को बन्द कर के रखते थे, तो फिर आप को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि दूसरों के बारे में बोलें। लेकिन हाऊस को इस के बारे में बोलने का अधिकार है क्योंकि हम ने बहुत सारी लड़ाइयां की हैं।

एक बात और ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये। हमें भी ऐसा लगता है कि रिप्रेसिव मेजर्स के खिलाफ़, मीसा के खिलाफ़ सब को बोलना चाहिये और मैं यह चाहती हूं कि मीसा में जो पोलीटीकल प्रिजनर्स को पकड़ा गया है या ऐसे दूसरे रिप्रेसिव मेजर्स के तहत उन को पकड़ा गया है, उन को छोड़ देना चाहिये। मुझे एक डर यह भी लगता है कि इमबैलेंस के नाम से अगर कोई कम्युनल बात वहां हो जाती है, तो उस एरिया में उस तरह का आन्दोलन करना ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि ऐसी बात नहीं है लेकिन जिस तरीके से यहां सवाल रखा गया, जम्मू का सवाल जिस तरह से रखा गया, हमें तो स्पीच से ऐसा नहीं लगा कि उन्होंने यह कहा होगा कि हम अलग से जम्मू का राज्य नहीं चाहते हैं। उन के भाषण से ऐसा लगा कि जम्मू के लिए वह कोई न कोई अलग एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चाहते हैं। इस तरह से अगर कोई ऐसी डेंजरस बात होगी, तो वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। अभी हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब वहां गये थे। और एम० पीज भी वहां गये थे लेकिन जो एम० पीज की रिपोर्ट है और डा० करण सिंह जो कहते हैं, उस से वह रिपोर्ट अलग सी है। इसलिए हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस के बारे में हमें सब कुछ बताना चाहिए। वहां पर कोई कम्युनल टेंशन नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर वहां पर कोई आन्दोलन होता है तो उस से कम्युनल टेंशन बढ़ेगा। इसलिए ऐसी चीज़ नहीं होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वहां पर कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो उस को पाकिस्तान से जोड़ना चाहते हैं। अगर वे लोग आन्दोलन में शामिल होते हैं तो इस चीज़ को देखना चाहिये और इस सवाल पर गवर्नमेंट को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए और यह भी देखना चाहिए कि वहां पर कम्युनल टेंशन न हो।

एक चीज़ मैं और कहना चाहती हूं। हम इस बात के खिलाफ़ हैं कि किसी स्टेट में भी सेण्टर की तरफ़ इण्टरवेंशन हो। आज ला एण्ड आर्डर के नाम पर यह हो रहा है। ला एण्ड आर्डर के नाम से किसी भी स्टेट में सेण्टर का इण्टरवेंशन होगा, तो यह सही नहीं है। हमें इस बात का अनुभव है। 1967 में ऐसा हुआ है। आन्दोलन करने वालों का एक यह बहाना बन जाता है कि यहां की ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन खराब है और इसलिए सेण्टर की इण्टरवेंशन चाहिये। मैं इस तरह की इण्टरवेंशन के खिलाफ़ हूं। होम मिनिस्ट्री अपनी तरफ़ से कोई जांच करना चाहती

(श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर)

है या मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेण्ट जा कर जांच करना चाहत हैं, तो वह जांच करनी चाहिये लेकिन किसी भी हालत में स्टेट में सेण्टर का इण्टरवेंशन नहीं होना चाहिये। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य ने भाषण दिया, वह बहुत अच्छा था लेकिन मैं उन से यह कहूंगी कि वे शेख साहब से जा कर कहें कि वे सब पोलीटीकल प्रिजनर्स को रिहा करदें क्योंकि उन के भी बहुत साल जेल में गुजरे हैं। स्टेट, सेण्टर और आप मिल कर बात करें और इस सवाल को हल करें।

बस मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I went there. This is unfair.

Nobody from the Janata Party has been allowed. I may be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a short duration discussion. I am sorry.

The Home Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is very unfair. (*Interruptions*)

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया): हमें भी इस पर बोलने के लिये थोड़ा समय दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: He has been sent there by the party. I have to be fair to everybody. It is a short duration discussion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It does not mean that you should be unfair to the Janata Party.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, I am sorry to say, every time when you do not get a chance, you say that it is unfair. In every debate, you claim a share. That is not fair. (*Interruptions*)

The Home Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not a helpful attitude. I had been there.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There may be a number of people who may have gone there.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA (Murshidabad): Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was sent there to study the situation. Therefore, we want to hear him. Two hon. Members have spoken, one for and one against. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta should be allowed to speak. We want to hear his independent and impartial view as a Member.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is not fair, Sir. We can sit for 10 or 15 minutes more.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: We have heard the two parties. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta should be allowed to speak, so that we may be able to understand the neutral position, so that we may know that are the actual facts. It is a very sensitive matter.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया। मैं अपने साथियों के साथ जम्मू गया था। वहां क्या स्थिति है इस चीज को देखने के लिए गया था। हमारे अध्यक्ष ने हमें वहां भेजा था। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि वहां पर कुछ अच्छी बातें भी हमें नजर आयीं एक तो यह बात कि जो लोग एजीटेशन कर रहे हैं उन्होंने लिख कर के दिया है कि हम इस रियासत में राष्ट्रपति राज नहीं चाहते हैं। दूसरे उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यह कम्युनल इश्यू नहीं है, हिन्दू मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है। उन्होंने हम से यह भी कहा कि हम ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं चाहते हैं कि जिस से जम्मू कश्मीर से अलग हो जाए। उनका यह एटच्यूड बहुत ही रीजनेबल एटीच्यूड था। हम शेख साहब से भी दो घंटे मिले और उन्होंने बहुत खुल कर के हम से बातें कीं। मैं उन को इस के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन का एटीच्यूड भी बहुत ही रीजनेबल था। उन्होंने हमें स्वयं बताया कि पुंछ में और जम्मू में पुलिस ने एक्सेसिस की हैं। यह बात मैं उन के अल्फाज में बता रहा हूं, उन्हों ने हम से कहा कि हमारी पुलिस कालेज के अन्दर घुस गयी, वहां पर प्रोफैसरों को पीटा, वहां के प्रिंसिपल ने जब पुलिस से यह कहा कि मैं तो यहां का प्रिंसिपल हूं, मुझे तो न मारो, तो उस को भी पुलिस ने दो डंडे लगा दिये। यह बात मैं शेख साहब के बयान के मुताबिक बता रहा हूं। मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि इस सारे इश्यू को किसी भावना के साथ जोड़ा जाए क्योंकि

यह सारा सैन्सिटिव एरिया है, बोर्डर एरिया है वहां के लिए हमें कोई रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए

19 hrs.

शेख साहब ने माना कि पुलिस ने एक्सेसज की हैं पुंछ में भी और जम्मू में भी। उन्हों ने हम से कहा कि वह इस की जांच के लिए भी तैयार हैं। आप जो कुछ कहें हम इन्क्वायरी करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह बात उन के क्रेडिट पर जाती है। और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज हैं। मेरे पास किताब है जम्मू कश्मीर की जिसमें उन्हों ने स्वयं कहा है कि रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज पहले से चले आते हैं और हम उस को दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। शेख साहब ने कहा कि रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज दूर करने के लिये आप जो भी सुझाव दें, मैं ने एक कमेटी बनाई है वह देखेगी और जो भी रिकमन्डेशन्स वह देगी वह केवल सिफारिश नहीं होगी परन्तु हम उस को स्वीकार करेंगे। तो हम ने कहा उन से दुर्भाग्य है कि यह सारा आन्दोलन एक क्राइसिस आफ कान्फीडेंस है। जिस में आप के ऊपर अविश्वास है। यह कहना मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक नहीं है आप का कि यह एजीटेशन केवल विद्यार्थियों में है। हम ने बाजार के लोगों से भी बातचीत की, जम्मू रिजन के करीब एक हजार लोग हम से मिले जिस में 100 महिलायें भी थीं। मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यह बहुत डीप-रूटेड ऐजीटेशन है और इतनी तेजी से चल रहा है कि यह अगर डिफ्यूज नहीं हुआ तो सीरियस क्राइसिस बन सकती है। इसलिये हमें सोचना है कि किस तरह से इस को डिफ्यूज किया जाए। क्योंकि यह एक सेंसिटिव एरिया है इसलिये डिफ्यूज करने के लिये हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये। और यह भी मैं कहता हूं, स्वयं शेख साहब में माना कि जो ऐक्सेसज हुईहैं वह ऐवाइड की जा सकती थीं। पुलिस ने ज्यादती की। लेकिन उन्हों ने कहा कि मैं क्या कर सकता हूं मुझे लीगेसी में ऐसा ऐडमिनिस्टेशन मिला है जिस को मैं एक दिन में नहीं सुधार सकता। इतने सालों से जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी है वह इस तरह की है, कि उन्हों ने स्वयं कहा। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि पुंछ में जहां कई लोग मरे वहां आज तक कोई नान-आफिशियल सीनियर मिनिस्टर या शेख साहब नहीं गये। अगर वह समय पर जाते तो शायद डिफ्यूज हो जाती। उन्हों ने सब बातों को स्वीकार किया। मैंने कहा उन का रीजनेबिल एटीचयूड था।

मेरा यह कहना है कि वहां वायलेंस हुई, लाइब्रेरी जलायी गयी और इमारतें जलायी गयीं, और कोई भी इस देश का शहरी वायलेंस को पसन्द नहीं करेगा। जो एजीटेशन चला रहे हैं उनसे हमने पूछा क्या आप वायलेंस चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा हम इसको कंडेम करते हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट हमसे मिलने के लिये आये, हमने उनसे पूछा क्या आप की राय में जो ऐजीटेशन चला रहे हैं वह वायलेंस करवा रहे हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं वह नहीं करवा रहे हैं, लेकिन जब इतने जोर से ऐजीटेशन चलता है तो वायलेंस हो ही जाती है।

आखिर में मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर स्थिति की ठीक करना है तो मेरी राय से जनता का और राज्य सरकार का कनफ्रन्टेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर स्थिति को डिफ्यूज करना है तो सेन्टर और स्टेट का भी कनफ्रन्टेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। जनता, राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिल कर के कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये। और उसके लिये हमने शेख साहब से कहा था कि आप चूंकि यहां के मुख्य मंत्री है आपको इनीशियेटिव लेना चाहिये और इनीशियेटिव ले कर के उनको बुलाना चाहिये। उन लोगों का भी ऐटीचयूड बहुत रीजनेबिल है और शेख साहब बुलायेंगे। केवल बात इतनी है कि जो कमेटी आपने बनायी है उसका चेयरमैन अगर मुख्य मंत्री होने के बजाय कोई हाई कोर्ट का जज बन जाता है और उसके टर्म्स आफ़ रेफ़रेंस ऐसे हो जाते हैं जिससे रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज जो आज हैं वह दूर हो सकें तो अच्छा रहे। और इन रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज को शेख साहब मानते हैं। लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि यह रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज बहुत पुराने चले आ रहे हैं, यह पिछले 30 साल से चले आ रहे हैं। टर्म्स आफरैफरेंस भी निश्चित होने चाहियें। शेख साहब ने जरूर यह बात कही कि अब जो टर्म्स आफ रैफरेंस बनें, हम उसको स्वीकार कर लेंगे, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो कमेट्री बने, उसका चेयरमैन हाईकोर्ट का एक जज होना चाहिये, शेख साहब उसमें नहीं होने चाहियें।

मेरे पास नेशनल कान्फरेंस का 1969 का प्रस्ताव भी है, जिसमें स्वयं शेख साहब ने कहा है, नेशनल कान्फरेंस ने कहा है कि हम रीजनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बनाना चाहते हैं और उनको लैजिस्लेटिव पावर भी देना चाहते हैं कुछ मामलों में। मैं स्वयं इसके हक में नहीं हूं, मैं नहीं चाहता कि कोई भी सैपरेटिस्ट ट्रैन्डैंसी ऐसे एरिये में डैवलप हो। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि जम्मू के लोगों की कुछ पोलिटिकल एसपिरेशन्स पूरी होनी चाहियें। वह आज फील कर रहे हैं कि हमारा राजनीति में, सत्ता में हिस्सा नहीं है। उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार को कुछ सोचना चाहिये और सोचकर कोई इस तरह का रीजनल बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिये जिसमें जम्मू के लोगों की पोलिटिकल एसपिरेशन्स भी पूरी हो सकें। लेकिन मैं इसके हक में नहीं हूं कि तेलंगाना टाइप की रीजनल कमेट्री वहां बने, चाहे नेशनल कान्फरेंस ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया हो। मेरे पास यह है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की रिकमैंडेशन्स को सरकार पूरा करे, वह उसे अपना प्रैस्टिज इश्यू न बनाये। जितने भी कैदी हैं, उनको रिहा किया जाना चाहिये और जो लोग प्रिवैंटिव डिट्रैशन में हैं, उनको भी छोड़ा जाना चाहिये और इसके लिये इनिशियेटिव शेख साहब को लेना चाहिये।

मैंने सुना है कि शेख साहब कल आ रहे हैं, हम उनसे मिलेंगे, बात करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि दोनों ने बात की है, कोई दिक्कत मुझे नजर नहीं आ रही है कि इसका रास्ता न निकल सकता हो। देश, राज्य और जनता के इन्टरेस्ट में यही है कि सिचुएशन को डिफ्यूज होना चाहिये और वहां आज किसी तरह का भी एजीटेशन हो, वह जल्द-से-जल्द समाप्त होना चाहिये, यही सब के हित में है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि जम्मू के लोगों की पोलिटिकल एसपरिरेशन्स पूरी हों, उनका डैवलपमैंट हो, उनके जो अपने-अपने रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज शिक्षा के

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

मामले में, नौकरी के मामले में हों, वह भी दूर होने चाहियें। शेख साहब ने कहा कि दूर करेंगे, थोड़ा सा मतभेद है। मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार थोड़ा सा उनको कहे तो शेख साहब उसको जरूर मानेंगे, कम-से-कम हमारे साथ शेख साहब का एटीचयूड ठीक था।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मांग करता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जबरदस्ती नहीं, बल्कि अपने गुड आफिसेज यूज कर के सिचुएशन को डिफ्यूज करे।

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened to the various speeches which have been made on the subject which Dr. Karan Singh wanted to raise a discussion on. The subject is: serious situation that has developed in the Jammu and Kashmir State as a result of continued regional imbalances and the campaign of repression launched against the people.

Now, I must say right at the outset that I am very sorry that although Dr. Karan Singh recognises, realises, that this is a sensitive area, he has chosen to put this subject in these terms. Undoubtedly the first part is correct namely the serious situation that has developed as a result of the continued regional imbalances. And Sheikh Abdullah with whom I had contact admitted that it was so. There is no difference of opinion as to the existence of the regional imbalances. When you go on to say that there was a campaign of repression launched against the people, I must say that I cannot see any evidence of this repression. If you look at the history of these troubles that arose, they arose not in Jammu but they arose in Poonch.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Poonch is part of Jammu.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I know that but I am trying to point out where the trouble started and on what the trouble started. The rouble started on a very small matter, not a very major item at all. There was a question of selection of primary teachers and rules had been made that you will select primary teachers those people who are graduates. It was put to Sheikh Sahib that it is not necessary to have graduates as teachers for primary schools. You can perhaps recruit people with lower qualifications, and he accepted that suggestion. That resulted in some people who would have otherwise received appointments not getting it. A dissatisfaction arose. That also is understandable but the dis-satisfaction arose in that way and from that the trouble started. Thereafter I must say and Sheikh Sahib admits himself there was really the administration's incompetence and inefficiency. The way they tackled this situation was unfortunate and such that the trouble escalated and further troubles began. Once it begins it goes on. This was taken up in Jammu city. This question that Poonch is part of Jammu, let us not mix up these issues. It is as if to suggest that these disturbances are all over the Jammu division.

DR. KARAN SINGH: They are in Kathua, Udhampur, etc. They are in half a dozen towns.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You must realies it is in towns. Anyhow this is a sensitive area and sensitive subject; I would have expected Dr Karan Singh to have dealt with the matter in a very different manner. He talked about his having been the head of the State for 18 years and associated as a member of this House for the last ten to twelve years. What is it then that he did in regard to the removal of regional imbalances? The Gajendragadkar commission reported in 1968 and made various recommendations. They were all accepted by the government with the exception of two. I would not like to go into the details as it will take lot of time of the House but all the substantive recommendations were accepted by the government including establishment of regional development boards. These regional development

boards never functioned. What Sheikh Sahib has done is—I am not defending Sheikh Sahib but I am trying to point out when Dr. Karan Singh says that he disowns Gajendragadkar recommendations—that he has established district development boards with the Deputy Commissioner as the head of the board and the popular representatives on it.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Why not regional development boards?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not defending whatever Sheikh Sahib did. What I am saying is that the regional development boards which had been recommended by the Gajendragadkar Commission in 1968 and have been accepted and appointed never functioned. I am saying why did they not function? During that period nothing functioned. But after 1978, at least, he did this. I am not saying he did everything. He himself admits that imbalances exist. I do not wish to go much into this thing but it is very unfortunate that the Action Committee did not heed my advice. I went there. It was mentioned nobody went to Poonch. Sir, the weather being so very inclement instead of my arriving at Jammu at 4 O'Clock in the afternoon on the 19th, I arrived in Pathankot at 4 P.M. and reached Jammu at 8 O' Clock and, therefore, what I intended to do was to fly to Poonch but I was not able to do. So, I had to see people in Jammu. I met all sections of opinion in Jammu. I had two sessions with Sheikh Abdullah and I must say that that attitude of everyone was reasonable. Nobody wanted to go on having trouble. They pointed out what their grievances were, what was not done for them and what was still to be done, and of course it was admitted that regional imbalance existed and because of their long existence, they cannot be removed over night. It is going to take some time. What we can ensure is to see that right steps are taken to remove those regional imbalances. As regards the incidents that were mentioned, that is, regarding police entering into the educational institutions, etc. it was admitted by the Sheikh himself, without any reservation, that it was entirely wrong and he had already, in the first instance, transferred the head of the Police who was unable to control his policemen. He sent them off and he has certainly proposed to see that whatever action is necessary will be taken. For some reason, he seems to set great store by the Committee which he has set up and his approach is this. This is the Committee of the legislators. He has put on the Committee the leaders of the Opposition parties. He has put the leader of the Congress-I, Shri Girdhari Lal Dogra, he has put the leader of the Janata Party and the leaders of the other groups also. There are 8 Members belonging to all the other parties and 7 Members of the National Conference. I told him what the people require here is a certain amount of assurance, confidence that whatever it decided should be done. They feel that constitutional safeguards are necessary and that is the reason why there is an insistence upon Supreme Court judge presiding over the Commission, etc. The Sheikh said quite frankly that this Committee could go into the question and if the Committee comes to the conclusion that in order to give this confidence to the people of Jammu and Ladakh Constitutional safeguards are necessary, it will be open to the Committee to so recommend. (*Interruptions*)

DR. KARAN SINGH: For four years, the Sheikh has presided over the Government. If he is not able to satisfy the people, how will he preside over the Committee? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is really what Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta suggested that a High Court Judge comes in, there again it is going to be a Committee of the Legislature. That would not be quite appropriate. But he can have someone. (*Interruptions*) I quite

[Shri H. M. Patel]

agree. All these suggestions can be put to him and it seems to me and he quite rightly said that the first thing to do is to call off the agitation. This is what I advised all those who met me including the all-party Committee. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Whether those detained will be released?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Of course, they will be released but they cannot be released before the agitation is called off. The question in this case is really what comes first—if everybody is going to stand on ceremonies and say that "my agitation will continue unless these people are released and he says 'No' let the agitation be called of. . . .(*Interruptions*) It is possible to say all these things, but we must realise first of all—and I think Mrs. Rangnekar pointed out quite rightly—that there is less interference of the Central Government on the ground that there is no law and order. The intervention of the Central Government will only be to act and see that the right decisions are arrived at and I think that is our endeavour. That is why I had gone there and I consider that the attitudes of both sides were quite reasonable.

श्री रामदेनी राम (पलामू): प्रशासन के लोगों से जो एक्सेसेज की है क्या कश्मीर से चीफ मिनिस्टर से उनके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही की ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Quite right. The excesses were committed and it will be seen that these do not happen again and steps will be taken against those who have done this. The point that we are considering is now should we see that in future all things are done in peace and harmony and right decisions are arrived at. Today, a certain amount of restraint is necessary on both sides. We will continue to use our good offices and I hope that the leaders of the various parties who are represented there will also use their good offices to prevail upon the All Parties Action Committee to adopt a more conciliatory attitude and not an attitude of confrontation. That is all I can say.

19.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 23, 1979/Phalguna 4, 1900 (Saka).

MGIPNDMR—SI—1341 LS—